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DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.
(Central Office.)

File No. 62/ 67355

SUBJECT IRO

GENERAL

DISPOSAL ACTION.

1413 32.

R/P.

Further Papers on.

EACH OFFICER TO ENTER INITIALS WHEN CLEARING FOLIO.
SENDING OFFICER MUST NOT INITIAL HIS OUTWARD ENTRY.

Later Papers on.

Folio No. (1)	Referred to and Date. (2)	Clearing Officer's Initials and Date. (3)	Folio No. (1)	Referred to and Date. (2)	Clearing Officer's Initials and Date. (3)	Folio No. (1)	Referred to and Date. (2)	Clearing Officer's Initials and Date. (3)
	P.A.							
	Correspondence							
	P.A. 23/5							
	(one full name)							
	Integ. 28/7							
	P.A.							
	Integ. 2/5							
	P.A. 3/8/66							
	TIF 18/2							
	P.A.							
	AGREEMENTS							
	P.A.							
	International 25/6							
	P.A.							
	P.C. & D 11/5/77							
	P.A.							
	MAREKIC							
	P.A.							

INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) In Column (1) above, the folio on which action is required will be indicated. Column (2) will indicate to whom the file is to be referred and the date.
- (2) When a folio is cleared, the officer dealing with the file will place his initials in Column (3) and indicate on next vacant line to whom the file is to be referred and the date.
- (3) All entries should be entered in ink.

File No. 62/ 67355

By Authority: A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Govt. Printer, Canberra.

National Archives of Australia

NAA: A446, 1967 67355



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Imaging Services
2003

210/1/3
46
14/6/7/2/5

Memo. No. 463

7th August, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Subject:-

I.R.O. History

Reference is made to your memorandum No. 264 of 10th June 1953 (861/6/8) concerning the I.R.O. History.

2. The I.R.O. liquidator, Colonel O.E. Cound, has informed me that the publication of the history is being done under his general direction. An American historian has been engaged on a part time basis to go through the material now available and it is hoped that publication can be made in the terms of the original estimate.

3. I have discussed this matter with the United Kingdom delegation to ECOSOC which includes members of the Foreign Office most directly concerned with the former I.R.O. While not supporting all the objections raised by the United States Administration to the early draft, they themselves have not objected to the dismissal of the former librarian, Mr. L.M. Hacking and the taking over of his work by an American. They seemed content to see the history published within the limits of the estimate and in a manner satisfactory to the United States. Their criticism of the first draft was that it had not been sufficiently edited and should not have been sent to governments in the form it then had.

4. I have now obtained one of the outstanding copies of Hacking's re-draft of the history which is being sent to you for record purposes, by sea bag

PATRICK SHAW

Permanent Delegate

210/1/3 15

SR.


17th August, 1953.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA.

HISTORY OF I.R.O.
Ref. Your 861/6/8

This memorandum will confirm telephonic advice conveyed to Mr. R. Throssell on 13th August that this Department would like to be assured of receiving at least one copy of the history of the International Refugee Organisation from the five copies which are being reserved for the Australian Government.

Should distribution permit, it is suggested that a second copy might also be made available.

for 
(T.H.E. Heyes)
SECRETARY.

Mr. Hanagan

(COPY)

210 1/3 13

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

22 July 1953

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA,
Australia

Subject: History of the I.R.O.

Sir,

In order to facilitate the work of distribution of the Organization's official history which, it is anticipated, will be available to the public on or before 1 July 1954, I am preparing for the use of the Printers a schedule indicating the Governmental bodies and others to whom complimentary copies will be sent.

As you will appreciate, a limited number only is being printed, but I am pleased to advise you that 5 copies will be reserved for your Government for such distribution as you may consider appropriate.

I should be glad if you would kindly advise me as soon as possible of the address to which your copies should be sent, in which connection I would point out that in order to keep the costs of handling to the absolute minimum, it is desirable to mail your allotment to one destination only.

As the liquidation of the I.R.O. will be completed during the course of the next few weeks, I shall be personally grateful if you will treat the matter as one of urgency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Very truly yours,

Oliver E. Cound
Colonel, U.S. Army, Retired,
Liquidator, IRO.

861/6/8

210/1/3
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

31st July, 1953.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 22nd July it would be appreciated if the copies of the I.R.O. History to which you refer could be addressed to this Department for subsequent distribution.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ES
(K.C.O. Shann)
for Secretary.

The Liquidator,
International Refugee Organisation,
Palais Wilson,
Rue des Paquis,
GENEVA.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

For your information.

Shann
(K.C.O. Shann)
for Secretary.

861/6/8

Memo No.

Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

10th June, 1953.




MEMORANDUM for:

The Australian Delegation to the
European Office of the United Nations,
GENEVA.

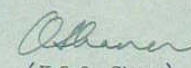
IRO History

With reference to your memorandum 271 of 8th May we share your apparent misgivings at the action of the Board of Liquidation and would be grateful if you could ascertain the reaction of other Governments to the decision not to publish the first draft of the history and to terminate the services of the historian.


(K.C.O. Shann)
for Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

For your information.


(K.C.O. Shann)
for Acting Secretary.
10/6/53

210/1/3

1/6/7/1/5

Memo. No. 271

8th May, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Subject:- International Refugee Organisation - History

Reference is made to our memorandum No. 623 of 1st December 1952, and later telegrams concerning comments of governments on the I.R.O. history. As you remarked in paragraph 1 of your telegram No. 30 of 20th February 1953, the United States Government believes the history as drafted to be "inconsistent, inaccurate and unflattering to Governments", and has opposed publication. On his recent visit to Geneva, Mr. George Warren, the United States State Department official in charge of refugee affairs expressed violent views concerning the draft which he said was anti-American and contained lies. His strong objections have not been supported by any other member government of the I.R.O. as you will see from the attached document which lists all the comments received from member governments on the first draft. The United Kingdom Government for example, submitted detailed comments which have been incorporated in the second draft. Other delegations such as for example the Belgium, congratulated the Historian on the manner in which he carried out his task. Such however was the strength of the opposition of the United States that following a meeting of the Board of Liquidation on Monday, 4th May 1953, the Historian was informed that the history would not be published and he was given notice of the termination of his services.

2. There may be some doubt as to whether the Board of Liquidation acted correctly in thus reversing the decision of the I.R.O. Council but it may be said that the Liquidation Board inherited all the powers of the Council. I have not been informed whether the Board of Liquidation intends to notify member governments of the I.R.O. of the decisions it has taken at the behest of the American member.

3. I hope to obtain a copy of the redraft of the history which shall be sent to you for record purposes.

PATRICK SHAW

Permanent Delegate

Australian Consulate-General,
G E N E V A 30

Australian Embassy,
W A S H I N G T O N ... 147

CONFIDENTIAL. PRIORITY.

Your 166.

I.R.O. History.

Board of Liquidation meets 23rd February to discuss draft History. We understand that United States believes the History to be inconsistent, inaccurate and unflattering to Governments and proposes to oppose publication of the document.

2. We find sections of the History relating to Australian substantially accurate and would not wish to offer objections to its publication.

3. On the other hand if United States feels the history to be misleading they have every right to insist upon rectifying errors and inconsistencies. Such United States objections should be given careful consideration and question should not be rushed.

4. We would not wish to lend ourselves to the suppression of the history if it is justifiably critical of governments.

E.A. (861/6/8)
IMMIG.
P.M.'s.

23rd February, 1953.

Volumes I and II sent to Mr Throssell - external Affairs - for examination with request that they be returned to this Dept.

sgf AH/r

6. 210/1/3
7

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

GG:ER

I.1410

FROM:

Australian Legation,
GENEVA.

SEEN BY
SECRETARY



Dated: 2nd February, 1953

1820

Rec'd: 3rd February, 1953

1000

18. UNCLASSIFIED.

Your telegram 16.

I.R.O. Historian will receive comments up to
February 15th.

E.A. (861/6/8)
IMMIGRATION
P.M.'s

3rd February, 1953

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

AR:PM.

FROM:

Australian Consulate-General
GENEVA.

I. 1220.

Dated: 28th January, 1953.

Recd.: 29th January, 1953.
1100.

12. UNCLASSIFIED.

My memorandum 623 of 1st December, 1952.

International Refugee Organisation History.
Any comments please?

E.A. (861/6/8)
IMMIGRATION.
P.M.'S.

29th January, 1953.

M. B. Bridge

CABLEGRAM.

MINISTRY
SECRETARY

DB:ER

0.1054

TO:

Australian Consulate-General,
GENEVA.

Sent: 30th January, 1953

1200

16. UNCLASSIFIED.

Your 12.

Department of Immigration is examining I.R.O.
History and will pass on comments as soon as possible.

What is last possible date?

E.A. (861/6/8)
IMMIGRATION
P.H.'s

2nd February, 1953 or 23/1/53.

*Mr. Russell External Affairs re: today re: for
drafting Australian comments on draft history for
meeting of Immigration C.O. to be held in Geneva
He is drafting cable along the lines
suggested after discussions with Mr. J.C. Weston. and as
to offer assurances in sections relating specifically
to Australia. He has no prior meeting on the necessary for
publication to history.*

F. 4/6/7/1/5

5th January, 1953

Memo. No. 1

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Subject:-

I. R. O. : History

Reference is made to our memorandum 623 of the
1st December 1952, concerning the draft history of I.R.O.

2. Forwarded herewith is a copy of Volume II of
the draft history which has been received from the Board of
Liquidation.



(L. Corkery)
Second Secretary

210/1/36
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

ME:GC

I.2249.

Dated: 18th February, 1953.
1921.

Rec'd: 19th February, 1953.
1550.

TO:

Australian Embassy,
WASHINGTON.

166.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Our memorandum 176/53. I.R.O. History.

Warren advises Board of liquidation is meeting
23rd February in Geneva to discuss action on draft history
of I.R.O. He understnads United Kingdom authorities
agree with his conclusions.

E.A.(861/6/8)
IMMIGRATION.
P.M'S.

20th February, 1953.

P. 4/6/7/1/5

1st December, 1952

Memo. No. 623

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Subject:- I.R.O. : History

Reference is made to your memorandum 273 of 7th August 1952 (861/6/8) in which it is indicated that the Delegation might undertake the examination of the draft history of the I.R.O. and refer only those sections to Canberra which we considered necessary.

2. Attached is a copy of a letter dated 24th November 1952, from the Chairman of the Board of Liquidation of I.R.O., in which it is indicated that comments on the first volume are requested by the 15th January 1953.

3. In view of the current staff position at this Delegation and my own lack of knowledge of I.R.O. affairs, I feel that the better course would be to refer the whole history to you for examination and comment.

4. A copy of volume 1 of the draft history is attached. Volume 2 will be forwarded as soon as it becomes available.

It is suggested that the draft history should be examined by the Delegation, the final report will be the result of this examination and in some passages of re-writing. Some sections, though not, however, altered in general, may be amended in some places as it now stands. I am, however, in agreement with the views expressed by you at the Ninth Session of the General Council. The draft history of the I.R.O. will be the result of the examination which is, subject to the general supervision of the United Nations, the responsibility of the United Nations. The Secretary of the United Nations, who is responsible for the draft history, is the Secretary of the United Nations, who is responsible for the draft history.

(L. Corkery)
Second Secretary

The Board of Liquidation has considered it most important that the History should be published as soon as possible, and it is for this reason that the two volumes of text are being sent to you separately, the first volume being more important as a general description of the work of the I.R.O. and the various factors underlying it, the second volume being more technical and requiring probably fewer comments from member governments.

Patrick Shaw, Esq.,
Australian Delegation to the United Nations,
41, Quai Wilson,
GENEVA.

C O P Y

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION,
Palais Wilson,
Rue des Paquis,
GENEVA.

24th November, 1952.

LGH/me

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Resolution No. 104 of the General Council of the International Refugee Organization, passed on 15th February, 1952. That resolution, of which a copy is attached, referred to the History of the I.R.O., and in it the Council resolved inter alia that the Board of Liquidation should supervise the preparation of the History and that the comments of Member Governments of the Organization on all passages of the History which refer to their countries or to territories under their control should be taken into account in the final text of the History.

So that Governments may have the opportunity of making their comments, the draft of the two volumes of text has been duplicated. In accordance with your letter of 21st July, 1952, No. F.4/6/7/1/5 to Mr. Hacking, the Chief Historian, one copy of the draft of the first volume in English is now being sent to you by the same post as takes this letter; the draft of the second volume will follow in about two weeks time. The French draft is a literal translation of the chapters drafted in English, and vice versa; each volume will be forwarded to you about two weeks later than the respective English volume. As the third volume of the History will consist only of statistical tables and official documents, together with certain other matter not referring to member governments or to territories under their control, it is not necessary to burden governments with the necessity of reading it in draft.

It should be emphasized that you are now being sent a draft only; in addition to taking into account the comments made by member governments, the final text will be the result of detailed editing and in some passages of re-writing. Such editorial changes will not, however, alter the general form or substance of the text as it now stands. In particular, in response to the views expressed by several delegates at the Ninth Session of the General Council, the final French version of the History will be the result of special editorial adaptation which is, subject to the general supervision of the Chief Historian, the responsibility of Mr. René Ristelhueber, the biographer of Dr. Nansen, who recently received an award from the Académie Française for his work "Au Secours des Réfugiés".

The Board of Liquidation has considered it most important that the History should be published as soon as possible, and it is for this reason that the two volumes of text are being sent to you separately, the first volume being more important as a general description of the work of the I.R.O. and the various factors underlying it, the second volume being more technical and requiring probably fewer comments from member governments.

Patrick Shaw, Esq.,
Australian Delegation to the United Nations,
41, Quai Wilson,
GENEVA.

The Board believes that this study of the I.R.O.'s work may be particularly topical in the autumn of 1953 when the future of international action on behalf of refugees is likely to be discussed in the United Nations General Assembly. At least the first volume, which is the more general and the less technical, could be published by October 1953 if the final text is in the hands of the publishers by the end of February. This date can only be met if the comments of member governments on the first volume are received not later than 15th January 1953. Comments should be addressed to the Chief Historian, International Refugee Organization, Palais Wilson, Geneva. The Board of Liquidation assumes that, if no comments have been received from a Government by 1st February 1953, none will be made. As regards the second volume, the Board hopes that comments will be received in Geneva not later than 1st February 1953, and assumes that the absence of comments from a Government by 15th February will mean that no comments will be submitted. The second volume will then go to the publishers about the end of March, so that it may be published as soon as possible after the first volume.

The Board has been very careful to fulfil the additional responsibilities confided to it by Resolution No. 104 of the General Council, namely to see that all possible economies should be made in the preparation and publication of the History. In this respect, the possible increase in costs resultant on not keeping to the time-table summarised in the preceding paragraph should not be forgotten.

The English version of the History will be published by the Oxford University Press, and the French version by the Presses Universitaires de France.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Dr. Victor Montoya
Chairman, Board of Liquidation.



CONFIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

9th February, 1953.

MEMORANDUM No. 176/53

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.

I.R.O.

Mr. George L. Warren, Special Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Department of State, has drawn our attention on an informal basis to a draft history of I.R.O. which has been submitted to Governments for comment. The draft history has been prepared by a group of historians in Geneva headed by Mr. Michael Hacking whom Mr. Warren believes to have held relatively junior positions in I.R.O. from time to time.

Mr. Warren said that he was distressed by the text which he described as not only unflattering to member Governments but also full of misstatements of fact and inconsistencies. He commented that "it could only have been written by a frustrated person and would give comfort to the Soviet authorities who have always accused I.R.O. of being engaged in slave market operations".

Points which he made in support of his view were:

(1) an implication in the section on Financing that the Governments were "Indian givers" since they had drawn back about 60% of their contributions for expenses in their own countries (2) although it was never intended that Governments should contribute in anything but their own currencies it was implied at the bottom of page 7 of the section about The Part of Governments that they had reneged on their obligations. (3) There is a reference to the broad mandate of I.R.O. on page 9 of the above, although it is elsewhere asserted that the mandate was narrow. (4) the paragraph commencing on page 3 of this section is indicative of the general writing down of the part of Governments. (5) the statement on page 7 of the above, that only the United Kingdom signed without reservations, created a misleading impression.

While he had not noticed any specific references to Australia which were particularly unflattering, he enquired how we would regard the statement on page 45 of the section on Resettlement that "due to I.R.O.'s budget position and the shortage of world shipping etc" and the statement on page 56 of the section on The Mandate saying that Australia was "not so quick in assessing the value of manpower of the refugees to their economy".

Mr. Warren can see no reason why Governments should pay for misleading remarks about themselves and has informed the Board of Liquidation in Geneva that the United States finds the draft unacceptable and considers that the number of changes needed is so great to attempt amendment by correspondence. He has suggested to the Board

/that

that remaining funds might be conserved by preparation of a simple compilation of the basic I.R.O. documents with a few footnotes by way of explanation.

He informed us that he might be taking further action but would keep us informed. He would appreciate your comments on the history and would be glad to know what action you propose to take.

G.N. Upton,
Second Secretary.

GNU:jmcg

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

C.2233

Sent: 15th February, 1952

1110

Australian High Commissioner's Office,
LONDON.

600. UNCLASSIFIED.

From Immigration.

Please arrange payment to / credit
Sterling account of the International Refugee Organisation of the
sterling equivalent of Australian one hundred and thirty two
thousand, six hundred and eighty pounds (£132,680) representing
full settlement of claims by Director General I.R.O. Charge
expenditure to Div.191A item 5 and advise when payment made.

IMMIGRATION (49/7/326)
P.M.'s

15th February, 1952



P.A.

CABLEGRAM.

RESTRICTED.

GM:PM.

I. 2264.

Dated: 11th February, 1952.
1700.
Recd.: 12th February, 1952.
1440.

FROM:

Australian Consulate-General,
G E N E V A.

13. RESTRICTED.

I.R.O. and P.I.C.M.M.E.

Your telegram 17.

1. Money from Australian settlement equivalent to approximately 297,800 dollars is being paid to P.I.C.M.M.E. as a further instalment to cover movement by P.I.C.M.M.E. of I.R.O. refugees visaed, but not moved by January 31st, 1952.

2. In I.R.O. Executive Committee, I supported greatest possible transfer of residual I.R.O. funds to P.I.C.M.M.E. Canadian Delegation has definite instructions on these lines, and I will follow it at Council meeting this week. Final plan of expenditure as approved by Executive Committee now provides for transfer by I.R.O. to P.I.C.M.M.E. of 950,000 dollars, including 297,000 dollars from Australia. Acting Director Jacobsen estimates this total will suffice to move between five and six thousand of the remaining 12,800 I.R.O. refugees visaed but not moved as at January 31st, 1952. Total cost depends of course on destinations, but estimate would be \$2,800,000. Figure of 12,205 comprises approximately 7,573 to United States under Displaced Persons Act, 1,304 dependents of workers in Canada for which group P.I.C.M.M.E. has already earmarked transport funds, 226 nominated cases to Canada, 1850 Australian labour selected cases, 1252 to Latin America mainly Brazil.

3. Reference paragraph 6 of your telegram 15, Kingsley and Jacobsen say that P.I.C.M.M.E. will in fact move all above 12,000 odd visaed refugees and the gap between funds available from I.R.O. and those required would be met from P.I.C.M.M.E. operational fund comprising approximately nine million dollars from United States contribution. In other words the greater the amounts available from I.R.O., such as the Australian settlement amount, the less drain there will be on P.I.C.M.M.E. operational fund.

4. Kingsley and Jacobsen also inform me that continued mass selection of migrants mentioned in paragraph 5 of your 15 will be entirely a matter for P.I.C.M.M.E. and not for I.R.O. General Council. Jacobsen has already apparently discussed this with our migration office in Germany.

5. Priorities for guidance of I.R.O. liquidator as charges against residual assets were suggested as follows:

1. Any additional cost of liquidation.
2. Movement of remaining visaed refugees by payments to P.I.C.M.M.E.
3. Additional grants to voluntary agencies.

In Budge

CABLEGRAM.

RESTRICTED.

- 2 -

I. 2264.

4. Special revolving fund for movement of refugees non-vised at January, 1952, in the form partly of trust within P.I.C.C.M.E., and partly assistance to voluntary agencies.

6. I propose to support rigid application of these priorities. There will be some moves by, for example, Norway and Italy for payments to High Commissioner for refugees and by Italy for increased allowance for care of residual cases in Trieste. United States, United Kingdom and Canada will support priorities as above.

7. It is planned to take care of the Far Eastern problem by providing for administration of Hong Kong and Shanghai offices for six months from first February and for care of all refugees in Shanghai for six months period. High Commissioner for Refugees is endeavouring to bargain for further I.R.O. funds although he admits his responsibility for these refugees. I propose to support I.R.O. suggested settlement and if need be, contention that the High Commissioner after interim period should have worked out some plans within the scope of his special fund as authorised by the United Nations General Assembly. A sum of 500,000 dollars will establish a fund to be administered by P.I.C.C.M.E. for the future movement of I.R.O. eligible refugees from Shanghai. Plans to transfer responsibility for Philippines residual group to World Council of Churches with lump sum payment not yet approved by Philippine Government.

8. Kingsley has nominated as liquidator, Colonel Oliver Cound, United States, Deputy Brigadier Francis Dallison, United Kingdom, assisted by Henri Peneot, France. Kingsley has submitted resignation from February 15th.

9. United States view is that liquidation committee should consist of a small advisory group in Geneva perhaps five permanent delegates and not requiring further meetings of I.R.O. Committee or Council. Liquidator should have clear instructions from Council to adhere to priorities as listed in paragraph 5 above. I propose to support this view against alternative suggestion of larger liquidation committee with wider power.

10. My telegram 12, paragraph 1, Warren informs me that the situation regarding P.I.C.C.M.E. Director still completely unsettled. McCarran adamant in opposition to Kingsley and United States administration apparently undecided to insist in view of McCarran's key position in obtaining approval for necessary appropriations. "New York Times" of 5th February article accurately summarises position. Warren has promised information as to United States policy as soon as he has instructions.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. (361/2/1)
A.G.'S.
IMMIGRATION.
TREASURY.
P.M.'S.

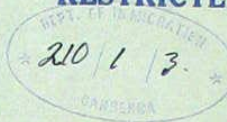
13th February, 1952.

CABLEGRAM

RESTRICTED.

GG/MG

C. 1670

Dated 5th February, 1952
2105

TO:

Australian Representative, European
Office of the United Nations,
GENEVA.

15. RESTRICTED. IMMEDIATE.I.R.O. Meetings.

Apart from provisional agendas, documents have not yet arrived. However, there do not appear to be many items upon which you should require instructions. Following are departmental views.

2. As a general view, we do not favour continuing functions of I.R.O. but would be prepared to make exceptions in respect of matters referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5.

3. We have not firm views upon the residual problems but you should not give any impression that Australia would be prepared to add to our already full contribution on the refugee question. If pressed, however, you could state that Australia will continue to receive refugees under the normal immigration provisions and the fact that there is no mass resettlement scheme does not mean that Australia's doors are closed to refugees who come within categories of persons eligible for permanent admission.

4. We sympathise with the position of the United Kingdom in connection with the Shanghai refugees and would be prepared to agree to expend a portion of the remaining assets in seeking a solution.

5. As to disposal of other assets, you should know that I.R.O. has sought Australia's agreement to continuing mass selection of migrants Germany, Austria, Italy during February and March of about 500 per month with processing and movement arrangements under PICMME auspices. I.R.O. have assured us all are I.R.O. eligibles. This proposal will be agreed to but will, of course, be subject to decisions of General Council.

6. For your information and for use at your discretion in private discussions, we have been somewhat concerned at apparent disparity in statements by I.R.O. regarding the limits set by finance to their ability to deal with residual problems. In Kingsley's personal cable to Casey of 3rd January on "\$10 per adult" question he said "such payment would in small measure resolve our present desperate problem by enabling the resettlement of several thousand visaed refugees whom we cannot move due to lack of finance". This is difficult to reconcile with their request to us to accept upwards of one thousand additional refugees who are not yet visaed particularly as request made before any decision concerning their claims upon Australia was conveyed to them.

7. The "\$10 per adult" question is before Ministers

CABLEGRAM.

RESTRICTED.

O. 1670

and we shall try to communicate decision tomorrow.

E.A.
IMMIG.
TREASURY.
P.M.'S.

6th February, 1952.

GENEVA.

25th February, 1952.

Sir,

IRO has now ceased its operations. It has assisted over 1,619,000 refugees who have been determined as being within the mandate of the Organisation. The determination of eligibility has been scrupulously carried out by specialized personnel on the basis of the principles and definitions laid down in Annex I of the IRO Constitution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1946. The criteria of eligibility imposed on IRO by its Constitution included considerable limitations on the freedom which the Organization could exercise in satisfying requests for its assistance. These limitations were in line with the general idea at that time as to who should be considered as a deserving refugee or displaced person.

During the course of time, a marked evolution has taken place in the attitude of the international community, and this found expression in the adoption by the United Nations of the State of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and the adoption by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Convention of 28 July 1951, which revealed a more liberal spirit in the conception of a refugee deserving of international protection.

Although IRO, in the last period of its operation, has endeavoured to liberalize the interpretation of its own definitions, in order to fall into line with the wider conception of a refugee, and has thus been able to assist a greater proportion of all refugees who are in need of assistance, its efforts have been limited by constitutional requirements, and it has furthermore been necessary to take into account financial limitations. It should be noted also that many refugees never applied for IRO assistance, and therefore were not registered. In addition, there is a large number of refugees who, once determined ineligible, did not avail themselves of their right of appeal.

There is little doubt that the interested governments may be concerned in the future with the problem of determining who should be considered a refugee. During the discussion of the Report of the Acting Chairman of the Eligibility Review Board, at the Ninth Session of the IRO General Council, on 12 February 1952, several Members expressed the desire that the liberal conception of interpretation revealed in the Report be brought to the attention of the Member Governments who may face the problem of eligibility. It is hoped, consequently, that governments will not only consider the motives which lead IRO to liberalize its policy, but will perhaps even more generously interpret the definition of a refugee.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(SGD.) J. Donald Kingsley,
Director-General.

(COPY)

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Ref. 224/3/1

Palais Wilson,
GENEVA.

23rd January, 1952

Honourable R. G. Casey,
Minister for External Affairs,
Canberra, Australia.

Dear Mr. Casey,

Before the complete closure of IRO operations on the 31st of January, I should like to record our sincere appreciation of the most generous and farsighted contribution the Australian Government has made towards the solution of the global problem of finding homes for displaced persons and refugees, which was the task set this organization.

Australia was one of the first member governments to send selection missions after the inception of IRO in 1947, and the measure of success of our combined efforts can best be judged by the 182,000 homeless and stateless persons who have been admitted to your country since that date; and the thousands of success stories that have come back to us are proof of the plans made and pains taken in the integration of this vast number into your economy. I fully realize that a program of this magnitude could not have been carried through without the bold and progressive immigration policy which your governmental departments have always followed.

My Chiefs of Mission and the various staff members who have visited Australia during the course of the operations have continually reported the sympathetic consideration given our various problems by Mr. T.H.E. Heyes and Mr. A.L.Nutt, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Department of Immigration. It is a matter of deep regret that I was unable to visit the Commonwealth during our lengthy collaboration. Space prevents my mentioning by name all the governmental officials who have added their weight to making the scheme successful, but I would be most remiss were I not to place on record our gratitude for the unceasing co-operation afforded us by Major-General F.G. Galleghan, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D., original head of the Australian Military Mission, Berlin and your delegate to the General Council, and his successor, Mr. Noel Deschamps. I should also like to place particular emphasis on the immeasurable assistance given IRO by Mr. G.V. Greenhalgh, the Chief Migration Officer responsible for the mass scheme in Europe, whose zeal and never failing cordiality contributed much to its smooth working, and Major Arthur Withers, who, since the commencement and until quite recently, was the Australian official at our embarkation centres, without whom the smooth movement of this vast and complex number of resettlers could not possibly have been achieved.

Now that the task for which IRO was originally established has been virtually concluded, nothing remains but for me to thank the Australian Government once more for its unparalleled contribution in providing a permanent homeland for those who would otherwise have had no future.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. Donald Kingsley

Director-General.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

FAR-EAST REFUGEES
TO SETTLE IN FRANCE



Geneva -- It was announced today by the International Refugee Organization that on orders from the Director-General, Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, one of the IRO chartered ships had put into the Philippine Islands and had embarked 61 "hard core" refugees and their families who had been offered new homes in France.

Expressing his appreciation of the French Government's humanitarian gesture, Mr. Kingsley said that France had already accepted a large number of homeless refugees.

When the patients were brought aboard the Norwegian ship, "Skaubryn" on the 30th November at the Samar harbor of Guiuan, they left behind some 150 refugees, all that remain of the 5,500 that IRO evacuated to the Philippines from the Chinese mainland at the start of 1949.

Chiefly White Russians and other stateless persons, this group of Europeans had most to fear from the advancing Chinese Communist Armies. In answer to an urgent plea from the International Refugee Organization, the Philippine Government offered a temporary haven on Samar while IRO continued the search for permanent homes for the refugee community.

More than 2,600 were able to enter the United States under the provisions of the amended U.S. DP Act. Some 1,700 others went to Australia. In all, IRO resettled a total of 5,164 of the Samar group by the end of last month.

For this latest movement, the International Refugee Organization assigned three doctors, nine nurses and a food supervisor to the "Skaubryn" to accompany the refugees on their three-week voyage through the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. The

Ms. Barbridge

IMO vessel is expected to dock at Marseille on 21st December and special winter clothing has been stocked aboard in addition to the medical equipment necessary for continuing treatment to the tuberculars.

In France, male TB patients will go to the Sanatorium de l'Accueil du Nord at Ste Foix de L'Argentière, near Lyon. The women will be hospitalized at the Sanatorium du Centre Hospitalier Régional of Montpellier.

The French voluntary agency, Service Social d'Aide aux Emigrants, entrusted by the Government with its programs involving refugees, will supervise the care of the patients and arrange for their re-establishment as soon as they can return to a normal way of life.

Mr. Kingsley said that negotiations are in progress to assure care for the "hard core" cases who still remain on Saumur.

UNITED NATIONS' INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MISSION.

43 Bulkara Road,
Bellevue Hill,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

WKL/J/1

September 1st 51.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Acting Director General of this Organization to transmit the enclosed letter 534/28/AUST of 7th August, 1951.

Yours faithfully,

It was noted that the Australian Government's approach to the problem of refugees has been very successful for a number of years. The Australian Government has recently become crystallized in its policy of resettlement of refugees. The analysis of the problems facing the Australian Government a few months remaining before its cessation.

SGD. W.K. LEADBEATTER

As you are aware, IRO has for some time been working on a number of channels for the successful re-establishment of the so-called "hard core" and "residual" refugees. We are happy to report that we have made some progress in developing resettlement opportunities for certain types of cases and local establishment projects for others, - although we do have a continuing difficulty in financing the organizations which are participating towards the continued care of these groups after the IRO period has ended.

A number of countries, notably Canada, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, among others, have accepted sizeable numbers of "hard core" for permanent care. Non-governmental organizations in these countries and others have responded to the appeal of the Director General and have given assistance in the form of refugees.

In analysing our remaining responsibilities in this connection, however, we are particularly struck by the number of refugees suffering from tubercle disease. For such cases would be a good likelihood of cure in less than four years and who, after such care, could become productive residents of countries of immigration, capable of supporting themselves and their families. Other units where the head of the family and working members are healthy are prevented from emigrating because of the illness of another member of the family.

We have been working for some time recently on the development of a project, in co-operation with the Government of Switzerland and the Aide Suisse a l'Europe, which would provide for interim care until the cure, in Switzerland, for such refugees on the assurance that after cure, they could be resettled to a country of immigration. This project, although an expensive one, would seem to be admirably suited to the needs of this particular

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION.

7th August, 1951.

Ref:- 534/28/AUST

The Minister of State for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, AUSTRALIA.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the informal discussions which took place in Canberra during December of last year regarding the problems that the International Refugee Organization is facing today in finding resettlement opportunities for refugees who cannot meet the criteria of admissibility required by various immigration countries. Mr. Pierre Jacobsen, Assistant Director General of this Organization, and other IRO officials had talks at that time with various Australian Governmental officials.

It was hoped that we would have been able to approach your Government on a formal basis before now, but our plans, for a number of reasons beyond the control of IRO, have only recently become crystallized in relationship to a current analysis of the problems facing the Organization during the few months remaining before its cessation.

As you are aware, IRO has for some time been pursuing a number of channels for the successful re-establishment of the so-called "hard core" and "residual" refugees. We are happy to report that we have made some progress in developing resettlement opportunities for certain types of cases and local establishment projects for others, - although we do have a continuing difficulty in financing the organizations which are participating towards the continued care of these groups after the IRO ceases to be.

A number of countries, notably Sweden, France, Norway and Switzerland, among others, have accepted sizeable numbers of "hard core" for permanent care. Non-governmental organizations in those countries and others have responded to the appeals of the Director General and have given assurances on behalf of these refugees.

In analysing our remaining responsibilities in this connection, however, we are particularly struck with the number of refugees suffering from tuberc ulosis, for whom there would be a good likelihood of cure in less than four years and who, after such care, could become productive residents of countries of immigration, capable of supporting themselves and their families. Other units where the head of the family and working members are healthy are prevented from emigrating because of the illness of another member of the family.

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group, and we have and are approaching a number of governments to ascertain their willingness to participate, either by providing assurances to receive such tubercular cases, after their cure, and their families, or by assisting in the necessary financial support.

We are, of course, aware of the substantial contribution that the Government of Australia has already made towards the solution of our task, and we are cognizant as well of the number of Displaced Persons who have emigrated to Australia and who now are being cared for in various institutions in your country as a result of having developed or having had a recurrence of tuberculosis and other diseases. Nevertheless, we feel compelled to inform the Australian Government of this continuing problem and the various proposals and projects under consideration to deal with it. We would hope that by its assistance, Australia could make a further striking and practical contribution towards the solution of the most difficult part of IRO's terminal task.

I have, therefore, instructed our representative in Australia to communicate with the Government on this subject and to suggest for consideration a number of proposals. He is prepared to discuss the question in detail with whatever officials you may wish to designate.

I sincerely trust that the Australian Government, which has already so ably demonstrated in a practical manner its desire to assist this Organization, would give sympathetic and favourable hearing in order to help IRO once again in the fulfilment of its responsibilities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SGD. MYER COHEN

Acting Director General.

MMH

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.



11th September, 1950.

MEMORANDUM:

The Officer-in-Charge,
Defence Secretariat,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I should be glad if you would kindly arrange for a teleprinter message in the following terms to be despatched to the Department of the Army, Melbourne:-

"To Secretary, Department of the Army.

From Secretary, Department of Immigration.

Would you kindly arrange for a Signal in the following terms to be despatched to Amber, Berlin:

AB 846

"Please advise subjects for discussion next sessions I.R.O. Executive Committee and General Council. Press reports suggest that extension of eligibility date line for refugee registration may be considered."

(T.H.E. Hayes)
Secretary.

S.H.F.



49/1/1471

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT,
CANBERRA,

In reply quote No. 612/2/5

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration.



16 OCT 1951

On the 9th October, 1951, the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Canberra, addressed a letter to this Department requesting comments concerning the disposal of refugees on the International Refugee Organisation's books in China who have been ordered to leave the country before the Organisation closes down at the end of the year.

The Official Secretary advised that copies of the letter had been despatched to your Department, and your early advice on the points raised would be appreciated so that the necessary comments may be forwarded to the Official Secretary.

(F. J. McKENNA)
Acting Secretary.

COPY/



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

CANBERRA.

In reply quote No. 612/2/5

MEMORANDUM for:

16 OCT 1951

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration.

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The Official Secretary advised that copies of the letter had been despatched to your Department, and your early advice on the points raised would be appreciated so that the necessary comments may be forwarded to the Official Secretary.

F.J. McKENNA

(F.J. McKENNA)
Acting Secretary.

49/7/47

6

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION

Meeting of Executive Committee and General Council
Geneva, 18th October-23rd October, 1951

Item 6 (Provisional Agenda - Executive Committee)
Item 12 (Provisional Agenda - General Council)
Revised Plan of Expenditure for Supplementary
and Closure Period

Documents

No documents have been received.

2. As far as is known at the moment the most important point which will come up under this Agenda item concerns the interpretation of Clause 4 (b) of the Australian-I.R.O. Agreement. The Clause reads -

"The Commonwealth agrees to make an ex-gratia payment to PCIRO of an amount of £10 per adult towards extra costs incurred by PCIRO in moving immigrants to Australian ports as compared with the cost of moving them to South American ports."

A copy of the Agreement is attached.

Background

3. In June, 1949, an advance payment of £386,940 sterling was made to I.R.O. in fulfilment of the requirements of 4 (b) and the amount was calculated on an estimated number of Displaced Persons to arrive in Australia by 30th June, 1949, namely 38,694 at £10 sterling per head.

4. Subsequently in December 1949, I.R.O. submitted a claim for the last six months of 1949, and during this period approximately 4,800 children arrived. The preamble of the claim refers to Australia's agreement to pay £10 per head. However, in all other statements submitted prior to the receipt of Australia's first payment the correct wording of the Agreement was used namely "£10 per adult". This immediately opened the question of payment "per adult" or "per head". Moreover the associated question of the currency to be used for the Australian contribution was taken up, that is, whether the payments should be in sterling or pounds Australian.

5. On 17th January, 1950, the Comptroller of I.R.O. was informed of the inconsistency and his attention directed to the correct wording of 4 (b) of the Agreement.

"Your letter refers to the 'Commonwealth agreed ex-gratia payment of £10 per head' whereas Section 4(b) of the Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organisation shows that the Commonwealth has contracted to make an ex-gratia payment to P.C.I.R.O. of an amount of £10 per adult towards the extra cost incurred by P.C.I.R.O. in moving immigrants to Australian ports as compared with the cost of moving them to South American ports."

No reply was received to this memorandum and in June 1950 Mr. Nutt discussed the matter with Sir Arthur Rucker who agreed verbally that no claim would be made by I.R.O. in respect of children. On the basis of this discussion, Mr. Nutt set out Australia's liability to I.R.O. as follows:-

- (a) For adults in the 137,000 displaced persons received from the inception of the scheme until the balance of this total is received after 30.6.50 estimated at 8,000 - ££10 per adult.
- (b) For children in the 137,000 - no liability.
- (c) For the additional 30,000 to be received from the 1st July 1950 onwards - no liability.

Subsequently a confirmatory letter was sent to Sir Arthur Rucker in which the following appears -

"The conditions under which these 30,000 extra displaced persons will be accepted are -

- (i) I.R.O. will waive the present contribution made by the Commonwealth of ££10 per adult.

6. It was impossible to get a reply from I.R.O. until February, 1951, when the Organisation submitted a large claim (£976,029 sterling) based on a calculation of £10 stg p. The Director General, I.R.O., stated that "he was advised on its true construction of the Agreement of July, 1945, not limit the ex-gratia payment of £10 sterling to adult persons but attaches such payment to all persons under the Agreement. The advice tended the Director stressed that the question is one of legal interpretation of an agreement signed in Switzerland and if the is read as a whole the intention of the contract clearly overrides the literal interpretation of Clause 4 alone. The signatories to the Agreement intend the ex-gratia payment to be received by persons of the age 21 years and on its valid interpretation clearly expresses that intention"

7. He expressed the hope that the interpretation would be solved by failing that he suggested the matter to be referred to the arbitration of experts.

8. Mr. Jacobsen, Mr. A. Clabon, I.R.O. Director, New Zealand and Canada. The possibility, as a gesture, of a declaration waiving the payment of adult contribution towards the cost of moving them to South American ports.

- 3 -

After consulting his Director General by cablegram Mr. Jacobsen stated that the Director General did not have the authority to deal with this question and that only the General Council of I.R.O. could decide whether the money could be rebated. Moreover, he felt representatives of I.R.O. on the General Council would oppose making such a concession to Australia despite her magnificent contribution to the settlement of displaced persons. Summed up, Mr. Jacobsen's view was that much as I.R.O. would like to make a gesture of appreciation by foregoing the £10 payment, it would not be possible financially to do so.

9. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General's Department who replied as follows -

- "(a) I am of opinion that the expression "per adult" used in Clause 4 (b) of the Agreement does not mean "per person", but has some restricted meaning.
- (b) In my opinion the expression "£10" means ten pounds in Australian currency.
- (c) I am of the opinion that payment is properly determined by reference to the date of departure of the ship from the port at which the adult embarks.

A copy of the opinion is attached.

10. At this stage it should be noted that the Executive Committee in April 1951 planned expenditure for supplementary and closure period beginning 1st July, 1951. The Australian delegate reports that the budget situation was so tight that I.R.O. was absolutely dependant on the Australian contribution calculated at £10 sterling per head.

By cable 12th April 1951 the Australian Delegate was informed that the I.R.O. budget figure of £276,000 had been estimated upon the basis of £10 per capita -

"We have always regarded the £10 per adult, not per capita, and the question of the interpretation of the word "adult" arises. Above is for your information only. We will advise further as soon as possible."

11. In May, 1951, the Australian Delegate was informed of the Australian attitude concerning the interpretation and reconciliation of accounts was sent to him. The Commonwealth Government maintained its attitude that the Clause 4 (b) meant "£10 Australian per adult." Payment on this basis was authorised on 18th May, 1951. A copy of the cable is attached.

The Australian views were given to I.R.O. and Organisation informed the Australian Delegate that they intended to make further representations at the earliest opportunity in the light of the Australian interpretation of Clause 4 (b) of the 1947 Agreement.

12. The Director General has now written and makes the following points in support of his argument -

- "(a) The Agreement was entered into before one month of I.R.O. operations had been concluded. It was the initial basis for the resettlement programme, and the subsequent development of such programmes have made necessary continuous changes and adjustments and the pace was such that it was never possible to reform the original Agreement.

- (b) It was agreed with the appropriate Australian Authorities, including the then Minister of Immigration, that the payment of £10 sterling per capita which the Government undertook to make to I.R.O. in respect of all persons moved to Australia under the auspices of the Organisation should apply without respect to the age of the refugee.
- (c) From that time the budgetary planning of I.R.O. has been based upon the full expectation that payments would be made in accordance with mutual understandings confirmed by letter of 14th June, 1949.
- (d) During Sir Arthur Rucker's visit to Australia in May 1950 it was agreed that the per capita payment by the Government to I.R.O. would cease with respect to refugees following the first 50,000 transported during 1950. As in the case of the Agreement concerning the applicability of the £10 sterling per capita to all refugees regardless of age, this Agreement to discontinue the payment was not made the subject of a formal amendment.

3. Requirements for a revised plan of resettlement.

A copy of the Director General's letter is attached.

Summary of Present Position

13. (a) Australia has made what it considers is a final payment to I.R.O. based on that interpretation of Clause 4 (b) which understands "£10 per adult" to mean "£10 Australian per person over 21 years of age."
- (b) In spite of warning that this would be Australia's final attitude - memorandum from Mr. Hayes to the Comptroller, January 1950 - I.R.O. finished its budgeting on a basis of "£10 sterling per head".
- (c) I.R.O. have now budgeted till the end of the Organisation's activities and depend upon Australia's contribution at "£10 sterling per head".
- (d) If Australia maintains its attitude then a revised budget will have to be presented to the General Council.

Factors to be considered

14. Concerning the question of payment per capita per adult there is no reason to alter the Australian interpretation. Attention must be directed to our letter of June, 1949, covering the first payment to I.R.O. It is considered that the operative phrase is contained in paragraph 2 which reads -

"I have to advise that my London Office has been requested to make an advance payment of £390,000 sterling to the Inconvertible Sterling Account of I.R.O. in London before 30th June, 1949."

The usual practice is to regard figures and the basis of calculations in advanced payments as subject to review when final payment is being made. That this was the intention of the Australian Government is clear from our memorandum of 17th January, 1950, to the Comptroller, I.R.O. -

"In June 1949 an advance payment of £390,000 was made against estimated arrivals of immigrants in Australia to 30th June, 1949. It would appear that this advance payment was in excess of requirements and an adjustment will be necessary. It would be appreciated if you would also include in your reply the necessary details to enable the adjustment to be made."

15. Moreover, it must be noted that the claims submitted by I.R.O. dated 6th December, 1948, and 26th February, 1949, respectively state the amounts owing are based on "£10 per adult". Only after Australia made the advance payment in June 1949 do subsequent I.R.O. claims state the amounts are calculated at "£10 per head".

16. Finally after examining the Agreement and the correspondence the Attorney-General's Department has given as its opinion that "per adult does not mean "per person" - see copy of letter attached.

17. The question of payment of accounts in sterling or Australian currency was also considered by the Attorney-General's Department who stated -

"In my opinion the expression "£10" means ten pounds in Australian currency".

While the advance payment to I.R.O. was in sterling currency it must be stressed again the payment was an advance, pending final settlement and as such was subject to review. It is true that Sir Arthur Rucker and Mr. Nutt discussed I.R.O. payments etc. in terms of sterling. At that time the finalising of accounts had not been completed. When the advice of the Attorney-General's Department was received payment was made in pounds Australian.

18. I.R.O.'s action in budgeting for the closing period on the basis of Australia calculating her payments at £10 sterling per head was not justified, particularly when only an advanced payment had been made and in view of our letter of the 17th January, 1950, raising the question of interpretation - see paragraph above. If I.R.O. now finds a revised budget is necessary the position can only have arisen because of an assumption by the Organisation that the sterling per capita basis of calculation would be acceptable to Australia.

19. Associated with the interpretation of Clause 4 (b) must be an appreciation of the part Australia has played in the I.R.O. Scheme. Figures taken from I.R.O. Document CC197 give an interesting picture. Australia resettled 170,000 during 1949/50 against 89,000 resettled by South and Central America and Mexico combined. The cost per head, apart from transportation costs, including initial assistance up to placement in employment has been estimated at an average of £A55. When, added to this figure is an ex-gratia payment of £A10 per adult to assist I.R.O. transportation costs, some idea of the money being spent can be obtained. Moreover, Australia has not received any assistance from I.R.O. comparable to \$100,000 advanced to Canada to cover housing and building requirements for migrants. Further it must

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

No. 859/16/2/1.

13th September, 1951.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

(For Mr. Nutt)

This Department is prepared to recommend to the Minister for External Affairs that Mr. Patrick Shaw, the Australian Representative to the European Office of the United Nations, should be appointed the Australian delegate to the I.L.O. Migration Conference which is to be held at Naples from 2nd to 16th October, 1951.

2. As you are aware, the Australian delegate will be instructed to oppose the proposal, which I.L.O. will make to the Conference, for the establishment of a Migration Administration to conduct operational migrational activities within and from Europe. If the Conference, notwithstanding Australian opposition, decides in principle to accept the I.L.O. proposal, it will then proceed to examine the technical details involved in the proposal. Such an examination may also follow if the Conference should decide that the alternative suggestion to set up a new, separate inter-governmental agency to handle European migration on a short-term basis is not inconsistent with the longer-term proposal of I.L.O.

3. In the circumstances, this Department feels that Mr. Shaw should be assisted by an officer of your Department who has a close knowledge of operational migration work. Accordingly, it would be appreciated if you would nominate a suitable officer for inclusion in the delegation.

4. In selecting this officer, you will wish to bear in mind that the Naples Conference will be followed almost immediately by the meetings of the I.R.O. Executive Committee and Council which will be held at Geneva between 16th October and 1st November, 1951, approximately. This Department anticipates that it will, as in the past, be able to make available the services of Mr. Deschamps for these Conferences. However, Mr. Deschamps would be assisted by the presence of an officer of your Department, and it would seem appropriate that the officer selected to assist Mr. Shaw at Naples should also be appointed the alternate delegate or adviser to the meetings of the I.R.O. Executive Committee and Council.

(Sgd.) A. H. TANGE,
Assistant Secretary.

BVK.

18th September, 1951.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

I am in receipt of your memorandum of 13th September, No. 859/16/2/1, advising that Mr. Patrick Shaw, Australian Representative to the European Office of the United Nations, will be appointed as the Australian delegate to the I.L.O. Migration Conference which is to be held at Naples from the 2nd to 16th October, 1951.

My Minister has approved of Mr. Dighton Burbidge, Senior Investigation Officer (Legal), being nominated as adviser on immigration matters to the delegate.

In regard to the meetings of the I.R.O. Executive Committee and Council, which will be held at Geneva between the 16th October and 1st November, 1951, it is noted that you anticipate that the services of Mr. N. Deschamps, Head of the Australian Military Mission, Berlin, will be made available for these Conferences.

It is preferred at this juncture that Mr. Burbidge should not be nominated to assist Mr. Deschamps at the I.R.O. meetings. When the items to be discussed are known upon receipt of the agenda, the question of whether it will be necessary to appoint an immigration representative to assist Mr. Deschamps will be considered.

AM
(A. L. Nutt)
Acting Secretary.

Mr. EC Watson.
This copy for I.R.O.
meetings file
AM
19/9

be noted that Australia is the only Member Government of I.R.O. who has been asked to contribute to the transport of migrants. Also Australia does more than any other country in the care and reception of migrants e.g., the issue of clothing, dental and medical attention.

Therefore in light of the background information and the comments set out above the Australian Delegation should adopt the following course.

Australian Attitude

20. The Delegation should discuss the Australian interpretation of Clause 4 (b) fully with the United Kingdom and U.S.A. representatives and solicit their support. This is particularly important since ^{as} result of Australia's final payment, a budget deficit could be expected, and the additional costs would have to be shared between Member Governments.

21. The Delegation should maintain the Australian interpretation and approach as set out in cable of 17th May, 1951. - Copy attached.

22. The Delegation is to report fully to Canberra and cable for any necessary guidance.

11/10
h. h.

Discussed with Mr. H. H. H.
12/10
h. h.



49/7/14 71

In reply quote No. 861/7/9

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

3rd August, 1951.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

Reference is made to this Departments minute of 13th June and 24th July, 1951 and memorandum of 4th July, 1951 regarding the disposal of individual case records by the I.R.O.

An early expression of your views would be appreciated.

T. A. Pymen
(T.A. Pymen)
for Acting Secretary.
a

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

No. 49/7/1471.

FOR THE A/E. SENIOR MIGRATION OFFICER (Foreign).

DISPOSAL OF RECORDS ON WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANISATION.

I have examined the memoranda submitted by the Acting Director-General of I.R.O. and the High Commissioner for Refugees on the question of the disposal of records on the winding up of the International Refugee Organisation and concur in the objection made by the High Commissioner to the suggestion by the Organisation that "...with the exception of items of significance for the IRO history (internal correspondence and inter-secretarial memoranda) should be destroyed". The High Commissioner for Refugees is a creation of the United Nations as was I.R.O. - and in taking over the task of I.R.O. should be able to take over all IRO material which he considers would assist him in his task. Much of the internal correspondence and IRO inter-secretarial memoranda might be quite useless to the High Commissioner but I feel that he, and not I.R.O. should be placed in a position to determine whether or not any material should be destroyed.

2. On the question of I.R.O.-Government correspondence I feel that while if any particular Government desires its correspondence with I.R.O. destroyed this should be done, the work of the High Commissioner will be made the more difficult if any such correspondence is destroyed except after examination by his office, and on the direction of his office.

3. In the matter of the records of individual refugees who have been re-settled abroad both the High Commissioner and the Acting Director-General are agreed that it is important that the personal records of a refugee should be in the country where he resides. Consequently, with regard to Australia where it has been the practice for certain I.R.O. documents to accompany the migrant on emigration, I feel that IRO should be requested to forward any files on displaced persons re-settled in this country to this office and to arrange for the records of the I.R.O. Australian Mission to be sent to this office where such records concern displaced persons settled here. On the general question I do not think that if a re-settlement country does not want IRO case files the High Commissioner should be burdened with them. However, I feel that any destruction should be by the High Commissioner's Office after examination and not by I.R.O. I feel that this same principle should be followed where displaced persons still in Europe and under political and legal protection of I.R.O. settle permanently in their countries of present residence.

4. With regard to unaccompanied children again I feel that the same principle should apply, that where the Governments of the countries of present residence of the children require case history files, such files should be forwarded to the relevant Government authorities, the remaining files being held by the High Commissioner. In the case of Australia I feel that any such files still in Europe should be forwarded to this office.

5. It is accordingly recommended that a reply along the above lines be sent to the Department of External Affairs.

First Assistant Secretary :-

This Dept. is primarily concerned in the disposal of individual case records and the *Brooke's* recommendation that the personal records of refugees re-settled in Australia should be sent to this Dept. is supported. On the general question of the disposal of IRO records and material, I again agree that the Dept. of External Affairs be informed that this Dept. supports the views put forward by the newly-established High Commissioner for Refugees.

Changes
8.10.51.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

No. 49/7/1471

THE SECRETARY:

My first reaction was that no useful purpose could be served by sending to Australia the personal documents of the 170,000 persons who have come here under the auspices of I.R.O., but having read the views of the Acting Director-General of I.R.O., and the newly appointed High Commissioner for Refugees, who will take over the work of I.R.O., I am satisfied that the transfer of the personal papers to Australia could be a decided advantage to many of the persons concerned, principally those who are without any original personal documents, normally held by most people.

2. The greatest problem, as I see it, would be the sorting and storing of such papers. There is certainly no room in this building.

3. If you agree that the personal documents be sent to Australia for safe keeping, it is suggested that we ask to have them properly sorted and labelled in suitable cases and on arrival they be sent to Bonegilla for storing.

R. H. Wheeler
(R. H. WHEELER)
9/10/1951.

M. H. Hunsong

For your Comments please.

Discussed with Secretary, who decided that we should ask for records to be sent to Australia, assuming that I.R.O. will not rest involved. It is to be requested that the files be properly sorted and packed in a way that will facilitate the location of any particular file. When records arrive they are to be stored at Bonegilla. We are pleased for "Unaccompanied Youth" files to be packed separately.

Sept. 9/10
R.H.

49/7/1471

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANISATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Item 7: Disposal of Records: Report of Director General
(Document EC/60)

At the Ninth Session of the Executive Committee the Director General requested guidance as to the steps he should take to dispose of the records of the Organisation. Document EC/60 outlines the procedures which have been followed up to the present.

2. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees asked for custody of all individual dossiers not required by Member Governments. The Governments who have given their views have shown a general reluctance to have individual dossiers destroyed. Most Governments have been agreeable to the High Commissioner receiving custody of the documents. It is noted that I.R.O. do not intend to bear the cost of transfer to the High Commissioner which, it is stated, will be considerable.

if persons marked in book

3. It has now been decided that Australia should ask for the records to be sent to Australia, assuming I.R.O. meet the cost involved. It is requested that the files be properly sorted and packed in a way that will facilitate the location of any particular file.

4. It is important that the files of "Unaccompanied Youth" should be packed separately and clearly marked.

5. You may convey these views to the Executive Committee as the official Australian reply to the Director General's request for guidance.

*M. L.
12/10*

*Discussed approved by Mr. Wilson.
12/10
M.L.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM

49/7/1471

::MB

TELEGRAM FROM:

Australian Mission,
BERLIN.

I. 11848

Dated: 3rd July, 1951.

1400

Rec'd: 4th July, 1951.

1050

171 UNCLASSIFIED.

For Immigration from Deschamps.

The Australian embarkation centre closed its location in Bremen on 30th June, 1951 and all records are transferred to the Immigration Office Cologne as from 1st July.

Immigration
P.M.'s

4th July, 1951.

*Copy on 30/3/51
Receives*

*M. H. Edwards
R. H. place on
File H. 8. 2/3*

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF THE HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Palais des Nations
GENEVE

G XV 1/1/4

22nd June, 1951.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the discussions which were held during the last Session of the Executive Committee of the International Refugee Organization during which the Director-General of the IRO submitted a Memorandum concerning the disposal of the IRO records, and also to the letter of 21st May 1951 of the IRO, addressed to Member Governments, a copy of which was very kindly sent to my office by Mr. Myer Cohen, Acting Director-General. In this letter Mr. Myer Cohen stated that it had been agreed that I should communicate my views directly.

The question of the disposal of IRO documents is one aspect of the problems inherent in the orderly transfer to my office of the functions of protection formerly discharged by the IRO. The importance of such an orderly transfer of interests of refugees within the mandate of the IRO and my office, and to a proper implementation of Resolution No. 428 (V) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, will, I am sure, be appreciated by all Governments Members of the IRO.

If there is to be some continuity in the discharge of the functions of protection, Governments will appreciate that it is difficult for me to accept the proposal made by the Director-General of the IRO in a document which he submitted to the Executive Committee that as regards internal correspondence and inter-secretarial memoranda.

"With the exception of items of significance for the IRO history, such as those shedding light on the development of a policy or programme - all of this should be destroyed. The only exception might be in connection with certain general studies of legal protection problems which might at the discretion of the Director-General be turned over to the High Commissioner for Refugees."

The destruction of internal correspondence of the Organization will, I submit, greatly prejudice the working of my office. I am fully prepared to give undertakings as regards the security of any material which may be handed over to me by the IRO, but I think the destruction of the material of a specialised agency, which itself has asked the United Nations to assume the tasks for which it was formerly responsible, must defeat the intentions of the General Assembly of the United Nations itself as expressed in the establishment of my office.

The Minister of State for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra.
Australia.

I am further greatly disturbed by the suggestion that all correspondence between the IRO and Governments on subjects of a secret or classified nature, or having to do with individuals or special situations, should be destroyed. If any Member Government expresses the desire that such correspondence should be destroyed, its decision must, of course, be final, but I submit that it should not be laid down as a principle that all secret or classified material should be destroyed. This would, I believe, be contrary to the past history of international organisations who have facilitated the tasks of successor organisations by placing at their disposal the material which has been acquired during the course of their operations. Moreover, it should be pointed out that many security classifications lose their secret or confidential character with time.

As regards the records of individual refugees and displaced persons, I fully appreciate the security implications involved in the handling of such material, but I do not think that they in any way present greater difficulties than those of the records of the War Crimes Commission which have been handed over to the United Nations under a special agreement. I would request Governments Members of the IRO to prevent the destruction of any of this material until my office has been given an opportunity of expressing its opinion concerning the desirability of its preservation.

The records of individual refugees and displaced persons are of vital interest for their future legal protection. Past experience has shown that they are often required in respect of the issuance of travel documents undertaken by governments under the London Agreement of 1946 on behalf of refugees who are the concern of the IRO. The method of issuance differs in various countries, but there have been frequent references to the international organisations responsible for refugees, who in many cases have been called upon to certify that a refugee is within the mandate before a government will issue a travel document. For this reason it is important that the personal records of a refugee should be in the country where he resides.

A further most important use of the personal records of refugees is in connection with the certification of the civil status of refugees. In countries which do not have the Common Law system the civil authorities have in the past often called upon the international organisation responsible for the protection of refugees to produce substitute documentation where originals cannot be obtained from a country of origin. This substitute documentation is sometimes given by law the value of authentic documentation. But even where there is no firm legal basis for its acceptance the courts and administrations of several countries have accepted it as best evidence or as the foundation for the issuance of authentic documentation. The destruction of case records would cause great hardship to individual refugees who are often not in possession of any original documentation from their countries of origin.

A further consideration which I submit Government should take into account is the question of the laws passed in the different Zones of Germany to indemnify persons for loss of life or liberty under the Nazi regime. These laws are at present in an unsatisfactory state, as many refugees within the mandate of the IRO and my office are excluded from their benefits. The Allied High Commission has requested the Federal Government of Germany to pass a federal law on indemnification, and has even made it a condition of the de-reservation of the question of displaced persons and refugees from the Occupation Statute. If and when such a law is passed in a suitable form, the beneficiaries should be largely the refugees who have been resettled overseas by the IRO. The destruction of the case records of refugees will make it impossible for any authority to carry on the work which has been done in the past by the IRO under the existing laws or which should be carried

out under any future law in connection with the certification of the supporting evidence of any claims made by refugees. The destruction of case records may lead to a rejection of valid claims by the competent German authorities on the grounds that no satisfactory evidence in support of the claims is available. While it is true that certain facts concerning the internees of concentration camps can be established from the records of the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, experience has shown that reference to individual case records is often necessary. The destruction of these records in the case of persons resettled, even though governments have not expressed their willingness to take charge of these records, would deprive many refugees of their just rights. If Governments do not wish to accept the responsibility for these records, then my office should at least be given the opportunity of making suitable arrangements before the IRO destroys any of the records.

As regards the situation in Germany and Austria, I fully appreciate the special nature of the problem which is referred to in the IRO letter of May 21. I can assure Governments that it will equally be my concern to ensure that the refugees should not in the future be harmed by the statements which they have made to the IRO, and I am prepared to make suitable arrangements for the secure custody of the documents if they are handed over to my office. I would, however, point out that the special security considerations which have been emphasized by the IRO in respect of case records of refugees who remain in Germany and Austria seem to me to be disregarded in the suggestion made in the IRO letter in respect of children who will remain in their country of present residence, namely that the:

"best solution would seem to be to hand over their individual files to the competent courts entrusted with legal status."

In my opinion it would be more suitable that these records should not be handed over to any court but should be entrusted to the legal guardian appointed by the competent courts or the person legally adopting a child.

I hope, therefore, that Governments Members of the IRO will see their way to prevent the destruction of any material which may be required for the future protection of refugees until my office has been given an opportunity to take over such material, or to agree with any destruction where circumstances make this necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) for G. J. van Heuven Goedhart.

In reply quote No. 861/7/9



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

4th July, 1951.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Reference is made to this Department's minute of 13th June forwarding for favour of advice copy of a letter dated 21st May, 1951 from the International Refugee Organisation regarding the disposal of individual case records.

An early reply would be appreciated.

A. H. Tange
(A.H. TANGE)
Assistant Secretary.

*let 1 of minute
12/6/51
will be forwarded by E/A.
27/7*

Mr. Burbridge

*Records
Per Ro.
46/57*

[Signature]

[Signature]

(COPY)

International Refugee Organisation
GENEVA.

27/3

21 May, 1951

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee, I beg to refer to the problems confronting the International Refugee Organisation in connection with the disposal of individual case records, in view of the pending closure of the Organisation's activities. In the course of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Executive Committee, the representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees expressed his views on the matter. Since the views of the High Commissioner for Refugees differ from those expressed by the Director-General, it has been agreed that the High Commissioner for Refugees would communicate his views directly to Governments.

When, on 1 July 1947, the Preparatory Commission assumed the responsibilities of the UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, these two Organisations handed over to it a considerable number of personal files and documents in respect of refugees under their respective mandates. The IRO utilised these documents as a basis for individual case records which were opened for each refugee who was eligible for the services of the Organisation.

One of the most important features of these case records is the CM/1 form, which contains complete information on the refugees applying to the Organisation for assistance. In accordance with the Constitution of the IRO, all applicants for assistance had first to be determined eligible for such assistance before they were admitted to the services of the Organisation. As you know, the work of the eligibility service continued uninterruptedly and covered approximately 1,500,000 refugees. It involved the inclusion in the individual case files of the statements which the refugees made to the specially trained IRO officers who interviewed them - statements often of considerable length, about their past and about the circumstances leading to their flight or to their displacement. These statements were contained in or attached to the CM/1 forms. Gradually other documents were added, concerning the life of the refugee in the IRO centres or drawn up in the course of the processing of the refugee or the family group for future resettlement. The individual file in fact contains security check reports obtained from the Berlin Document Centre; details of the different kinds of assistance, material or other, rendered to the refugee; indications of special language or vocational training courses followed by the refugee; letters from governmental organisations, voluntary societies, or private individuals with regard to the future resettlement of the refugee. Sometimes, the individual files contain medical reports, though the latter were, in practice, generally filed separately. Finally, if the refugee has been prosecuted for some offence or other, this is reported in the file with any relevant supporting police documents.

As resettlement operations developed, it has become the practice to send the individual files of refugees to the countries where the refugees are re-established, if these countries are members of the Organisation, and if they express the wish to have the files. Where receiving member Governments do not wish to have the files, and in cases where the receiving country has no IRO Mission, the Organisation has had to arrange for the gradual destruction of the individual files of refugees who have been resettled. This work is now proceeding. So far, the number of files destroyed has been comparatively small. The

The Minister of State for External
Affairs of Australia,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

Administration intends to continue this procedure unless Member states give instructions to the contrary. Similarly, IRO Missions in countries of reception not Members of the Organisation will, before closing, destroy such files as have been sent on to them.

The problem which remains to be solved concerns the disposal of the files which are still held in Europe and especially in Germany and Austria. As you know, in the Western European countries, the IRO has concluded agreements with the various Governments, which have undertaken to accept responsibility for the care and maintenance of refugees - a responsibility hitherto assumed by the Organisation itself. Moreover, the IRO has restricted its activities in the field of protection, in view of the fact that a new system of protection will shortly be established following the setting up of the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. It seems, then, that the best solution in these countries would be for the Organisation to transfer to the national authorities, upon request, the individual files of those refugees who remain "sur place" and who gradually become the responsibility of the country in question. If the national authorities do not want the files, these would then be destroyed.

In Germany and Austria, the nature of the problem is different and gives rise to special difficulties which the Director-General described to the General Council at its last Session. It should be stressed that, in transferring the individual files of refugees to any other agency, whether governmental or inter-governmental, public or private, the main concern of the IRO is to ensure that the refugees should not in the future be harmed by the statements which they have made to the Organisation and on the basis of which they have been accorded the protection and assistance to which they were entitled. At first, consideration was given to transferring only a minimum of information on each refugee, but this idea was later abandoned, as it would have entailed a tremendous work which the Organisation could not hope to accomplish in its lifetime with the reduced staff at its disposal.

It should be emphasised that, in the course of its operations, the Organisation has accumulated individual case files which, at the peak of its activities, amounted to over 1,500,000 in 704 installations. The IRO is still operating 70 installations. Although it is difficult to assess the volume and weight of these archives, the figure of 100 tons would be a conservative estimate. We must therefore bear in mind that, in view of the approaching end of IRO activities and the limited staff at our disposal, it is necessary to reduce to a strict minimum the handling of files still in our possession. The large majority of these files are in Germany and Austria. They concern either refugees who will remain in these countries, or else refugees who have already been re-established but whose records have, for one reason or another, not yet been transferred or destroyed.

Lastly, there is a separate problem for which no final solution has yet been found, namely the disposal of some 5,000 individual files of unaccompanied children assisted by the IRO. The Administration has so far taken no steps to destroy these files, since they contain documents relating to identity and nationality, which are of special legal interest for the children's future.

A possible solution would be to destroy the files of those children who have been repatriated, and to transfer to the immigration countries the files of children resettled in these countries. The files could be transferred to the national authorities of the countries in question, possibly by way of the

3.

IRO Mission; or else they could be handed over to the voluntary organisations which have, in most cases, assumed the responsibility for the resettlement of the children.

With regard to those children who will remain in the country of their present residence, the best solution would seem to be to hand over their individual files to the competent court entrusted with legal status.

I trust that the information contained in this letter will meet the wish expressed by the Executive Committee to have a clear account of the problem.

I should be grateful to have your opinion on the steps so far taken by the Administration, as set forth above; and on my suggestions regarding the disposal of whatever individual files may be held by the IRO Mission in your country, and of the files held by the IRO in Germany and Austria, including those of unaccompanied children.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) Myer Cohen

Acting Director-General.

MT: EMCG.

O. 8172.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. Sent: 21st May, 1951.

RECORDED TO:

CABLEGRAM.

High Commissioner's Office
LONDON.

2940.

Immigration.

Please make immediate payment to the credit of the Inconvertible Sterling account of the International Refugee Organisation the sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-four pounds thirteen shillings and eleven pence English currency (£356,994.13.11 English) representing amount due in respect of Commonwealth contribution under the 1947 Agreement with I.R.O. Please advise when payment made indicating for record purposes amount paid and name of bank.

Immigration (A49/7/326)
P.M.'s.

21st May, 1951.

M. Burbridge

Copy of INWARDS Teleprinter Message.

From :

To :

Date *Time of Receipt* *Hours* *No.*

1040.

TV 1251.

TO BEATTIE CANBERRA
FROM GRIESHABER IRO MELBOURNE

17.5.51.

YOUR C2334 ~~WM~~ W.K. LEADBEATTER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION, 43
BULKARA ROAD, BELLEVUE HILL, SYDNEY.

LD 10.34.

CABLEGRAM.

RESTRICTED.



DEB/MCG

ENCODE TO:

European Office of the United Nations,
GENEVA.O. 14156
Sent: 3rd October, 1950
1540314. IMMEDIATE. RESTRICTED.

For Deschamps.

1. You may support proposal in Director-General's letter of 12th September to extend dateline for resettlement services only provided altered date is not extended beyond October meeting of Council.

2. You may support proposal in GC/167 to extend the present supplementary period for another six months enabling I.R.O. to continue until end of September, 1951.

3. We note Director-General states that success of programme depends on full utilization of soft currency resources and that this will require great effort. We assume there is no intention to propose conversion of soft currency contributions into hard currencies.

EA (861/7/8)
Immigration
TreasurySEEN BY
SECRETARY

3rd October, 1950.

CABLEGRAM.

MW:JS.

O.10198.

DECYPHER TO:

Dated: 24th July 1950.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION
TO U.N.S.C.O.B.
G E N E V A.

236. RESTRICTED IMMEDIATE.



International Refugees.

1. We have just received document W.112 Add.3 giving latest information on this subject.
2. Following are our provisional views on recommendations which U.N.S.C.O.B. might make:
 - (1) A general recommendation might be made that I.R.O. study problem and include recommendations on it in any list of outstanding problems submitted to Secretary-General in relation to establishment of High Commissioner's Office for Refugees and its own termination.
 - (2) This would not meet immediate problem. U.N.S.C.O.B. might also suggest that, if repatriation or local resettlement is not possible, Secretary-General might consider asking other countries if they would admit some of the refugees. Australia has already made a substantial contribution through visit early this year of Migration Mission which selected some 600 refugees.
 - (3) In relation to Northern Epirots and Armenians I.R.O. missions report indicates that there is some case for granting legal and political protection. Please discuss with your colleagues whether any specific recommendation on these groups would be desirable. We feel that I.R.O. should probably undertake some responsibilities towards them, but agreement of Greek Government would be required. Commission might omit reference to these groups from report but take up matter with Greek Government and I.R.O. and offer its good offices in discussion.
3. Please sound opinion of Committee on these proposals and inform us.

Min & Dept E.A.
Immigration.
P.M. S.

25th July, 1950.

SEEN BY
SECRETARY

John Rowland

f, m (?) Epirota + ~~Albanians~~
in Greece needing legal + political
protection + re-settlement.

Do we know anything about them? (last
i. r. o. brief) what are our views on
Greek migration.

Ignor.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

21st ^{Nov} ~~May~~, 1950

Memorandum No. 1084/50

MEMORANDUM FOR;

The Secretary
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

International Refugee Organization

Attached is a copy of a report by the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, recommending the adoption of a bill which would pay \$120,000 to the Preparatory Commission of IRO. This would refund to IRO customs duties paid to the United States on property brought into the United States for sale to provide funds for the rehabilitation and resettlement of victims of German action.

J. Plimsoll
J. Plimsoll
First Secretary

JF,rs

RESTRICTED

BRIEF FOR AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION TO 7TH SESSION
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND 5TH SESSION GENERAL COUNCIL
OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

I. ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The Secretary General of the United Nations has informed us that he is negotiating with I.R.O. for an interest-free loan in locally usable currencies for the newly established Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees, which is to take over the work previously performed under UNRPR on 1st April 1950 or as soon as possible thereafter.

We have not yet received the relevant IRO document on this subject, but assume that the main issue for decision will be that of the loan.

BACKGROUND

At the 6th General Council meeting IRO agreed to offer a loan not exceeding the equivalent of 2 - 8 million dollars to UNRPR or its successor agency. Australia at that session opposed the proposal on the ground that the repayment of the loan was rather uncertain; and that we wished nothing to be done which might jeopardize our selection programme. The fund used for the loan might, we felt, be better used for the continuation of the work of resettlement.

RECOMMENDATION

The repayment of the loan to be negotiated, however, is to be made a first charge against voluntary contributions to the Relief and Works Agency. On these conditions we would have no objection to its being made.

II. DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL
TRACING SERVICE (GC/141)

We have no comment on this document.

Mr. Borah.

Please place with papers.

EJG

20/4

PLAN OF EXPENDITURE FOR SUPPLEMENTARY PERIOD (EC/40) AND
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FIRST TWO QUARTERS OF 1949/50 (GC/138).

Background.

The budget submission adopted at the last session of the General Council (GC/121) is essentially the same as the plan of expenditure for the supplementary period now issued. The budget was adopted unanimously on the assumption that the plan of expenditure would be discussed at the Fifth General Council after submission to Member Governments. Payment of the Australian contribution has not yet been approved.

Our approach to the plan of expenditure is closely connected with our attitude towards the payment of our contribution. Our savings Nos. 1 and 2 to the Australian Military Mission, Berlin, repeated to Geneva, deal with this subject, which is discussed more fully below.

Our original suggestion was that soft currency countries, including Australia, should as a first step pay their contributions for 1949/50 at the former rate of exchange. The attached paper (Annex I), which is included for your background information, includes calculations of the total resources which I.R.O. might expect to have if these contributions were collected at the new rate and at the old rate. It appeared that I.R.O. was likely to have on hand a considerably greater quantity of soft currency than it would be able to spend. In addition, it had in the past tended to accumulate large amounts of soft currency of which it seemed unable to make full use.

In the event, we did not in our discussions with Sir Arthur Rucker present our case in the same terms as this paper. We suggested instead that soft currency contributions be collected at the new rate, but that the entire budget for 1949/50 (which was adopted before devaluation) should be recast in the light of the actual effects of devaluation on the costs of I.R.O. Since it seemed unlikely that these costs would rise to the full extent of devaluation, this budget might be expected to be smaller; and contributions would be correspondingly reduced.

Sir Arthur Rucker strongly opposed our arguments, on the following grounds:

- (a) In spite of the devaluation it was unlikely that the dollar total of a recalculated budget would be very much reduced, because of increased shipping costs, some increased salaries, and increased prices for some supplies.
- (b) The soft currency balances on hand at 30th June, 1949, had been written down as a result of devaluation, by \$5 million. The 1949/50 plan of expenditure (GC/107) (prepared on the assumption that contributions would be collected at the new rate from the date of devaluation), allowed for only a small carryover of balances into 1950/51 (\$5.6 million). (We do not necessarily accept this argument, since the writing down is merely a bookkeeping device. The sum of soft currencies actually remains the same as before devaluation, and can buy as many goods; subject, of course, to price increases caused by devaluation).

- (c) If the carryover could be increased it would be so much the better. Rucker assured us that if soft currency countries paid their contributions at the old rate up to the date of devaluation and at the new rate for the subsequent period, there would be no substantial carryover at 30th June, 1950. He emphasised that increased costs would probably absorb the additional soft currencies resulting from the collection of contributions at the new rate.
- (d) His main point was that if we insisted on the reduction of the 1949/50 budget, the U.S. Contribution would be reduced as well as our own, because of the application of the fixed scale of contributions. I.R.O. is greatly in need of hard currency. Further, he pointed out that the I.R.O. budget for 1950/51 is based on an American contribution of \$25 million. A reduced budget would fail to bring in the maximum U.S. contribution, which I.R.O. were most anxious to obtain. If any action were taken to alter the 1950/51 budget, this might have disturbing effects in America and might hinder the appropriation of the U.S. contribution by Congress. Rucker emphasised, however, that his statements on this point were confidential.
- (e) Finally, he took occasion to point out that Australia had obtained very considerable benefits from I.R.O. (about \$60 million worth) in return for relatively little in the way of contributions and per capita payments (about \$13 million).

This last point, of course, is readily irrelevant. Australia has fully met her obligations to I.R.O., and the fact that she obtains advantages from receiving I.R.O. immigrants has no bearing on her right to raise any questions (of finance, for example) if she wishes, in the same way as any other member. In any case, the fact that Australia is a large receiving country means not only that she obtains these advantages but also that she is making a large contribution towards the work of I.R.O. She is one of the few countries who are willing to receive large numbers of refugees. The suggestion that it would not become Australia to appear parsimonious and the comparison of payments made with benefits received really have nothing to do with the case.

The 1950/51 Plan of Expenditure.

We have now agreed to pay our contribution for 1949/50 at the new rate as from the date of devaluation. This, however, is subject to our keeping open the question of whether, assuming that a large surplus did emerge at the end of 1949/50, assessments on members for the supplementary period should not be reduced when the 1950/51 budget is considered.

The two main factors in considering the 1950/51 plan of expenditure will therefore be:

- (1) Whether in fact I.R.O. is in as great need of hard currency as it maintains.
- (2) Whether in fact I.R.O. will be able, as it declares, to use most of its soft currency resources.

It may be, in the light of information obtained by you on these points, that the assessed contributions for 1950/51 could be reduced. Unfortunately, the revised plan of expenditure for 1949/50 and the plan for 1950/51 are not very helpful in enabling us to reach a conclusion. They do not indicate how much expenditure must be made in hard currency, or what items could be met in soft currency. Such indications as we have been able to gather from them are set out in the following section.

You should therefore press I.R.O. on these two points, indicating that although we have agreed to pay our contribution for 1949/50 at the new rate, we wish to be satisfied that:

- (1) the total outlay for 1950/51 is realistically estimated;
- (2) the maximum requirements of hard currency are critically appraised after account is taken of the maximum possible transfer of expenditure from hard into soft currency. We should like to be sure that everything possible is being done in this direction;
- (5) unduly large balances of soft currency do not remain on hand on 31st March, 1951.

In the light of these considerations, the possibility of reducing the plan of expenditure (thereby scaling down all contributions) should be explored.

You should approach the 1950/51 plan from this point of view, and should consult other interested delegations in this sense, particularly the U.K. delegation. The U.K. has agreed to pay its 1949/50 contribution on the same basis as ourselves, but requires satisfaction that I.R.O. will be able to use the additional sterling thus acquired.

If, after everything is taken into account, a substantial carryover of soft currency balances at 31st March, 1951, appears to be unavoidable, we should like to know how it is to be used.

Hard Core.

If the plan of expenditure adopted results in such a carryover of balances, we should probably take the view that they should be used to meet the "hard core" problem. We might, in effect, regard our 1950/51 contribution as also a contribution to the solution of the "hard core" problem, and should require a good deal of convincing that any further payment for this purpose was required. Policy on this subject, however, will have to be decided later in the light of proceedings at the Council and conveyed to you by telegram if necessary.

We should appreciate full reporting by telegram of the progress of discussion on the 1950/51 plan of expenditure.

Examination of GC/138 and EC/40.

I.R.O. appears to have reduced the information provided on expenditure in hard and soft currencies. Thus the Accounts for 1947/48 (GC/9) in Table VII gave useful particulars as to expenditure in hard and soft currencies. The Accounts for 1948/49 (GC/105) did not give such information and we have had to estimate it from such figures as were given. (See note 'A' to Annex I).

In the same way the plan of expenditure for 1949/50 (GC/134) gives some indication of expenditure in hard and soft currencies. No such figures are, however, given in the plan of expenditure for 1950/51 (GC/138) (EC/40).

GC/138 is broadly the same as the unrevised plan of expenditure (GC/107), the only alterations being certain internal transfers. We are not in a position to comment on these. The planned carryover of balances is the same.

EC/40 provides for a total budget of \$54.96 million, of which the sum brought forward is \$12.6 million and contributions to be collected are \$42.3 million.

Of the contributions to be collected (\$42.3, excluding China), \$28.2 million are in hard currency.

Estimated total resources available for 1950/51.

	<u>Hard currency.</u>	<u>Soft currency.</u>
1950/51 collections	28.2	14.2
Balance at 30/6/50 (estimated)	1.6	11.0
	<u>\$29.8 (54.2%)</u>	<u>\$25.2 (45.8%).</u>

These percentages may be compared with expenditure in previous years. In 1949/50, I.R.O. maintains that it can spend (GC/138) -

Hard currency	\$99.3 million (69%)
Soft currency	<u>46.1 million (32%)</u>
	<u>\$145.4 million.</u>

In 1948/49, expenditure appears to have been as follows (GC/105) -

Hard currency	\$102.7 million (73%)
Soft currency	<u>38.0 million (27%)</u>
	<u>\$140.7 million.</u>

It might be expected that the proportion of hard currency expenditure to soft would increase as a result of devaluation, since soft currency spent appears as less in terms of dollars. However, these percentages show a trend in the opposite direction. This might mean either that I.R.O. is collecting too much soft currency (and that this will be accentuated in 1950/51); or else that it is not able to collect enough hard currency.

We are not able to judge which interpretation is the right one; but suspect that it may be the first. There is a difference, too, between planned and actual expenditure; and we are not satisfied that I.R.O. will actually be able to spend as much in soft currency as is indicated by the plan.

Migration to Australia.

We note that document E.C.40 provides for the resettlement of 50,000 persons in Australia during the supplementary period July 1950-March 1951. Under present arrangements Australia is committed to receive 50,000 I.R.O. migrants during the calendar year 1950, and it is expected that about 42,000 of these will have arrived by 30th June, 1950, leaving only 8,000 to be resettled up to 31st December, 1950.

It is possible, however, that Australia may wish to take a further 30,000 displaced person migrants during the period 1st July 1950 to 31st March 1951 in addition to the 50,000 to which it is already committed for the twelve months beginning 1st July 1950, although no guarantee can be given at the moment that Australia will be able to receive all or part of this additional number.

The additional number of displaced persons that can be accepted depends upon such factors as the progress of other immigration schemes and the availability of accommodation in Australia.

The Minister for Immigration has, therefore, approved that the Australian representative of the I.R.O. Executive Committee and General Council meetings be instructed to request I.R.O. to make budgetary provision for the migration to Australia during 1950/51 of 30,000 displaced persons in addition to the balance not shipped by the 30th June, 1950, of the 50,000 Australia has already agreed to take during 1950. It should be clearly indicated that no guarantee could be given at this stage that the whole additional 30,000 could be received.

It is hoped that it will be possible to avoid public discussion about the matter at the I.R.O. meetings. Should the question arise, however, no doubt you will advise the I.R.O. in the foregoing terms, and it may be necessary to point out that there will be some discrepancy (although not, it may well transpire, a very great one), between the I.R.O. figure of an additional 50,000 for migration to Australia in 1950/51 and a possible figure of 38,000 - although it must again be emphasised no guarantee can be given at the moment that all the 38,000 can be taken.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

The Report of the Director-General is not available but based upon the reports of the last session of the Executive Committee and the General Council, it appears that this will consist chiefly of a report dealing separately with the situation in the Philippines (Samar) and at Shanghai.

Philippines (Samar)

As at February 1950, of 5500 refugees from Shanghai who had been granted temporary asylum by the Philippines Government at Samar, only 2000 had been resettled under mass resettlement schemes and 276 under individual resettlement arrangements. Considerable pressure is now being exerted by the Philippines Government to have the remainder moved.

Australia has given full and careful consideration to this problem but is unable to make any further contributions towards its solution. Australia's effort, however, has been considerable.

Following a request in January 1949, an Australian Selection Team went to Samar in March 1949 with authority to select migrants who measured up to the same standards as are applicable to displaced persons in Europe. Applications were received for five weeks and approximately 2000 volunteers were interviewed. From these a total of 891 were accepted for settlement in Australia.

In June 1949, following I.R.O.'s urgent request, selection was again re-opened to allow those who had not previously volunteered, and more recent arrivals at Samar from Shanghai (about 400) to have a further opportunity of settling in Australia and a selection team returned to Samar.

On this occasion approximately 1650 persons made application, of whom 415 were eventually selected.

All selectees are now resettled in Australia. The position briefly is therefore:

- (a) Approximately 3650 people (all who volunteered after being given two chances) have been interviewed;
- (b) All eligible volunteers, numbering 1372, have been resettled here;
- (c) Of the total resettled in all countries (2276), Australia has received 1372 i.e. over 60% of those resettled or 25% of the original total at Samar;
- (d) No useful purpose would be served by re-opening Australian selection at Samar as all those remaining there have already been interviewed by Australian Selection Teams or have clearly signified their unwillingness to come here;
- (e) Even if there were a substantial pool of eligible migrants at Samar, Australia would be unable to receive them because of heavy commitments to take European displaced persons;

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- (f) Individual migration to Australia from Samar which includes persons who were originally rejected because they exceeded the age limits imposed is still proceeding on the personal nomination of people already established in Australia.

On the general question of the disposal of those remaining no comment is offered other than that other member nations do not appear to be seized of the urgency of the problem or to have demonstrated any desire to contribute towards its solution and that some further pressure upon them might in fact result in its final solution.

Shanghai.

As at November 1949 the situation was said to be that at Shanghai there were approximately 5660 refugees of whom 1260 were in process of being repatriated or resettled, leaving some 4400 there. Of this number a little over 3000 were receiving care and maintenance and the balance services only. The I.R.O. Mission itself appeared to be in a somewhat precarious position in that it had not itself received recognition as an international body at Shanghai.

The decision of the last session of the Committee was that care and maintenance and the movement of all those persons having resettlement opportunities, should be continued for as long as possible and that the Director-General should consult with all member governments of the I.R.O. to ascertain whether they would be ready to accept on their territory a proportion of the refugees whose permanent establishment would otherwise be impossible.

Australia's attitude is that individual resettlement of persons from Shanghai is still proceeding on personal nomination under the same conditions as apply to aliens elsewhere. Dealing with these individual cases is, however, somewhat protracted owing to the difficult conditions and to the necessity for careful security checking.

No comment is made on the final solution of the problem, nor, indeed, is any possible without knowledge of the substance of the Director-General's report which presumably summarises the results of his approaches to member governments.

THE CHILD SEARCH PROGRAMME IN ITS RELATION WITH THE
PROBLEM OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN.

The Department of Immigration is directly concerned with the problems of the Child Search Programme only insofar as it is likely to provide a source from which migrants may be obtained, or may establish a specialised refugee "pool" (partaking of the nature of a hard core) which Australia, in common with other members of the United Nations, may be expected to help mop up.

As it is now upwards of eleven years since children were seized by the Nazis and thereafter became "unaccompanied" as a result of the war (See Document CG/111 at page 6) it appears that a considerable number of these children will now be in the 16-21 age group, which it has been found are not easily assimilated as migrants to Australia. Their lowered earning capacity as unaccompanied children, instead of forming part of a family group, has, in general, made them not entirely self-supporting; while the absence of suitable guidance from parents has tended to mitigate against their speedy assimilation.

According to paragraph 20 of the document referred to, the Child Search Branch of the I.T.S. has adopted the practice of removing unaccompanied children from institutions and placing them in centres directly or indirectly controlled by I.R.O. It is noted that the search for children who were placed with foster parents by the Germans is to be completed between January and June of this year; but there is no indication whether it is proposed to remove any of such children from the care of their foster parents and put them into I.R.O. centres or not.

If it is proposed to remove such children and classify them as "unaccompanied" children, who, in default of their parents or relatives claiming them, will be thereafter available for settlement in other countries, such a proposal must be viewed with caution for the following reasons:

1. Having regard to the probable ages of such children, a large percentage of them would fall within a class which it has been found is not readily assimilable.
2. If the class of "unaccompanied" children is allowed to increase substantially in numbers, some pressure may be brought to bear on the receiving countries, and in particular Australia, to accept annually more of these children than we are at present receiving or would wish to.

On the ethical question of allowing non-German children to remain in German foster homes, it is suggested that:

- (a) the Child Search programme should continue as long as possible with its activities or reuniting natural families;
- (b) it should not as a matter of principle otherwise endeavour to remove children from private homes unless there is obvious mal-adjustment if these children will, on the cessation of I.R.O.'s activities, be left to support themselves in the German economy under much less favourable conditions than if they had remained in their foster homes.

The foregoing comments would apply also to Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda of the General Council - International Training Service.

THE PROBLEM OF RESIDUAL CASES.

Documents:

Not yet received.

The main arguments on this problem appear to be:

- (a) Those put forward by France, Italy and Belgium, viz. that West European countries, already over-populated, should not be saddled with more refugees and that as any normal population has its share of aged, blind and invalids, so countries which accept large numbers of able-bodied persons who will be an asset to the economy of the receiving country have a moral duty to accept at the same time the less efficient.

The French Government also favours the provision of financial assistance (even though this be limited) to countries having responsibility for the care of "hard core" cases.

The arguments are based upon the fear by these countries that their geographical position will eventually make them the unwilling hosts of a large part of the residual "hard core".

- (b) Those put forward by other countries including the United Kingdom for the allocation of additional funds from the budget surplus for use in the settlement of "hard core" cases.

The directions in which Australia is contributing to the solution of this problem are set out hereunder, and it is not possible to give further direct assistance towards solving the difficulties of cases which require specialised care or institutionalisation. Not only does Australia's overall effort in resettlement of displaced persons rank second only to the U.S.A. (omitting Israel), but when considered in proportion to its population and resources it far outranks the efforts of any other country. This has placed a very great strain upon the Australian economy and it would be physically impossible to provide the care and attention necessary for the aged or invalid in our already heavily taxed community facilities or to provide new facilities to cope with any further intake of such "hard core" cases.

On humanitarian grounds also, it would appear better for aged and invalid people who have no links with the community in Australia to be cared for during their remaining years in countries where there are no new problems of language and climate to be faced.

In general, therefore, it would appear the proposals of the United Kingdom for the provision of additional funds from budget surplus for dealing with residual "hard core" cases should be favoured.

The Commonwealth Government has contributed towards solving the international problem of the difficult cases still

remaining under I.R.O. care by extending eligibility rules in such a way that neither family composition, meaning unmarried mothers, widows, divorcees, etc. with children, nor professional occupation now debars displaced persons from selection. The only criteria remaining are physical fitness and economic age.

The fairly stringent limitations regarding physical and mental health apply to all migrants coming to Australia, displaced persons or other alike, and in the interests of maintaining standards, these cannot be relaxed.

On the score of uneconomic age - that is the selection of persons outside the age limits originally agreed upon - Australia has been as liberal as is economically feasible. It has thus been made possible for non-working migrants or dependants to be included in family groups selected. In addition, there has been in operation right from the beginning of the scheme a dependants' nomination system, which has enabled many not eligible for outright selection to be sponsored by relatives who had already arrived in this country.

Further extensions of the original scheme are now covering the selection of widows and widowers with children, separated or divorced women with children, unmarried mothers with children and unaccompanied youths.

Liberalisation of these standards to permit the immigration of more of the "hard core" groups under I.R.O. care would not be practicable in the present circumstances while Australia has an acute shortage of housing, institutional and hospital accommodation.

Another section of the residual still under I.R.O. care is represented by about 86,000 specialists with professional or technical skills.

The Australian selection criteria currently operating in Europe do not exclude professional categories from selection, provided members of these groups satisfy the general health and age requirements. The extent of Australia's contribution may be gauged by the fact that even among the first 40,000 displaced person arrivals, the proportion of certain professional and skilled occupations, such as medical practitioners, dentists, architects and draftsmen, was considerably higher than among the Australian population.

Like other displaced person migrants these professionals were admitted on the understanding that they would undertake to be employed for 2 years on work specified by the Commonwealth. Such employment is not necessarily in the calling for which each person has been trained, although, wherever possible, consideration is being given to individual qualifications.

In the case of professional and technical personnel in the engineering and allied fields, the Commonwealth Government has approached the Governments of the individual States pointing out that there was available in Australia as well as overseas, a reserve of specialists and suggesting that the States employ these people in planning and implementing their programmes of public works. At the same time steps have been taken by the Commonwealth Employment Service to interest private enterprise in employing migrants with a professional background.

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In many cases, however, it has not been possible to place migrants immediately in the professional status desired by them and engagement had to be sought in allied, though subordinate positions.

Action has also been taken by the Commonwealth to persuade the State education authorities to employ ex-teachers among displaced persons on their staffs and to train suitable selectees at their Teachers' Training Colleges.

Finally, some displaced persons possessing scientific or professional skills of outstanding value to the Australian economy may be recruited under the recently inaugurated "Overseas Scientific and Technical Experts' Employment Scheme" (O.S.T.E.E.S.), under which the Commonwealth will take special steps to obtain the services of both British and foreign experts with distinctive skills, where suitable appointees are not available in Australia.

However, the main obstacle to the mass recruitment of professional personnel and their subsequent placement in keeping with their qualifications lies with the non-recognition of European degrees by many Australian professional organisations. A professional registration is, in most instances, governed by State Government legislation, the Commonwealth cannot, except in territories under its direct control, undertake to place migrants in the profession for which they were trained. Any liberalisation of existing requirements will only be possible with the concurrence of the States and the professional organisations concerned.

17. Collection of contributions at the old rates would yield the equivalent of:

Sterling, Kroner & Florins	\$29,215,277 less 30.52%	\$20,298,774
French Francs	\$6,422,481 less 21.26%	\$5,012,104
Italian Lire	\$5,514,573 less 7.91%	<u>\$3,238,386</u>
Plus cash in hand 30/6/49 -		\$28,547,264
	\$21,848,893 less \$5m.	<u>\$16,848,893</u>
		<u>\$45,396,157</u>

18. It appears to the Australian Government that the availability of \$45.4 million of soft currencies to I.R.O. during the financial year 1949/50 would still be likely to leave a more than adequate balance of soft currencies in the hands of the Organisation at 30th June 1950.

NOTE 'A'

The 1948/49 expenditure from collections in soft currencies has been estimated as follows:

Receipts in soft currencies (GC/105 - Tables III, IV & V)	\$44.9m.
Cash balance on hand 30/6/48	<u>14.9</u>
	59.8
<u>Less</u> Cash balance on hand 30/6/49	<u>21.8</u>
	<u>\$38.0m.</u>

Miscellaneous income in Table V other than from contributions has not been included because (a) its division between hard and soft currencies cannot be estimated; and (b) it appears to have no relevance to the amount of soft currency contributions which can be expended during 1949/50.

ANNEX I.

Departmental Paper
Not for distribution.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO I.R.O. FOR 1949-50
OF COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY DEVALUATION.

I.

1. We have noted that, during the discussion by the Fourth General Council of I.R.O. of the form of contributions, the Director-General indicated that the Organisation was acting on the assumption that the contributions of soft currency countries for 1949-50 would be made at the devalued rates of exchange as from the dates of devaluation.
2. The representatives of several countries affected by devaluation, including Australia, opposed the suggestion that contributions should be automatically increased to the full extent of devaluation. They pointed out that there seemed little justification for increasing contributions paid in soft currencies to this extent unless the actual expenses of I.R.O. in those currencies had increased commensurately.
3. It was pointed out during the discussion that the actual effects of devaluation on I.R.O. costs would not be known for some months. The Director-General undertook to examine this subject and to prepare a statement on it.
4. The General Council passed a resolution (contained in document GC/119 Rev.1) authorising the Director-General to accept payments against the contributions of member governments in the form and at the rates to be agreed subject to the approval of the General Council at its first subsequent session. Article 10 paragraph 2 of the I.R.O. Constitution enables the General Council to decide the form in which contributions shall be payable.
5. We feel that the question of the rate at which the contributions to I.R.O. of countries whose currencies have been devalued should be paid requires general examination.
6. For the reasons outlined in the second part of this paper, we consider that, as a first step, such countries might pay their contributions at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange.
7. The Organisation should examine the actual effects of devaluation on its expenditure (as the Director-General has already undertaken to do), and should estimate in the light of this examination what increases in soft currency contributions, if any, are likely to be needed.
8. The matter should then be considered at the next meetings of the Executive Committee and the General Council which would approve agreements made by the Director-General with the countries concerned in pursuance of the resolution on the form of contributions contained in GC/119 Rev.1.

II.

Soft Currency Balances.

9. It appears that the I.R.O. has tended in the past to accumulate balances of soft currencies. The dollar equivalent of soft currency expenditure by I.R.O. appears to have been as follows:

	From collections in soft currencies.	From purchases with hard currencies.
1947/8 (GC/9)	\$19,255,300 (Table VII)	\$6,782,069 (Table VIII)
1948/9 (GC/105)	\$38m. approx. (See Note 'A')	\$10,168,741 (Table VIII)

10. The balance on hand of soft currencies (i.e. those not freely convertible) has amounted to the following:

30th June 1948	\$14,884,980 (GC/9)	Table VII
30th June 1949	\$21,848,893 (GC/105)	Table VII A.

The latter balance is estimated to have depreciated by \$5 million due to the devaluation.

Planned Expenditure in soft currencies.

11. I.R.O. plans to collect in soft currencies during 1949/50 (GC/118 (Annex III)):-

Sterling, Kroner & Florins	\$29,215,277
French Francs	6,422,491
Italian Lira	3,514,373
	<u>39,152,131</u>
Chinese services	4,021,513
	<u>\$43,173,644.</u>

12. I.R.O. plans to spend in soft currencies during 1949/50 the equivalent of \$47,137,994 (GC/154). This figure does not include the application of any contribution received from China.

13. After deducting \$3 million worth of services from China, the I.R.O. was able to spend in 1948/9 from the sums collected in soft currencies the equivalent of \$35 million. Soft currency expenditures made from currencies purchased with hard currency are also omitted from this figure, as it is presumed that these currencies could not have been obtained by using existing soft currency balances.

14. In view of the devaluation in September 1949, it appears unlikely that I.R.O. can dispose of a greater dollar equivalent of soft currencies collected in 1949/50 than in 1948/49, as soft currency expenditure must be considerably expanded to dispose of the same dollar equivalent.

15. It is therefore suggested that, in calculating the equivalent in soft currencies to be contributed in 1949/50, the Director-General might be authorised by the General Council to use the pre-devaluation rate of exchange. Before doing so the General Council will no doubt wish to form its opinion as to the likely total of soft currencies collected that can be expended in 1949/50.

16. The use of the pre-devaluation rate would be particularly appropriate in view of the fact that at least one soft currency country paid its contribution before the devaluation. It would not seem correct to adjust retrospectively such contributions, nor to place such a high premium on prompt payment of contributions as to require other contributors to pay at the new rate whilst these remain at the old rate. The adoption of the old rates of exchange would ensure that soft currency countries are in fact contributing to the extent anticipated when the Budget was voted, and not to a considerably greater extent.

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE



Arolson, March 28th, 1950.

To all authorities, National Tracing Bureau, agencies and societies, with whom the International Tracing Service cooperates and has established and maintained contacts, the Director has the honour to send herewith the text of the Resolution adopted on March 17th 1950 by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its Fifth Session.

Attached to the Resolution is a copy of the instructions given to the Director of the ITS by the Director-General of IRO for the implementation of the Resolution.

Previous to these decisions and with a view to implementing the Resolution voted by the General Council at its Fourth Session in October 1949, i.e. "to effect the maximum possible savings and simplifications of operation", the Director-General of IRO had instructed the Director of ITS to stop mass tracing and field tracing activities as from 1st March 1950.

Thus, until the negotiations foreseen in paragraph b) of Resolution No. 57 quoted hereunder have been successfully carried out, all enquiries received since 1st March 1950 will only be answered by the ITS on the basis of checkings made against its indices and records.

=====

*L.R.O.
General file*

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE
ORGANIZATION

GENERAL COUNCIL

UNRESTRICTED
GC/151/Rev.3
March 1950

FIFTH SESSION

RESOLUTION No. 57
ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

(adopted at its 68th meeting on 17th March 1950)

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the International Refugee Organization having taken note of the Report of the Director-General of the IRO on the International Tracing Service

NOTES with satisfaction the efforts made and the results obtained in connection with the tracing of allied nationals dead or missing in Germany by reason of the war,

CONSIDERING further that it is highly desirable that the work now proceeding should be completed at a very early date

INSTRUCTS the Director-General:

- (a) to take all necessary steps in order that the processing of the documents and other information material now held at ITS Headquarters at Arolsen, or which may be found in the future, should be continued and speeded up with a view to supplying the national tracing bureaux concerned with information concerning their nationals;
- (b) to undertake the necessary negotiations with the Allied High Commission in Germany, with a view to enabling the latter to take over, in such form as it may deem most appropriate, field tracing work, whether individual or not;
- (c) to make provision in the Plan of Expenditure for the Supplementary Period of the IRO of the necessary funds for the maintenance at Arolsen after 1st July 1950 of a reduced IRO supervisory staff; provided that such provision shall not exceed the amount of the savings which he can make in the sum allocated in the Plan of Expenditure for 1949/50 for the ITS, including Child Search;
- (d) to enter into negotiations with the High Commission in Germany with a view to arranging for the taking over at a date as early as possible before 31 March 1951 of the Operations of ITS, and the Master Index and archives by the High Commission, with the possible participation of certain governments, especially those interested in the tracing problem, in a Liaison capacity.
- (e) to inform the Allied High Commission of the concern of the General Council in the security and preservation of the records and of the Master Index and that the information contained therein may be made fully available continuously in the future in the same manner as heretofore.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE
ORGANIZATION

Geneva, 21st March 1950.

Mr. M. Thudichum,
Director, International Tracing Service,
International Refugee Organization,
APO 171, US Army,
Arolsen, Germany

Dear Mr. Thudichum,

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

1. This is to inform you that the question of the present position and the future of the International Tracing Service was examined by the Executive Committee during its Seventh Session, and the General Council during its Fifth Session, held in Geneva during March 1950.
2. On the basis of the report submitted by the Executive Committee to the General Council, Resolution No. GC/151/Rev.3 was adopted.
3. In order to implement the above-mentioned resolution I have decided that, as a result of our discussions:
 - (i) Child Search Branch will cease to register children as from 1 April 1950, but will continue up to 31 August 1950 the work of identifying and documenting the children already found. Starting 1 September 1950, the normal period of one month's liquidation will be carried out by a reduced staff. This liquidation entails the removal of the Child Search archives to the I.T.S. Headquarters at Arolsen, suitably arranged for integration therein. Provision will be made at this time for the minimum number of international employees, say two, to be attached to I.T.S. Headquarters for the handling of incoming enquiries or correspondence resulting from previous activities.

The funds thus made available by the limitation of Child Search activities will be transferred to the general budget of the International Tracing Service.
 - (ii) While making the maximum effort within the terms of the Resolution paragraph (a), and in accordance with paragraph (c), between 1 April 1950 and 30 September 1950 there will be a gradual reduction in the numbers of international staff employed by the I.T.S., leaving adequate staff of international status to supervise activities until such time as the operation may be assumed by the Allied High Commission in Germany.
 - (iii) Regarding paragraph (b) I would like you to start negotiations with the Allied High Commission in Germany.
 - (iv) Negotiations in connection with paragraph (d) and (e) will be conducted by myself.

(Sgd) Yours sincerely
J. Donald Kingsley
Director-General



DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
49/7/1470

REFERENCE PAPERS

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

No. 54

CANADA AND THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Based on an address delivered by Mr. Hector Allard, Chief of Mission (Canada) of the International Refugee Organization, at a Meeting of the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, in Ottawa, on November 15, 1949.

....I am expected to speak to you about the impact on Canadian organizations of the arrival of displaced persons into Canada. It will be impossible in one short address to cover all aspects of this vast subject because the problem of making a good citizen of a newcomer without making this new citizen lose his personality is a delicate one and one which would require not one but a series of lectures. I will, therefore, have to dwell in generalities, but if you will bear with me I shall do my best to be brief and will attempt to give you my own views on the problem which Canadian organizations have to face and, with your permission, indicate perhaps some general approach to this problem, keeping in mind that the sooner the newcomers can be made to feel at home in this country the easier the task will become and the richer Canada will be.

It is, I presume, commonplace to state before this gathering that almost all immigrants arriving in a new country are in need of some kind of help and the fullest possible co-operation of all federal, provincial or voluntary social services is, therefore, absolutely essential if the integration of the newcomers into the life of the community is to be accomplished within a reasonable period of time.

What is said about immigrants generally applies more particularly to displaced persons, innocent victims of the last world conflict, who have suffered persecution both mental and physical and are, consequently, beset with a number of complexes. These complexes are many and, in order to deal with them adequately, they must be analysed and fully understood. At this point you will no doubt want to know something about the displaced persons who have so far arrived in Canada.

The more important national groups which have come to this country under the mandate of the International Refugee Organization since 1947 are already represented in Canada, and, consequently, will not be new to you. In the order of importance of their numbers they are Poles, Balts, (Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians), Ukrainians, Yugoslavs and representatives of a score of other nationalities. About one quarter of the total of the displaced persons were Jews, 35 per cent Roman Catholics, 7 per cent Greek Catholics, 14 per cent Greek Orthodox, 14 per cent Protestants, and 5 per cent fell under various other denominations.

Canada's contribution to the solution of the displaced persons problem has been second to none and the co-operation which the I.R.O. Mission in Canada has received from the Canadian

Government and the Federal Departments mostly concerned - Mines and Resources and Labour, and particularly the Deputy Ministers - without forgetting my own Department, has been unique. No praise would be worthy of their untiring efforts in connection with the fulfilment of the task assigned by Geneva Headquarters to the Canadian Mission. Let facts speak for themselves.

The original commitment made by the Canadian Government was to admit 5,000 displaced persons. Up to the end of October, 1949, the number of displaced persons who have been admitted into Canada and who have been brought forward either by the I.G.C.R. or I.R.O. are as follows:

1) Worker's scheme-bulk labour	- 40,019
11) Nominated scheme	- 24,596
111) Worker's dependents	- 5,877
1V) Individual migrants	- 1,173

Total: -- 71,665

The Immigration policy of the Government of Canada in respect to displaced persons, is regulated by the nomination of relatives by Canadian residents or former displaced persons and, in general, by meeting the occupational needs of individual or group employers.

So far, most of the displaced persons who have come forward have been manual workers, as they had to comply with existing immigration requirements. We are now coming to the point where we have to deal more and more with family units and with a particularly hard problem to solve - that of the "hard core".

The "hard core" is made up of:

- a) Intellectuals,
- b) Persons too old to earn a living,
- c) Persons medically unfit,
- d) Uneconomical groups i.e. families with many children.

The booklet which is being distributed to you, "The Forgotten Elite" tells the tragic story of intellectuals and professionals. We have recently launched a scheme to bring 500 of these specialists through Rotary Clubs. This has been made possible by the broad interpretation of immigration regulations by the Deputy Minister and the Minister of Mines and Resources. The International Student Service has also made it possible for some 25 displaced person students to attend Canadian Universities and we earnestly hope that

A Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees

The total number of displaced persons admitted to Canada for the period ending November 30, 1949, was 90,253. This includes the displaced persons brought forward under the International Refugee Organization and those brought forward who are not under the mandate of that Organization. Of the above total 47,696 were admitted to Canada on the applications of their first-degree relatives in this country. A total of 41,330 were brought forward under the various group movements of displaced persons to Canada. Included in this figure were over 3,000 dependents of garment workers, furriers, foundry workers, and handicraft workers who accompanied the head of the family. Also included were a number of farm family groups consisting of the head of the family and his dependents.

these students can be assisted will be brought forward by

The C.C.R.U. - through UNESCO - which is scholarships and fellowships Western Europe to come and return to their respective doing excellent work. It may be broadened to help fellowships which will en

Coming back for that the International Re well established and well Canada, and if any of you of the various specialists of "The Forgotten Elite" Rotary Club or a member. The procedure to be followed panies the booklet.

These displaced worked extremely hard, o professional and commerce suffered under totalitarian loving people and convin Their arrival amongst va up, would in this connect intensely dislike anything therefore, ready discipl something which has to b but democracy in action be shown to them; and it upon these future Canada

In lending a stress the importance of deal of patience coupled towards displaced person of their worldly possessi members of their familie of all this they are res but to accomplish this t help and understanding.

In all walks their way of thinking m countries with many cent tribution they can make should not be passed ove welcomed. If we wish, t for which all human bei welcomed with open arms, like to have done to our Further, we should be pr expectation of even grat their own sake, that is nothing immediate in ret of having helped human t country by having assist citizens.

these students can be assisted to remain in Canada and that more will be brought forward by this Organization.

The C.C.R.U. - The Canadian Committee for Reconstruction through UNESCO - which is doing very laudible work in granting scholarships and fellowships to specially selected students of Western Europe to come and study at Canadian Universities and to return to their respective countries as messengers of good will, is doing excellent work. It is hoped that their terms of reference may be broadened to help displaced person specialists to get fellowships which will enable them to resettle in Canada.

Coming back for a minute to the Rotary scheme, it was felt that the International Refugee Organization should work through a well established and well organized service club organization in Canada, and if any of you should know of possible openings for any of the various specialists whose professions are listed at the end of "The Forgotten Elite", I am sure that you can arrange with a Rotary Club or a member of a Rotary Club to sponsor such a person. The procedure to be followed is given in the leaflet which accompanies the booklet.

These displaced persons come from countries where they worked extremely hard, on the land, in the factories and in professional and commercial enterprises. The fact that they have suffered under totalitarian rule has made of them a group of freedom loving people and convinced enemies of totalitarianism of any kind. Their arrival amongst various ethnic groups, if properly followed up, would in this connection, be of great importance. While they intensely dislike anything that smacks of totalitarianism and are, therefore, ready disciples of democracy, Canadian democracy is something which has to be not only explained to them by lectures, but democracy in action in daily life in a Canadian way will have to be shown to them; and its merits will, we hope, soon be impressed upon these future Canadian citizens.

In lending a helping hand to newcomers I should like to stress the importance of being patient, and would ask for a great deal of patience coupled with sympathetic understanding and tolerance towards displaced persons. They are human beings who have lost all of their worldly possessions. They have, in many cases, lost many members of their families and their homes and countries. In spite of all this they are resolved to make a sincere new start in life; but to accomplish this they must, to a great extent, rely on your help and understanding.

In all walks of life, let them be workers or intellectuals, their way of thinking may be different from ours. They come from countries with many centuries of traditions and culture and the contribution they can make in this respect to our Canadian way of life should not be passed over lightly; on the contrary, it should be welcomed. If we wish, therefore, to assist them to achieve happiness, for which all human beings have a natural craving, they should be welcomed with open arms, and we should do for them what we would like to have done to ourselves if we were in the same position. Further, we should be prepared to give this welcome without any expectation of even gratitude, as Canadian organizations should for their own sake, that is for the sake of Canada, give and expect nothing immediate in return except for the eventual gratification of having helped human beings to become an integrated part of this country by having assisted them to develop into good Canadian citizens.

What is being done by Canada to achieve this, i.e. to help the newcomers become part of the Canadian family, you no doubt know better than I do, but it might be useful to review the excellent organizations - federal, provincial or otherwise - which have been set up to this end. Beginning with the federal organizations, I might mention the work of the Settlement Service of the Immigration Branch, of the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and of the Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State's Office. These three federal services prepare the initial welcome of the newcomers. In close co-operation with the Canadian Citizenship Council a limited list of materials has been carefully selected which is to be placed in transit camps for displaced persons who have been given visas for Canada and, also, on board the ships which will bring them to this country.

....The first need of displaced persons is housing and employment. This in most cases, as mentioned before, is supplied by the conditions of entry and, in this connection, the work of the Immigration Branch and of the National Employment Service is to be highly applauded. As soon as the displaced persons are landed at a Canadian port of disembarkation, the financial responsibilities of the International Refugee Organization come to an end. The displaced persons are met by representatives of the Department of Labour in the case of Labour groups. Sponsored cases are met by Port Officers of the International Refugee Organization, who supply them with rail transportation to their final points of destination in Canada together with a certain amount of subsistence money - a per diem basis. The Travellers' Aid Society, the Red Cross and various other church organizations meet displaced persons either at the boat or at centers such as Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and supply comforts and reading materials for children as well as grown-ups.

But the newly arrived persons need to know many practical things about house furnishing, the use of money, budgeting, business practice and schools. More important still they must, as soon as possible, acquire some knowledge of the language of the community to which they go. At this point, provincial authorities and voluntary organizations enter into play. The Department of Education and the Department of Welfare of the various provinces provide language training in night classes and, also, health and welfare services.

Human nature being what it is, the first few weeks and the first few months will naturally be the hardest. At the same time, the first impressions of anyone coming to a new land are bound to be most profound, and the initial work by either federal, provincial or voluntary organizations has to be done with particular care and handled with the utmost of tact if it is to give the newcomers the impression that they are welcome and that they are wanted in their country of resettlement.

Beginning with the need of language training, which is provided by the provincial Departments of Education and by voluntary organizations, it is felt that the voluntary organizations should encourage the provision of classes by provincial Departments of Education instead of attempting to give these classes themselves. Voluntary organizations can assist in practical language problems such as helping an intellectual who is preparing for an examination. The International Y.M.C.A. in Montreal is reported in the Gazette of November 12 as having started classes in English engineering terms for a group of European engineers and to give them advice concerning their professions in Canada. Besides that, the displaced persons are taught to make curtains, ties, aprons, table-mats,

tapestries, etc. One student department store made here. They make their national universities, exhibitions make small private sales. Others do leatherwork, kn to cultural talks on music mandolin or guitar in sma and use the building as a

Most of the girls first year here a lonely the atmosphere of a gather piano - something they kn they work. This indeed i should be repeated not or immigrants - first in lar there is a community hall organized on various poi guidance of well trained we hope is being done fr necessarily by the Y.M.C Canadian voluntary organ

The crucial mo first hurdle, that is, to make oneself understo plishing the initial adj Voluntary Organizations, Y.M.C.A., the Canadian W Federation of University the I.O.D.E. and many ot assistance working in cl Employment Service.

The Canadian C Department and the Cana are to co-ordinate the w presume, provide inform or direct about the proe the eligibility of newco with all this implies. printed on this subject all newcomers. Ethnic g to make the new Canadian community.

But, above all is one which requires th co-ordinated assistance or local from the day of does belong. This does be easier for any newco community if he can know group discussions or acti groups can help by invit lectures and open discuss spiritual food and will n equally important that th potential Canadian citize Groups with common intere groups or discussion grou equally well to urban and in community centres woul

tapestries, etc. One student who demonstrates looms at a local department store made her trousseau at one of the Y.M.C.A. looms. They make their national costumes for folk dances displayed at universities, exhibitions, feasts and weddings. Sometimes they make small private sales and it helps their slim pocket books. Others do leatherwork, knitting and metalwork design; they listen to cultural talks on music and dance; they form choirs, play the mandolin or guitar in small string orchestras; play badminton - and use the building as a meeting place with friends.

Most of the girls who go to the "Y" in Montreal find their first year here a lonely one. Many are sad and homesick, but in the atmosphere of a gathering someone sits down to an organ or piano - something they know - and gradually they start to sing as they work. This indeed is most excellent work and the same thing should be repeated not only for displaced persons but for all immigrants - first in large cities and also in any centre where there is a community hall. Films can be shown, discussions organized on various points of interest to the newcomers, under the guidance of well trained Canadians. This is the sort of work which we hope is being done from Charlottetown to Victoria - not necessarily by the Y.M.C.A. but by any other well-established Canadian voluntary organization.

The crucial moment comes during the process of taking the first hurdle, that is, learning the language, at least enough of it to make oneself understood and to understand others and in accomplishing the initial adjustment in Canada. It is at this time that Voluntary Organizations, such as the Catholic Women's League, the Y.M.C.A., the Canadian Welfare Council, the Y.W.C.A., the Canadian Federation of University Women, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, the I.O.D.E. and many others are expected to contribute advice and assistance working in close co-operation with the National Employment Service.

The Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Secretary of State Department and the Canadian Citizenship Council, whose functions are to co-ordinate the work of the voluntary organizations, do, I presume, provide information through these voluntary organizations or direct about the process of naturalization and especially about the eligibility of newcomers to make a declaration of intention with all this implies. Excellent books and pamphlets have been printed on this subject and I understand are being distributed to all newcomers. Ethnic groups can also be a great asset in helping to make the new Canadians feel that they are members of the community.

But, above all, the cultural integration of the immigrant is one which requires the kind, generous, continued and closely co-ordinated assistance of all organizations - federal, provincial or local from the day of arrival until the immigrant feels that he does belong. This does not end after the first year. It would be easier for any newcomer to become an integral part of the community if he can know Canadian individuals and take part in some group discussions or activities. Professional and University groups can help by inviting the intellectual individuals to lectures and open discussions. These people are hungry for spiritual food and will make some effort to find it. But it is equally important that the less educated person who is also a potential Canadian citizen should be assisted to find his way into groups with common interests. These may be church groups, ethnic groups or discussion groups in the community and this applies equally well to urban and country people. Films and discussions in community centres would seem to be the most happy medium to

reach them. But cultural integration in its broader aspects requires at least as much effort on the part of Canadians as from the immigrants. A cultural background of the immigrants is necessary. It should be remembered for instance, that persons coming from central or eastern Europe where thinking as well as action has been moulded by authority, must make a great adjustment to life in a community where authority to a very great extent is self-imposed.

Displaced persons will have some training in this respect because in the displaced person camps they have been used to electing their leaders and conducting their own policing service. They also provide and staff their own medical, educational and religious services, but now they are in new surroundings separated from those with whom they lived in camps and they have to be helped to take part in the life of the community in every form. In this connection I should like to refer to the excellent article which appeared in the Social Worker of October, 1948, written by Joseph Kage, on the services provided by Jewish Immigration Aid Society of Canada. The work they do is actually a model from which other Canadian Organizations should derive a lot of benefit. If various other religious, ethnic or voluntary organizations were to do likewise with different groups there would be no fear of failure in making newcomers useful and happy members of the community.

In our co-ordinated efforts to help displaced persons become an integrated part of the Canadian community, Canadians should be ready to accomplish this task without superiority or discrimination. This work should be approached in a spirit of complete sincerity, unselfishness and deep human understanding. In this respect it might be useful if all of us made it a point to understand the real meaning of humility - the purely intellectual importance of humility, not that humility which is the fascination of saints and good men, but that cold humility which is a mere essential of intelligence. In so doing we will ourselves acquire a better comprehension of the rights and duties of a citizen which is to be helpful to others not for the sake of gain but for the sake of the community and of our country as a whole. In this way we should become better Canadian citizens and thus promote better understanding between newcomers and ourselves, and make them feel in the least possible time - without any undue hurry - that they have really become part of the Canadian family.

January 19, 1950.
R.P. /C.



ME/MI

I. 4336

DECODED FROM:

Dated 24th March, 1950
2030

Rec'd 25th March, 1950
1100

Australian Delegation to
the European Office of the United Nations,
GENEVA.

49/ UNCLASSIFIED.

General Council of I.R.O. ended March 22nd.

A/MIN & DEPT E.A.
TREASURY.
IMMIGRATION.
P.M.'S DEPT.

SEEN BY
SECRETARY

25th March, 1950

Burke



:NER

DECODE TO:

Sent: 10th March, 1950 0.3456 5.40pm

Australian Representative to the
United Nations,
GENEVA.

66. UNCLASSIFIED:

Your 26. I.R.O. Brief.

Assumption correct.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (861/8/5)
IMMIGRATION (MR. FOXCROFT)
P.M.'S DEPT.

13th March, 1950.

SEEN BY
SECRETARY

W Foxcroft

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Imney

"Z"
SC:KC



C. 2900. 2898. 2899.

Sent: 2nd March 1950.
1600.

ENCIPHER TO:

Government of New Zealand,
WELLINGTON. 33.

Repeated to:

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations,
LONDON. 59.

Australian Representative to the United Nations,
GENEVA. 47.



RESTRICTED. PRIORITY.

Our telegram 26 of 16 February. I.R.O. Contributions.

In view of forthcoming I.R.O. meetings should be glad to know whether you have yet decided your policy on this matter. We have not yet informed I.R.O. of our decision.

E.A. (861/2).
Treasury
Immigration.

3rd March 1950.

SEEN BY
SECRETARY

W. Forster

CABLEGRAM.

NER/jv

DECYPHER TO

O.2726/7/8
Sent February 27, 1950
1700✓ AUSTRALIAN MILITARY MISSION
BERLIN.....22✓ AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO
THE UNITED NATIONS,
GENEVA.....43✓ HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
LONDON.....876 (For External)

PRIORITY. RESTRICTED.

My telegram 21 of 23rd February, repeated to
Geneva 38.

1. I.R.O. meetings. Unfortunately unable to send
brief by bag today, 27th February. It will be sent to London
by bag leaving 1st March for forwarding Geneva by registered
airmail.

2. For External. Grateful if you would arrange
onward transmission immediately on arrival. Meeting opens
8th March.

=====

E.A. (861/7/7)
IMMIGRATION
February 28, 1950SEEN BY
SECRETARY

MINISTER:

INTAKE OF DISPLACED PERSONS UP TO 31ST
MARCH, 1950.

As you are aware, the date set for the cessation of activity of the International Refugee Organisation is 31st March, 1951.

The Executive Committee of the I.R.O. is due to meet on about 7th March, 1950, and the General Council of I.R.O. on 14th March. Amongst the items for consideration by the Executive Committee is the Plan of Expenditure for the Supplementary Period (i.e. 1st July, 1950, to 31st March, 1951), for transmission to the General Council.

In order that consideration may be given to expenditure necessary to meet Australia's intake of displaced persons during this period, it will be necessary to brief our representative (Mr. N. St.C. Deschamps, Head of the Australian Military Mission, Berlin) on our probable requirements.

You have already given approval for the intake of 50,000 displaced persons during the calendar year of 1950, and it is expected that approximately 42,000 of these will have arrived by 30th June, leaving about 8,000 to arrive in the remaining six months.

Should our other schemes of immigration which, together with the Displaced Persons' Scheme, make up the target figure of 200,000 migrants in 1950, fall short of the totals set for them, our capacity to absorb displaced persons will be greater than 8,000 in the second half of the year.

While it is not anticipated that other schemes will fall short of their targets, there are some difficulties still to be overcome, such as, for example, the provision of the additional shipping required to make up the lift of 100,000 British migrants. I feel, therefore, that it would be wise, as an insurance that our overall target of 200,000 will be met, even though not entirely in the categories preferred, if we were to ask I.R.O. to make budgetary provision for a lift to Australia of 30,000 displaced persons in addition to the 50,000 for which we are already committed. If our negotiations for shipping are successful it will not be necessary to bring the additional 30,000 displaced persons here by 31st December, 1950, but they could be brought here in the first three months of 1951 while I.R.O. is still operating. It might be wise, nevertheless, to stipulate that no guarantee could be given that we would be able to receive this additional number.

Some doubts have been raised as to the availability of a further 30,000 displaced persons who could measure up to our selection standards. While our selection standards remain as they are at present this may be the case, but I understand that if we agree, as proposed, to liberalise the conditions which apply to families, particularly in respect of the "net gain" demanded in respect of each family group, we would open the door to larger families and would be able to recruit the requisite numbers without lowering the physical standards of the migrants selected.

Recommendation -

It is recommended for approval that the Australian representative at the I.R.O. Executive Committee and General

/ Council

Burbidge

CABLEGRAM.



DBB:QQ

C.2565.

ENCODE TO:

Dated: 23rd February, 1950.

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
L O N D O N.

810.

UNCLASSIFIED,

For Seymour.

Reference R.C.A. 438, R.C.A.XR 442.

Extremely doubtful if I.R.O. passengers will travel by air except in isolated instances. In view of existing policy would be difficult withhold rights from other operators and do not propose take this action.

Seen by Sec

E.A.

CIVIL AVIATION/

IMMIGRATION/

24th February, 1950.

2.

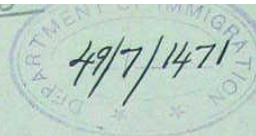
Council meetings in March, 1950, be instructed to request I.R.O. to make budgetary provision for the migration to Australia during 1950 and 1951 of 30,000 displaced persons in addition to the 50,000 Australia has already agreed to take during 1950, but to indicate that no guarantee could be given at this stage that the whole additional 30,000 could be received.

Secretary,
23/2/1950.

The Secretary advised that the Minister had approved of this recommendation subject to maintenance of physical standards (some relaxation of age might be considered) and to no publicity.

Jan
24/2

CABLEGRAM



MW:KC

I.2488

Dated 17th February, 1950

Read: 20th February, 1950
0830.

DECYPHER FROM:

Australian Military Mission,
BERLIN.55. RESTRICTED.From Deschamps for External Affairs Department.
Further to my telegram 45.Who will be Australian representative at I.R.O.
Conference March 8th.2 May we expect any brief in particular regarding
Palestine refugees, Northern Epiriotones in Greece, refugees
in the Philippines and Shanghai.3. Has Australia acceded to agreement of October 15th
1946 for marking (Ø) London travel documents.

Ø Corrupt group

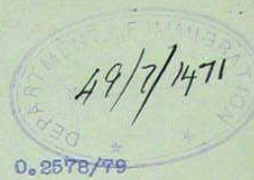
E. A. Immigration. ✓

20th February, 1950.

Sec by Sec

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Burke
CABLEGRAM.



TWHP:RMW

0.2578/79

Sent: 23rd February, 1950
1800

ENCODED TO

Australian Military Mission,
BERLIN.31

REPEATED TO

Australian Representative to the United Nations,
GENEVA.32

UNCLASSIFIED.

PRIORITY.

My telegram 20 of 21st February,

1. The delegation to the Executive Committee and General Council of I.R.O. has been decided upon as follows :

DESCHAMPS AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

GREENHALGH ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE.

MORRIS ADVISER.

Would you please advise Greenhalgh.

2. The Committee commences March 8th and the Council March 14th in Geneva. Instructions for the session will be sent from here by Geneva bag leaving February 27th and they should be there on your arrival. Ballard has been asked to provide necessary typing and other facilities for the delegation. Assume you will arrange accommodation through him.

Seen by Secretary
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. *ntb*

IMMIGRATION. ✓

TREASURY

23rd February, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.



I.17393

49/1/1471
Sented; 23rd November, 1949
1300
Rec'd: 24th November, 1949
0630.

/RMW

TELEGRAM FROM

Director General Inorelug,
GENEVA.

Number MISC 2322 UNCLASSIFIED.

From International Refugee Organisation, Geneva.
Regret inform you death Monsieur Joseph Schneider, permanent
Belgian Delegate I.R.O. Funeral Brussels 24th November
11 a.m.

.....
MIN & DEPT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

IMMIGRATION.

24th November, 1949.

*Copy handed to
Mr Dempsey
seen by H/Sec*

In reply quote No. IC.47/31/14.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

19th January, 1949.



MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

.....

Forwarded herewith are two copies of a publication by the International Refugee Organisation "The Facts About Refugees", which have been forwarded by the Australian Military Mission, Berlin.

W. F. Wyles
Acting Secretary.

Am

W. E. C. Watson

CABLEGRAM.

497/1471

ECM



O. 13966

Sent: 8th November 1949
1650

TELEGRAM TO:

Director General,
I.R.O.
GENEVA.UNCLASSIFIED.

From Calwell to Kingsley.

On the conclusion of the Eighteenth Parliament I would like to convey to you my warmest regards and to pay tribute to the manner in which you and your officers have worked with us in carrying out the agreement for the migration to Australia of so many of the displaced persons under your care.

At the same time I would like to place on record my keen appreciation of the splendid work done by Major-General Lloyd as your representative in Australia. While he has always kept I.R.O. interests uppermost in his mind, Lloyd has invariably approached problems concerning both I.R.O. and the Commonwealth Government in a spirit of the fullest co-operation and this has contributed materially to the harmonious relations which I am pleased to say have always existed between I.R.O. and Australia. Moreover, I understand from others out here with whom he has to deal on matters of purely I.R.O. concern, such, for example, as those connected with the agency of ships, that Lloyd has spared no effort to ensure the welfare of the migrants generally. He also takes a special interest in the problems of individual migrants after their arrival and to any request from my department he gives immediate and sympathetic attention. No matter, indeed, is too big or too small for him and I feel that I.R.O. could not have been better served than it has been by him.

I hope and fully expect to continue my official association with you after the Federal general elections on the 10th December.

IMMIGRATION

9th November 1949

*Seen by A. Secretary
M.B.*

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A/C.3/L.29
13 November 1949.

Fourth Session

THIRD COMMITTEE

Item 63

REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS.

France, USA: Draft Resolution

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the problem of refugees is international in scope and nature and that its final solution can only be provided by the voluntary repatriation of the refugees or their assimilation within new national communities;

HAVING EXAMINED resolution 248 (IX)A of the Economic and Social Council dated 6 August 1949; the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1949 (A/C.3/527); and the communications dated 11 July (E/1392) and 20 October 1949 (A/C.3/528) from the General Council of the International Refugee Organisation;

RECOGNISING the responsibility of the United Nations for the protection of refugees;

CONSIDERING that in its aforesaid resolution the Economic and Social Council requested the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of other States, to provide the necessary legal protection for refugees who have been the concern of the IRO, and recommended to the General Assembly at its Fourth Session that it should decide the functions and organisational arrangements within the framework of the United Nations necessary for the international protection of refugees after the IRO terminates its activities;

1. DECIDES to establish as of 1 January 1951 a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees in accordance with the provisions of the annex to the present resolution (to discharge the functions contained therein and such other functions as the General Assembly may from time to time confer upon it);

2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General

(a) to prepare detailed draft provisions for the implementation of this resolution and the annex attached thereto, to circulate these draft provisions to Governments for comment, and to submit them to the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh session together with such comments thereon as may have been received from Governments;

(b) to prepare, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a draft budget for the operation of the Office in 1951;

3. REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council

(a) to prepare at its eleventh session a draft resolution embodying provisions for the functioning of the Office of High Commissioner and to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its Fifth regular Session;

~~-(France)~~ (b) to transmit to the General Assembly at its Fifth regular Session such recommendations as the Council may deem appropriate regarding the definitions of the term "refugee" to be applied by the High Commissioner;

4. DECIDES to review, not later than at its Eighth regular Session, the arrangements for the Office of High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December, 1953.

ANNEX

- (b) establish contact with private organisations dealing with refugee questions.
1. The Office of High Commissioner for Refugees should:
 - (a) be so organised within the framework of the United Nations as to possess the degree of independence and the prestige required for the effective performance of the High Commissioner's duties;
 - (b) be financed under the budget of the United Nations; and
 - (c) receive policy directions from the United Nations according to methods to be determined by the General Assembly.
 2. Means should be provided whereby interested Governments Non-members of the United Nations may be associated with the work of the Office of High Commissioner.
 3. Pending the adoption by the General Assembly of new definitions for the term "refugee", the definitions contained in annex I of the constitution of the IRO should provisionally be applied by the High Commissioner.)
 4. The High Commissioner, in order to promote, stimulate and facilitate the execution of the most suitable solutions to the problems with which he is entrusted, should provide for the protection of refugees and displaced persons falling under the competence of the Office by
 - (a) promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions providing for the protection of refugees, supervising the application of the provisions of such conventions, and proposing any necessary amendments thereto;
 - (b) promoting through special agreements with Governments the execution of any measures calculated to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the numbers of refugees requiring protection;
 - (c) assisting Governments and private organisations in their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation of refugees or their assimilation within new national communities;
 - (d) facilitating the co-ordination of the efforts of voluntary agencies concerned with the welfare of refugees;
 5. ((France) (e) The High Commissioner should distribute among private and, as appropriate, official agencies which he deems best qualified to administer such assistance any funds, public or private, which he may receive for this purpose. The accounts relating to these funds should be periodically verified by the auditors of the United Nations. For the information of the General Assembly, the High Commissioner should include in his annual reports a statement of his activities in this field.)
 6. The High Commissioner should engage in such additional activities, including repatriation and resettlement activities, as the General Assembly may determine.)
 7. The High Commissioner should report to the United Nations periodically as determined by the General Assembly.
 8. The High Commissioner's work should be of an entirely non-political character and relate as a rule to groups and categories of refugees. In the performance of his duties, he should:
 - (a) keep in close touch with the Governments and inter-governmental organisations concerned and invite the assistance of the various specialised agencies;

11 November, 1949.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(b) establish contact in such manner as he may think best with private organisations dealing with refugee questions.

9. The High Commissioner should be (~~France~~) elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of three years from 1 January 1951.

10. The High Commissioner should appoint for a period of three years a Deputy High Commissioner, who should not have the same nationality as the High Commissioner. He should also appoint under the regulations of the United Nations a small staff of persons devoted to the purposes of the Office to assist him.

11. The High Commissioner should consult the Governments of the countries of residence of refugees as to the need for appointing representatives therein. In any country recognising such need, he may appoint a representative approved by the Government of that country. Subject to the foregoing, the same representative may serve in more than one country.

12. The Office of the High Commissioner should be located in Geneva.

Being anxious to give the International Refugee Organisation the support without which that organisation does not feel able to complete its task rapidly and fully.

Resides to address an urgent appeal to all States, whether or not Members of the United Nations, calling upon them to furnish to the International Refugee Organisation the widest possible assistance, particularly in respect of the admission and care of refugees in the most distressed categories.

And decides, in the absence of definite grounds for judgment, to postpone until its fifth session the examination of the problems of assistance raised by the abovementioned memorandum, should there problems still be in existence at that date.

Fourth Session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Item 63.

REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

France: Draft Resolution

The General Assembly,

Having taken cognizance of the memorandum addressed to it by the General Council of the International Refugee Organisation on 20th October 1949,

Being anxious to give the International Refugee Organisation the support without which that organisation does not feel able to complete its task rapidly and fully.

Decides to address an urgent appeal to all States, whether or not Members of the United Nations, calling upon them to furnish to the International Refugee Organisation the widest possible assistance, particularly in respect of the admission and care of refugees in the most distressed categories,

And decides, in the absence of definite grounds for judgment, to postpone until its fifth session the examination of the problems of assistance raised by the abovementioned memorandum, should these problems still be in existence at that date.

.....

855/11/11.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CANBERRA.

25th November, 1949.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.

Discussion of Refugees in
the United Nations.

I enclose two copies of the United States-French
Resolution on Refugees and Stateless Persons as finally
adopted by the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

The text of this resolution has been put
together here from the original resolution and the amend-
ments notified as having been adopted by the delegation.

The passage in brackets at the end of
paragraph 1 of the resolution and paragraph 6 of the
annex were incorporated as a result of amendments moved
by Australia.

John Bracken
Secretary.

27th October, 1949.

Nazi Germany - Fritz Saukel - once appeared before an international court. Saukel was hanged at Nuremberg, his body was burned and his ashes scattered to the wind. But followers have been found of Saukel who have made slave trading their speciality.

Who are they then? They are the Anglo-American monopolists who have enslaved thousands of deceived and disinherited people and are cornering cheap labour in the camps for displaced person persons.

The Soviet people brands with indignation the shameful activity of the contemporary slave traders and raises its angry voice to protest in defence of its own countrymen.

(1½ cols.)

(Summary)

.....

27th October, 1949.

TRUD

SLAVE LABOUR OF DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIESby
V. Irinin

Recently the fact has received wide publicity that in Western Zones of Germany and Austria, a real slave trade is flourishing in the camps of displaced persons. Hither recruiting agents and particularly plenipotentiaries of capitalistic monopolies are rushing to acquire cheap labour at a suitable price.

A wide spreading apparatus is placed at the service of these slave-traders. The so-called International Refugee Organization is engaged in the wholesale and retail sale of displaced persons branded like cattle with the shameful mark "DP" (displaced persons). It is the main purveyor of cheap labour for the capitalist countries.

Making use of the aid of this organisation, camp "committees", created from amongst specially selected pro-fascist elements and also the services of war criminals who have attached themselves to the displaced persons' camps, the Anglo-American authorities are taking every measure to prevent Soviet citizens from returning to their homeland. Intimidated by bossy anti-Soviet elements in the camps and reduced to despair by the intolerable living conditions some Soviet citizens are exported under pressure and compulsorily to work in other countries.

Torn from their homeland and in a foreign country the displaced persons not protected by any laws turn into real white slaves. They have not the right to choose work according to their speciality or their desire. They are obliged to do what they are ordered to do. The most tiring work is prepared for them in mines, quarries, wood exploitation and laundries.

Letters received from Soviet people who have gone abroad, stories of eye-witnesses who have succeeded in escaping from slavery and returning to the homeland and material appearing in the foreign press bear witness to the truly desperate position of the displaced.

The Soviet citizen, Novak, who returned to the homeland in August 1949 told of the lack of rights and the slave-like position of displaced persons fraudulently taken to work in Brazil.

Also those who have returned from Belgium report the complete lack of rights and the cabalistic conditions of work.

Here is a letter of Soviet citizen Grunya who is still in Belgium. She writes the letter to her parents living in the Ukraine.

"Dear Father, Mother and Sister. Your daughter Grunya is writing to you. My husband and I were taken from Western Germany to work in Belgium. My husband was killed in a mine. My little son Misha and I remained, now an orphan amongst foreigners. I have nothing upon which to live and I do not know how to go home. I am afraid to tell anyone about this since as soon as they know I want to go home they will kill me"

"Displaced persons", writes Soviet citizen N. who up to now has been dragging out the life of a slave in a Belgian mine "are made to work until completely exhausted. They are treated inhumanly. Somehow or other a Lett was severely maimed at work. The administration gave him no aid. He and his family were doomed to starvation. The wife of this unfortunate man could not bear all her trials and drowned herself together with her baby in a river".

+ + +

As is well-known the chief purveyor of slaves for

SOME PAPERS

SOVIET CITIZENS ARE FORCIBLY DESPATCHED
TO AUSTRALIA

COPENHAGEN 24th October TASS. The Danish authorities together with representatives of the so-called International Refugee organisation recently despatched to Australia a group of citizens of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy, who were here as refugees. Some of the "recruits" did not turn up at the point of departure, and searches for them met with no success.

This proved yet again that the displaced persons are not going to Australia of their own free will, but by compulsion, and it is known before this that with the help of the Danish authorities, a virulent anti-Soviet campaign amongst the Soviet and other citizens who were refugees in Denmark has been carried on to prevent their returning to their own country; and on the other hand propaganda has been spread for emigration to various countries abroad including Australia. Various shady elements have free access to the refugee camps, where they spread vile calumny about the USSR and the countries of people's democracy. Moreover, they prevented representatives of the USSR from visiting Soviet citizens in refugee camps, particularly during the work of the so-called Australian Emigration Commission. Soviet citizens were directed to appear before this Commission by force.

The "Kopenhagen" wrote on this pretext: It appears that some refugees have been given over to the Australian Emigration Commission with the assistance of the camp police, i.e. by a form of compulsion. All refugees who did not appear at the Commission were deprived of wages, and moreover were subject to other pressure. One of the forms of pressure was the threat of removal to the penal camp of Dragobek near the town of Tisted".

(1/3 col) (Full translation)

25.10.49

.....

File No. 6/11/21.

Embassy
xxxxxxx

Memo. No. 417/49.

M O S C O W .

27th October, 1949.

MEMORANDUM FOR:- The Secretary,
Dept. of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

EMIGRATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS TO AUSTRALIA.

The article referred to in my telegram No.147 of 26th October, 1949, is to be found in Joint Press Reading Service translation of 25th October, 1949, Section "A", page 3.

The translations of the press of 27th October, at page 17 of Section "A", contain another article dealing with the emigration of displaced persons from Europe in general.

B45
Charge d'Affaires.

File No 1531/1

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



19/11/49

FOR:

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Copy of memorandum 417/49 of 27th
October, 1949 (and translations) from the
Australian Embassy Moscow referred for
information.

John W. Burke

Secretary

Secy to sec

AM
29.11.

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

23rd November, 1949.

Seen

20/11

CABLEGRAM.

49/7/471



RE:MD

I.17798.

DECRYPTER FROM:

Dated: 30th November, 1949
0032.

THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION,
UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY,
NEW YORK.

Rec'd: 1st December, 1949

UN.919. PRIORITY. RESTRICTED.

Our UN.895. Palestine Refugees.

Debate begins to-morrow morning. Following is summary of advance copy of four page joint resolution.

1. Welcomes assurance that voluntary agencies will carry on until the end of March, 1950 on mutually acceptable basis.

2. Continues U.N.R.P.R. until the end of March with request that rations be progressively reduced as suggested by the Survey Mission.

3. Endorses Mission's figure of 54.9 million dollars for relief and works programme up to June 30th, 1951 with relief stopping no later than December, 1950.

4. Establishes near East Relief and Works Agency to succeed U.N.R.P.R. Functions would be -

(a) Carry out in collaboration with local Governments relief and works programme.

(b) Consult with Governments concerning measures to be taken by them preparatory to the end of international assistance.

5. Establishes Advisory Commission on France, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. Director of Agency to be appointed by Secretary General in consultation with above Governments. Director reports to General Assembly. He appoints own staff in accord with arrangements agreed on with Secretary General.

6. Urges voluntary Government contributions in funds or in kind. Contributions may be made in currencies other than dollar insofar as programme can be carried out in other currencies.

7. Authorities Secretary General -

(a) To advance funds up to 5 million dollars from working capital fund to be repaid by 31st December, 1950 from above contributions.

(b) To negotiate loan of 2.8 million dollars from I.R.O.

8. Requests E.C.O.S.O.C. to co-ordinate United Nations technical assistance with programme of works agency.

See by Secretary

IN. & DEPT. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

1st December, 1949

Quinn

CABLEGRAM.



:NR

Sent: 1800 1st December, 1949

DECRYPTER TO:

The Australian Delegation to the
United Nations,
NEW YORK.

PRIORITY. RESTRICTED.

606. Your UN919 and 927. PALESTINE REFUGEES.

1. The proposed public works projects appear to be constructive first step towards long-term solution provided adequate provision is made for consultation with Governments of Territories and their effective co-operation.
2. It appears that Director of proposed agency should be under more direct supervision in expenditure of 55,000,000 dollars than is envisaged in Advisory Commission proposal. Moreover, way should be left open for extension of membership of this body to include at least more important contributors. As, however, it will be necessary for you in all the discussions to make it clear that Australia can accept no commitment to contribute you should use your discretion in pressing any such points relating to the structure of the organisation.
3. On the proposal for an advance of 5,000,000 dollars from the capital funds, we question its desirability having in mind our opposition to the previous arrangement when proposed at the Paris Session. No amount should be agreed which threatens the stability of the United Nations itself and the opinion of the ACABQ should be sought. We abstained in I.R.O. on the proposed loan of 2.8 million dollars and consider you should follow the same course in the General Assembly. You have copy of I.R.O. Delegation report.
4. The request for co-ordination of technical assistance with programme of Works Agency should be addressed to specialised agencies as well as E.C.O.S.O.C. since they will have command of more than 70 per cent of funds.

MIN. AND DEPT. OF E.A.
TREASURY
IMMIGRATION ✓

2nd December, 1949

*Seen by Secretary
M.B.*

THE FACTS

ABOUT REFUGEES

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

15 September 1948

Palais des Nations,
Geneva.

NR 652/48

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

More than three years have elapsed since the victorious forces of the Allied Nations found the refugees and displaced persons amid the ruins of Hitler's "New Order".

Since that time, much has been written and spoken about refugees. In the confusion of the immediate post-war period, much of this was inaccurate. Many misconceptions about the refugees and displaced persons took root and persist to this day. Some of these false beliefs concern the ethnic, political and religious composition of the refugee populations. These victims of totalitarianism sometimes are painted as supporters of it.

To many citizens of the United Nations, perhaps, the word "refugee" still conjures up a picture of a gaunt face, shaved head, staring eyes, cadaverous body clothed in the shapeless striped garb of the concentration camp.

Such a false picture of the people the IRO is trying to help can only inspire a mixture of pity and revulsion; it cannot promote the kind of intelligent, realistic thinking about refugees which, alone, can solve their problem.

This booklet, as its title implies, attempts to provide the facts upon which such thinking can be based. It shows that the refugees and displaced persons have come a long way back from Belsen, Auschwitz, Dachau. Stand in a refugee camp today and you see about you men, women and children who are normal in all ways save one - they have no home. The generosity of the United Nations, expressed through IRO's predecessor agency, UNRRA, the Allied Armies and voluntary societies, provided the material means to restore them to health and vigour. All that remains is to restore them to hope, to provide them with the opportunity to become again productive citizens.

That is the task given to IRO by the people of the United Nations. This booklet describes how, with their help, it is being discharged.

William Hallam Tuck

WILLIAM HALLAM TUCK
Director-General

PART I - THE PROBLEM

WANTED

A PLACE TO LIVE
 FOR 900,000 DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES
 MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN WHO NEED A NEW START
 EAGER TO WORK, BUILD, PRODUCE
 FOR THOSE WHO WILL GIVE IT TO THEM

+ + + + +

THE SOURCE OF THE PROBLEM

Wars always have made refugees. The greatest war - the Second World War - left some 8,000,000 of them in Europe alone - uncounted millions of others elsewhere in the world. In those nightmare years of the "New Order", the populations of villages, countrysides, cities, even entire provinces, were uprooted and scattered. Some of them fled before the advancing Nazi armies and ideologies. These were the true "refugees" who left their homes by choice to escape a known peril. Others were engulfed by the Nazi tide and wrenched from their homelands to serve as slave laborers on German farms and in German factories. In other words, they were "displaced" to serve the Nazi State and they became known as "displaced persons". +

+ This distinction between "refugees" and "displaced persons" is a technical one and the two terms will be used interchangeably in most cases.

These mass movements took place after the outbreak of war on September 1, 1939. But there was another, older generation of refugees left by the First World War and the two decades of persecution and revolution that followed it. There were the so-called "White Russians", the Armenians, the exiled Spanish Republicans, the pre-war victims of Nazi-Fascist racial and political persecution. Many of these had found refuge in Western Europe where they had become partially assimilated. But a larger number, perhaps as many as 500,000, still required at least legal protection from international agencies.

The 8,000,000 refugees and displaced persons found in Germany, Austria and Italy at the end of the war were the survivors. Millions of other died or were executed during the war years. Those who were left were from every country in Europe and from every walk of life - men, women and children - Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants and Jews - farmers, artisans, professional workers.

The Armies of the Allied Nations found them living in concentration and slave labor camps in the ruins of the Third Reich that was built to last for a thousand years.

And there, today, three years after V-E Day, nearly a million of them remain.

+ + + + +

THE ROAD BACK

In the months immediately after the German surrender, the highways of Europe were clogged with masses of refugees trekking homeward. By train, by truck and on foot, four and a half million of them aided by the Armies and by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, returned to their countries in the first three months after liberation. By the end of December 1945, the number of persons repatriated had risen to five and a half million but the rate was slowing down. It had begun to be apparent that some of the refugees had no desire to return to their homelands because of war-wrought changes in political and social conditions there. Governments had been changed boundaries redrawn

While the refugees awaited their turn for repatriation - or refused it - they continued to live in old concentration and slave camps and abandoned German Army barracks. The Armies and UNRRA fed, clothed and housed them, provided medical care, administration and legal protection. Another agency, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, heritor of the refugee responsibilities of the Nansen office and the League of Nations High Commissioner, turned its attention to the work of finding resettlement opportunities for the non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons. Scores of Voluntary Agencies worked closely with all of these official bodies in various aspects of the refugee task.

Throughout 1946 large-scale repatriation movements continued. From Africa, the Middle East and Western Europe, refugees returned to their homes, most of them to Eastern Europe.

Although approximately 7,000,000 persons had been repatriated by the end of 1946, there were still an estimated 1,600,000 refugees throughout the world who would need some form of international assistance. In December, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted to create an International Refugee Organization as its agency to cope with all aspects of the problem, replacing the several other agencies then charged with responsibilities for various parts of it.

+ + + + +

THE PROBLEM TODAY

The Preparatory Commission for IRO became an operating agency on 1 July 1947, pending completion of certain constitutional requirements for establishment of the Agency. It assumed direct care of about 704,000 refugees and displaced persons, most of them in Germany, Austria, Italy and the Middle and Far East with smaller numbers in other countries of Europe. It assumed responsibility for the protection of the interests of about 900,000 other eligible refugees, about 350,000 of them maintaining themselves in the occupied zones, 550,000 - principally the pre-war refugees - distributed throughout the Western European nations. Because the nations were slow to ratify the IRO Constitution and to pay their

contributions to its operating budget, the Agency was forced to conduct its operations under a severe financial handicap. It had to undertake a 100 per cent responsibility with only a 75 per cent budget. It was forced to deny care and maintenance to all new applicants except those in the direst need. It was forced to practice the strictest economies in the amount of food, clothing and services supplied to the refugees.

Today, a year later, the care and maintenance load has been reduced to 598,000 persons through the operation of programmes of repatriation and resettlement of refugees.

On 1 July, 1948, there were approximately 508,000 refugees and displaced persons receiving care and maintenance in the three Western Zones of Germany, approximately 37,000 in Austria, 25,000 in Italy, 10,000 in the Middle East and 19,000 in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Far East, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Where have the DPs and refugees come from ?

They were of thirty different nationalities, stateless, in Nansen status and of undetermined nationality. The largest number were Poles, a total of 253,637. The next largest group were from the three Baltic States, 136,037 in all - 20,294 from Estonia, 72,026 from Latvia and 43,717 from Lithuania. There were 90,946 Ukrainians, 26,943 Yugoslavs, 15,207 Rumanians and 10,789 Hungarians. About one quarter of the total were of Jewish origin.

How have they become the concern of IRO ?

IRO was established to help persons uprooted by the war and its aftermath; to return home those who wished to go; and to protect and help those who refused to return because they feared racial, religious or political persecution. The IRO Constitution requires eight pages in which to list the conditions of eligibility and there are many refinements of the general principles stated above. These careful definitions serve to insure that IRO's aid is extended only to those who have real need of it.

Here are some specific classes of refugees who are declared to be eligible in the IRO Constitution:

1. Victims of Nazi, Fascist or Quisling regimes during the Second World War.

2. Spanish Republicans and other victims of the Falangist regime in Spain.

3. Persons who were considered to be "refugees" before the outbreak of the Second World War.

4. Persons who were compelled by Nazi, Fascist or Quisling regimes to undertake forced labour or who were deported from their countries for racial, religious or political reasons.

. NOT eligible: Specifically barred from IRO assistance are:

1. War criminals, Quislings and traitors.
2. Any persons who voluntarily assisted the enemy in operations against the United Nations or in the persecution of civil populations of United Nations members.
3. Ordinary criminals who are extraditable by treaty.
4. The German "displaced persons" expelled after the war from such areas as the Sudetan land, Pomerania, Silesia and the Balkan States.
5. Persons who have participated in organizations seeking the violent overthrow of any United Nations government, or who have become leaders of movements seeking to prevent refugees from returning to their countries of origin.
6. Persons who are in the military or civil service of a foreign state.

A refugee who has been declared by Eligibility Officers to be ineligible for IRO aid has the right to appeal from that decision to a semi-judicial Review Board for Eligibility Appeals.

+ + + + +

PART II - HOW IRO IS MEETING THE PROBLEM

While the displaced persons and refugees wait for the chance to begin a new life they must be fed, clothed and sheltered by the IRO. Their health must be guarded. They must be kept employed, to the extent that is possible in the ruined economies of the occupied areas. And they must receive training to refurbish old skills and develop new ones so that they will be able to earn their livelihoods when they are re-established.

These functions, and a dozen subsidiary ones, are the responsibility of the Department of Health, Care and Maintenance of IRO.

Care and Welfare

At the end of June 1948, 561,709 persons were receiving IRO care in camps; another 36,736 were also the financial responsibility of IRO. The camps, in Germany, Austria, Italy, the Middle and Far East, range in size from small groups of requisitioned private dwellings to huge, former German military posts. Their populations range from fewer than 100 to more than 10,000 persons. The costs of operation vary from 20 to 35 cents per man day, depending on the availability of local food supplies and the costs of shipping food from other areas. In only one way do the camps, or assembly centers, display any uniformity all of them are crowded. Whole families - five, six or seven people - are forced to live in one small room or part of a large one curtained off from the other groups in the room.

Food standards are just above subsistence level. IRO has established a daily ration of 2,015 calories as a desirable minimum. The average daily consumption of an American is 3,500 calories. Unfortunately, in some areas, IRO has been unable even to meet its own standard. Even in such areas, however, special food supplements are given to children, pregnant and nursing women, the sick, and heavy workers.

The camps are administered almost completely by the displaced persons themselves through democratically elected camp committees. These committees maintain order in the camp, distribute rations, carry out orders originating in IRO Headquarters and passed to them through Zonal and Area Headquarters. Under the guidance of IRO welfare officers they organise schools for children, vocational training projects for adults.

In general, IRO standards of care are high enough to prevent any serious physical or psychological deterioration of those receiving it - not high enough to encourage anyone to remain in camps when another alternative is available to him.

Health

In its health programme, too, IRO utilizes to the full the services of the displaced persons themselves. More than 2,500 refugee physicians and 2,000 refugee nurses have collaborated with a small staff of IRO medical personnel to maintain a high level of health among refugees.

The aim is to prevent disease as well as to cure it when it occurs, and to this end, immunisation is carried out as a routine measure against small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria, and against epidemic typhus, cholera, and yellow fever when necessary.

The great success of this programme is evidenced by the fact that no serious epidemics have occurred. In the case of epidemics in the civilian population, spread to the DP camps has always been very slight and speedily controlled.

Clinics for mothers, special centers for underweight children, and a comprehensive tuberculosis survey using mass radiography, are among other IRO health measures now in operation. BCG vaccination has been made available on a voluntary basis.

The actual medical care of the refugees who become ill is provided either directly by IRO or supplied by the occupying authorities, with IRO co-operation. This ranges from the fully staffed dispensaries which each camp includes for the treatment of minor sick to the large hospitals which deal with the more serious cases.

Statistically, in terms of birth and death rates, incidence of disease and other criteria, the level of health of the refugee population as a whole compares favourably with that of the Western European nations in the immediate pre-war years. However, it must be acknowledged that there are "soft spots" in this record. In some areas a sub-standard diet, which IRO has been powerless to improve, has produced lowered resistance to sickness and an increase in infant mortality and tuberculosis.

Ration standards for displaced persons are controlled in Germany by the occupation authorities and IRO continues to seek their permission to provide a uniform adequate standard in all zones.

Vocational Training and Employment

About half of the 598,000 persons receiving care and maintenance from IRO are available and qualified for fulltime employment. Of the rest, most are in groups which are not considered to be immediately employable; children under 16 years of age, mothers of young children, and a small number of aged or physically handicapped persons.

There are 150,000 jobs filled by refugees at present; since many of these jobs are shared on a part-time basis, many more than 150,000 are profitably employed and the Organization is making continuing efforts to find more work opportunities. Fifteen thousand refugees currently are receiving vocational training.

This rate of employment might be subject to misinterpretation as evidence that the displaced persons are being absorbed, economically, into their present refuge. This is not the case. Many of them are employed by IRO in the maintenance of the camps. Many others are working on temporary projects in the occupied areas under the supervision of the military authorities. There are many obstacles to employment of refugees on a permanent basis in the occupied areas. Refugees who have suffered under German and Austrian rule, are understandably reluctant now to work under German and Austrian supervisors. This distrust and dislike is reciprocated in many cases by the ex-enemy employers and supervisors. Also many of the countries have unemployment problems of their own and discourage refugees from competing with their own nationals for jobs.

But those who, because of these difficulties, cannot work, can at least be trained to work.

IRO owes much to the international voluntary agencies in the field of vocational training. At the present time, they conduct most extensive vocational training courses on scores of skills. Their objective, generally stated, is to train finished craftsmen and in attaining this end, courses are often of six to nine months duration.

IRO, in its own programme, is forced to adopt a different approach in view of the vast numbers of people to be trained. Greater emphasis is placed on training courses of a shorter duration - generally three months -

designed to refresh skills which have been dulled through disuse during the war years or to provide elementary training to young workers.

Training courses for men are conducted for the following occupations: auto-mechanic; blacksmith; bricklayer; carpenter; electrician; machinist; plumber; radio-mechanic; shoe repair man; surveyor; tailor; and welder. Courses in languages are also given. For women, emphasis is placed on training for domestic service; nursing; garment and textile work and typing.

Distinct from these vocational training courses are the specialized schools - several agricultural training schools and one navigation school. The navigation school, at Flensburg, Germany, on the Baltic, gives young DP men both theoretical and practical training in seamanship to fit them for employment as ships officers.

In addition to these types of training, the refugees themselves conduct a great deal of informal, on-the-job training in the camps. The camp shoemaker, carpenter, electrician, tailor, for example, usually are engaged in training younger refugees in their own type of work.

Finally, the creative spirit manifests itself continually in the camps in an infinite variety of beautiful and useful forms. Working with bits and pieces of materials painfully salvaged from the threadbare economies of the occupied areas, refugee artists and artisans produce endlessly - woodwork, metal-work, textiles, pottery.

The Contribution of the Voluntary Agencies

Any discussion of IRO would be incomplete without reference to the valuable aid of the voluntary agencies throughout the world who are sharing in almost every phase of IRO work. With years of experience in refugee work and international relief programmes, they have sent scores of specialists to assist the refugees in solving their problem. In material aid alone, the voluntary agencies have provided supplementary supplies worth many millions of dollars.

At present, 25 such agencies (either international in character or originating in a specific country) provide personnel, goods, and services in support of IRO operations in Germany, Austria and Italy, under specific agreements with the IRO. They contribute actively to the health, training, education, employment and general welfare of the

refugees. Their tons of food, clothing and other relief supplies significantly supplement IRO's basic provisions. Many are assisting IRO in the re-establishment of refugees, especially in the field of individual migration.

In some cases, voluntary agencies are acting as IRO agents for administration of care and maintenance in Western Europe and the Far East. In other cases, they furnish aid to governments and IRO Field Offices in the adjustment of new resettlers or the repatriation of individuals or groups.

This part of the IRO programme - this programme of Health, Care and Maintenance - by being wisely planned and administered will help preserve the refugee as a human being. But dollars spent on it will be lost entirely unless early success is achieved in re-establishing them as independent, self-supporting citizens of the world.

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RE-ESTABLISHMENT

There are three ways in which refugees and displaced persons can become re-established. They can return to their countries of citizenship. That is repatriation. They can attempt to settle permanently in their countries of refuge, although conditions in Austria, Germany and Italy, where the vast majority are living at present, do not lend themselves to this form of "re-establishment in place", or they can be moved to a new country which is willing to receive them and offer them homes, jobs, citizenship. That is resettlement.

It is difficult to form accurate estimates of how many refugees will be re-established by each of these three methods. IRO can only attempt to make informed guesses. It seems probable, for example, that nearly all of the 593,000 receiving care and maintenance services will have to be moved somewhere - to their old homes or to new ones. The fact that they must now be supported largely by public funds is an indication that the occupied areas offer them little hope of becoming integrated into the economy there. In addition to these "in camp"

refugees, it has been noted earlier that there were, when IRO commenced operations, about 350,000 others maintaining themselves precariously in the German, Austrian and Italian economies. Many of these have been moved. Many more will require movement of one kind or another before they can be considered to be permanently re-established. The estimated 500,000 other refugees - many of them of the pre-war group, most of them partially established in Western Europe - probably will be able to complete that process without the need for any substantial contribution from IRO.

Thus, there are an estimated 750,000 - 900,000 persons who have to be moved physically to achieve re-establishment. Movements arranged by individuals, normal attrition, re-establishment in place, changes in political and economic conditions are all factors which can reduce the number who ultimately must be moved by IRO.

It is the task of the Department of Repatriation and Resettlement of IRO to negotiate agreements with governments and to arrange transport and escort for groups of refugees taking part in repatriation and resettlement movements around the world.

Repatriation

Repatriation - the return of refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin - is the top priority job of IRO. This is stated explicitly in the Constitution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Constitution states with equal clarity, however, that no bona fide refugee or displaced person is to be forced, against his will, to return to his homeland. Thus, the job of the Repatriation Division is to pass on to each refugee information, furnished by the government of his country of origin, about conditions in his homeland, to encourage him to reach an independent decision and to provide him with transport if he decides to go home.

The mass repatriation movements of the early post-war period have been outlined in an earlier section of this pamphlet. In view of the fact that at least seven-eighths of the number of displaced persons who were found in Germany, Austria and Italy after the close of hostilities have returned home, it is clear that no further large-scale repatriation movements can be expected today, even though IRO is willing and able to

Provide repatriation services to everyone who wishes to return home.

IRO expedites the flow of printed and visual information supplied by the governments to their nationals in IRO camps, co-operates with national repatriation missions which, under the terms of the Constitution, are granted free access to the camps in order to urge the displaced persons to return home. But it takes no part in any effort to influence the decision of the refugees.

If it becomes clear to IRO Field Officials that a refugee has no valid objection to repatriation but simply prefers to exploit the assistance of the Organization, the refugee cannot be forced to return to his homeland but he can be barred from further material or legal assistance from the Organization.

The Repatriation Division has representatives in all important Field Offices and liaison officers in some of the countries of origin of the displaced persons. The Field Officers expedite the flow of government supplied information material, arrange transport for those who elect repatriation. The liaison officers in the countries of origin maintain relations with the governments of those countries and report to IRO Headquarters on developments which may bear on arrangements for the return of refugees and displaced persons.

Resettlement

As the rate of repatriation has declined for the reasons discussed in the preceding sections, it has become clear that only through resettlement can the major portion of the refugee problem be solved. It is the function of the Resettlement Division of IRO to find emigration opportunities for refugees; to negotiate suitable agreements covering the social, economic and legal status of refugee-immigrants with the governments willing to receive them; and to operate a world-wide transportation network of ships, airplanes, and trains to move the refugees to their new homes.

Results

In the first twelve months of IRO operations, 256,000 refugees and displaced persons were re-established - 51,000 through repatriation and 204,577 through resettlement.

Of the 51,439 eligible refugees repatriated during the twelve-month period, 29,746, or nearly three-fifths, returned to Poland. Next largest groups of repatriants were the 6,265 Overseas Chinese, returned to their homes in Burma, the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia, whence they had fled into China during the war, and 4,526 Yugoslav nationals who returned home. Smaller numbers of refugees of more than fifty-five other nationalities also elected to return home during the year.

Seventy-three countries on five continents received a total of 204,577 refugee-immigrants but 77 per cent went to only six countries. The United Kingdom received 69,788; Canada, 25,244; Belgium, 19,147; the United States, 16,836; France, 16,216 and the Argentine, 12,163.

Significant numbers of refugees also went to Palestine, 6,741; Venezuela, 5,666; Australia, 5,652; Brazil, 3,491; the Netherlands, 3,488; Paraguay, 2,892; Sweden, 1,943; Chile, 1,473; and Peru, 1,282. Twenty countries received fewer than 1,000 refugees each - Morocco, Turkey, Bolivia, Uruguay, Syria, Tunisia, Cuba, Switzerland, Mexico, Union of South Africa, Colombia, Guatemala, Egypt, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Italy, Panama, Southern Rhodesia and New Zealand.

The refugees moved in resettlement included 74,644 Poles; 28,574 Ukrainians; 20,158 Yugoslavs; 12,359 Latvians; 9,524 Lithuanians; 7,792 Germans, almost all Jews or other German nationals persecuted under the Nazi regime; 7,964 Soviet Russians; 7,837 Hungarians, and 6,029 Estonians plus smaller numbers of persons of fifteen other nationalities and those who are stateless, of undetermined nationality or in Nansen status.

Future Prospects

Of the total of 381,000 refugees and displaced persons for whom IRO expects to find immigration opportunities in the next year, an estimated 57,000 will go to the countries of Western Europe - United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. About 282,000 others are scheduled to resettle in overseas countries - 75,000 to the United States of America, 60,000 to Canada, 50,000 to Palestine when stability is restored there, 30,000 to Argentina, 20,000 to Australia, 15,000 to Brazil, 5,000 to Guatemala, 10,000 to Venezuela, 5,000 to Chile, 10,000 to Colombia, 5,000 to Peru, 3,000 to Paraguay, 2,000 to North Africa and 1,000 to New Zealand.

In addition to these mass movements under negotiated resettlement agreements, it is anticipated that another 12,000 persons will be moved on individual arrangements by IRO and by voluntary agencies co-operating with it. Finally, if plans for various large-scale colonization and other specialized settlement projects are realized, the total for the year may be increased by another 50,000 emigrants.

How Resettlement Works

Resettlement begins when a nation indicates a general willingness to receive refugees as immigrants. The next step is negotiation of an agreement between IRO resettlement and legal officers, on the one hand, and representative of the government on the other. Insofar as possible IRO attempts to obtain provisions for resettlement of entire families of immigrants and not just the working members of the families. It tries to obtain for immigrants treatment equal to that accorded nationals of the receiving country in matters of social and economic status, opportunities for housing and jobs, and assurance that the refugees will be permitted to become citizens within a reasonable period of time. Every effort is made to safeguard refugee-immigrants from exploitation.

With an agreement concluded, most countries put selection missions in the field composed of immigration and health officials. IRO informs the refugees of immigration opportunities and gives applicants a preliminary screening to eliminate those who obviously are unqualified for the scheme for which they are applying. Those who survive

the preliminary screening are forwarded to one of several resettlement centers where they are interviewed by the national selection missions. Those who meet physical, mental and occupational requirements are moved to a transit center and thence, by the first available IRO transportation, to their country of destination. IRO maintains offices in the major immigrant-receiving countries to aid in reception arrangements and to represent the refugees' interests in a quasi-consular manner until they become firmly re-established.

Transport

IRO is the largest mass transportation agency in the world today. Its blue flag bearing the white and green life-buoy emblem is carried into harbors around the globe by a fleet of twenty-five ships on full charter. In addition, the IRO Movements Division engages from twenty to five hundred spaces on scores of other surface and aircraft and schedules a minimum of thirty trains a month within Europe for repatriation and continental resettlement movements.

The total IRO fleet now represents a financial outlay of approximately \$155,000 per day and it provides space for the movement of approximately 19,000 persons per month. The task of organizing that movement, for scores of individual groups to destinations on five continents, presents manifold problems of administration, communications, finance, timing.

To keep the transportation system moving without costly delays IRO maintains staging camps at Grohn in Germany and near Genoa in Italy. There, fully-processed refugee-immigrants await their turn to board ship, plane or train. From this group of refugees awaiting resettlement, movement serials can be made up speedily and moved to the ports so that ships can be dispatched as soon as they are re-fueled and re-provisioned. A single ship can make only four voyages a year to Australia, for example, and maximum utilization of all transport is essential if the resettlement program is to reach its goal.

On 1 July 1947, IRO took over from the IGCR the operation of three U.S. Army Transports, which constituted the only chartered passenger tonnage then available. By far the greatest number of other ships

available could be chartered only against payments in dollars. IRO, which receives contributions from its member nations in nine different currencies, was required to make every effort to find ships which could be chartered for payment in those other currencies. The Organisation now has ships of British, Norwegian, Panamanian and United States registry in its charter fleet and hires space on others of Polish, Italian, Greek, French, Dutch, British and United States registry.

During the first year of operations, while this fleet was being built up, there were more refugees to be moved than there were ships to move them. As a result, many refugees who had been selected for resettlement were forced to wait in assembly centers and transit camps, increasing care and maintenance charges. This situation no longer exists and refugees will be moved speedily through the staging camps in future operations.

Individual Resettlement

Many refugees, through friends, relatives or voluntary agencies, or because of special occupational qualifications are able to obtain emigration opportunities independently but require IRO financial and legal assistance in order to take advantage of the opportunity. The IRO Individual Migration section has assisted more than 44,207 cases of this kind, completing passport and visa formalities, arranging for ordinary commercial transportation where destinations are not served by IRO's own ships and planes. In most cases of this kind, the Organisation receives repayment of all or part of the costs from sponsors of the individual migrants.

Resettlement of Specialists

The estimated 40,000 "Specialists" - trained intellectual, scientific and artistic workers - among the displaced persons present IRO with a difficult special resettlement problem.

A carpenter can drive a nail, or square a board as well in Rio as in Riga. Plowing a furrow is much the same in Yugoslavia and Saskatchewan. A man who can repair a car in Warsaw, Poland can do it equally well in Warsaw, Indiana. Such manual workers among the refugees adjust easily to new environments.

But lawyers, doctors, journalists, engineers, teachers and others whose livelihood depends on intellectual processes present a perplexing problem. Their special skills are more or less deeply rooted in one national language and culture and are difficult to transplant to another. Their colleagues in resettlement countries are reluctant to recognize their educational and professional qualifications, often fearful that refugee professionals will lower standards both of performance and compensation. Some groups - doctors, nurses, other medical workers, engineers - have only a new language and modifications of techniques to learn in a new country. Others, notably - lawyers - have little hope of continuing their practice without complete retraining in the country of resettlement.

In sum, these difficulties represent a virtual "embargo against brains" enforced by the immigrant-receiving nations, which turns the very intellectual qualifications which serve to distinguish the specialists from their fellow-refugees into a handicap in their efforts to begin a new life. The Specialised Resettlement Branch of IRO, in co-operation with other international agencies, is engaged in an effort to register all specialists, disseminate knowledge about them, provide them with opportunities to maintain and improve their skills and place them as immigrants.

What can the Refugees Offer?

One third of the male displaced persons of working age in Europe are skilled workers

One fourth are agricultural workers

About 13 per cent are professional, managerial, intellectual and artistic workers

These are conclusions reached on the basis of a recent study of occupational skills of displaced persons in IRO assembly centers in Germany, Austria and Italy.

Skilled workers were found mainly in approximately sixty occupations ranging the alphabet from airplane mechanic to wood carver. The occupations most frequently encountered were those of tailor, shoemaker-saddler, locksmith, carpenter, automobile and truck mechanic.

At the present time, IRO is engaged on a qualitative analysis of skills obtained by the displaced persons. In the U.S. Zone of Germany Occupational Testing Commissions in ten major fields already are in operation. In one group of 629 machinists tested, 101 were classified as "master craftsmen", 208 as "first class workers", 233 as "second class workers", 86 as "apprentices" and 1 as "helper".

Among employable workers surveyed, 19 per cent were skilled workers. Service occupations, including a large percentage of domestic workers, accounted for 18 per cent of the total. There are also large numbers of agricultural and professional workers among women. Among women classified as professional, the two leading groups were teachers and nurses. Among skilled female workers were more than 12,500 seamstresses.

The high proportion of skilled workers among the displaced persons is explained in part by the nature of European manufacturing processes. In certain areas of Europe, a shoemaker, for example, in most cases produces a complete shoe, performing all processes from raw cutting to finishing. Under assembly line techniques, the same man, perhaps, merely would sew the upper to the sole. Another factor contributing to the predominance of skilled workers was the Nazi selection process which sought the most highly-skilled workers for forced labor.

The displaced persons offer youth as well as skills to the world. Eighty-five percent of those in camps are under 45 years of age. Among men, 24 per cent are under 18 years of age, 61 per cent are between 18 and 45 and only 15 per cent are over 45. Among women, 28 per cent are under 18, 57 per cent are between 18 and 45, and 15 per cent are over 45. The table below illustrates the occupational make-up of the refugee population:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Professional and Managerial	28,970	14,577
Clerical and Sales	11,239	9,664
Service	6,313	20,136
Agricultural	57,351	18,613
Skilled manufacturing	43,881	21,030
Skilled non-manufacturing	32,728	553
Semi-skilled	15,668	3,082
Other	30,490	26,133

Legal and Political Protection

Citizens of a national state have embassies and consulates of that state to which they can turn for help in time of need. In its third major field of activity, legal protection, IRO attempts to fill this role for the refugees and displaced persons who are unable or unwilling to claim protection from a government. In this, the work of the Agency is largely the continuation and extension of various international agreements on the subject which have been reached over the past twenty-five years.

IRO's protective functions cover almost all fields of legal questions, such as nationality, statelessness and naturalisation; problems of civil status, marriage and divorce; questions of admission, right of residence, expulsion and "refoulement"; safeguarding of the right to work and to social security; questions of arrest, detention and extradition. Where provided for in agreements, the Organisation also exercises quasi-consular functions, such as the certification of the identity and position of persons eligible for IRO assistance; their family position and civil status; the certification of signatures of eligible persons; or of copies and translations of documents.

Another of IRO's tasks consist in the rendering of assistance to persons who have been persecuted by the Nazi and Fascist regimes, where it concerns their legal rehabilitation, restitution of property of which they have been deprived, and compensation for the losses they have suffered.

The IRO Protection Division furthermore has undertaken to ensure the status of eligible persons, as provided for in international agreements concluded between IRO and the governments of the countries of residence, and in League of Nations Agreements and Conventions. Where necessary, IRO seeks to obtain extension of existing agreements or to conclude new ones.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Protection Division, however, relates to the question of travel documents for refugees. In this connection, efforts are being made to obtain further

signatures to the International Agreement of 15 October, 1946, so that issuance of the Travel Document established by this Agreement (commonly called the "London document" or IRO travel document) may take place in as many countries as possible. The Organization concerns itself also with questions regarding the issuance of the so-called Nansen passport.

The Search for the Missing

IRO has also assumed the responsibility for the work of tracing millions of civilians who disappeared during the war. Thus, in October 1947, the International Tracing Service was established with headquarters at Arolsen, Germany.

Between 1 October 1947 and 30 June 1948, ITS received 50,000 requests for the determination of the fate of persons who were "lost" between the years 1939 - 1945. ITS was able to give some information in response to 32,618 of these inquiries, and in 14,631 of these cases it was able to find the individual or to establish proof of his death. The central index, containing information on approximately 2,500,000 individuals, constitutes the most important source of information.

The most difficult of all has been the tracing of children. Nevertheless, on its own initiative, ITS has discovered 641 children who had been placed in German homes during the war. In all, the Service has received a total of 42,631 such requests.

PART III - ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

A decision to create the International Refugee Organisation was taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December, 1946, when it adopted a constitution for IRO which had previously been drafted by committees of the Economic and Social Council and approved by the Council itself. Article 18 of that Constitution provided that it should become operative when it had been fully accepted by fifteen governments members of the United Nations whose contributions (in accordance with the scale approved at the same time as the Constitution) to the Operational Budget of the Organisation would amount to at least 75 per cent thereof.

When adopting the Constitution of IRO, the General Assembly also approved an Agreement on Interim Measures which provided for the establishment of a preparatory commission to take all the necessary measures to bring IRO itself into effective operation as speedily as possible. It was this Preparatory Commission which assumed the international mandate for refugees and displaced persons on 1 July 1947 and which continued as the responsible agency for more than a year. On 28 August, 1948, in accordance with Article 18 of the Constitution, the Secretary-General of the United Nations announced the entry into force of the Constitution and the formal establishment of IRO, the Constitution having been fully accepted by the following fifteen governments:

Australia	Dominican Republic	Netherlands
Belgium	France	New Zealand
Canada	Guatemala	Norway
China	Iceland	United Kingdom
Denmark	Luxembourg	United States of America

The ultimate policy making body of IRO is its General Council, composed of one representative of each member nation. The Council met for the first time on 15 September 1948. It will meet normally twice a year and may be called into special session.

The Executive Committee, consisting of representatives of nine members of the Organization, elected by the General Council for terms of two years, meets normally twice a month, when the volume of work requires, to implement the decision of the General Council and to take emergency policy decisions if necessary.

The chief administrative officer of IRO is the Director-General. The present incumbent, Mr. William Hallam Tuck, who served also as Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, is a citizen of the United States of America. His Deputy, Sir Arthur Rucker, is an Englishman. Three Assistant Directors-General in charge of the Departments of Health, Care and Maintenance, Re-establishment and Administration are of United States, French and Dutch citizenship respectively.

From IRO Headquarters in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, they direct a staff of 1,897 persons of 38 different nationalities assigned to 23 Field Offices in the occupied zones of Germany and Austria, in Italy, in the principal immigrant-receiving countries of

Europe and the Americas and in the Middle and Far East. This international staff is assisted by 2,392 other persons recruited locally in the areas of operation.

Financial Resources

The Constitution voted by the General Assembly made provision for a budget for the first fiscal year of \$160,860,500 and set up a percentage scale of contributions for each member of the United Nations. A fund of \$5,000,000 for large-scale resettlement schemes (in effect, colonization schemes), to which governments were to contribute voluntarily, was also proposed by the General Assembly, but few such contributions were received.

During the first year, however, contributions to be received from those nations which had ratified the Constitution plus residual assets of predecessor agencies totalled \$119,088,320. Of this amount, by far the largest part was contributed by the United States, which for the first fiscal year gave \$71,024,899. The United Kingdom was the next largest contributor with \$22,832,464. France gave \$6,481,481, Canada \$5,440,717, China \$4,064,512, Australia \$2,753,225, Belgium \$1,575,405, the Netherlands \$1,426,740, Norway and New Zealand each \$688,666, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala each \$62,824 and Iceland \$32,132.

These contributions are expressed here in terms of dollars. In practice, it is difficult to obtain payment from a member nation in a currency other than its own. Thus, a large part of IRO's receipts are in non-convertible or "soft" currencies. The search for commodities, shipping and services which can be obtained in exchange for these currencies of limited convertibility, has been a constant pre-occupation of the IRO financial administration. Thus, Belgian francs are used to repair ships in Belgian docks, English pounds to buy English ships and Dutch guilder credits are used to purchase food for refugees in the camps.

A financial administration has been established which is capable of supervising expenditure in 38 different currencies by 25 principal offices and in numerous sub-offices throughout Europe, the Western Hemisphere, China and the Middle East areas. Debits and credits must be balanced in these currencies both globally and within each separate operating section.

By far the heaviest demand on IRO's resources during its first year of operation was for the program of Health, Care and Maintenance. The Organisation's major effort has been to free sufficient funds from this form of expenditure, which supports a mere "holding" action for use in the program of repatriation and resettlement, which alone can solve the problem. In its first fiscal year, IRO was forced to spend 75 per cent of its fund merely to keep refugees alive. Only 18 per cent was available to help them begin new lives. In its second year, increased opportunity for resettlement and greater availability of shipping will permit IRO to reverse this emphasis. In its third year, IRO hopes to complete its task.

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A NOTE IN CONCLUSION

The International Refugee Organisation represents the United Nations in vigorous, effective action towards solution of a concrete, operational problem.

Because of IRO's efforts in its first, difficult year of operation, 256,000 people have exchanged the twilight existence of the refugee for hopeful, productive citizenship either in their old country or in a new land. Many more will follow them in the next two years. Each of them, through the most direct, personal experience, will have acquired renewed faith in the ability of the United Nations to overcome international problems through international co-operation.

The editors of this booklet have made a sincere attempt to put into it only facts. It is a fact that 204,000 persons were resettled during IRO's first year of operations. But statistics alone don't tell the human side of the story. Behind the figures are men and women and children eager to board the ship or train that leads to a new start in life.

But too many of those who boarded ships and trains in that first year were men - young, strong, unattached men culled from the refugee population by programs of selection designed to fill the manpower needs of the nations rather than to contribute to solution of the problem.

War-born shortages of housing facilities have forced some nations to adopt this formula of recruitment. Others have agreed to accept the families of selected workers "as soon as housing becomes available". Meanwhile, tragic separations take place.

IRO has repeatedly warned that this "skinning of the cream" must be checked because it is both a denial of the Organisation's humanitarian aims and an economic heresy. The refugees are a community. Like any community, this one has its economic producers and those who are dependent upon the producers. Like any community, this one will suffer if its workers and producers are taken away from it. They will leave behind then a "hard core" of those who cannot maintain themselves and who may long remain dependent upon the world's charity. This group will include not only those who cannot work because they are too young or too old, or too busy with family duties, but also those who are too well-qualified, that is the intellectual workers, victims of that "embargo on brains" which has been described,

This need not happen. The United Nations General Assembly has urged the nations of the world each to accept into its territory a fair share of all elements among the displaced persons. A generous response to this appeal would mean that the entire number of non-repatriable refugees could be absorbed with ease by the world - those who can work supporting those relatively few who cannot.

For nearly a million people today IRO - the International Refugee Organisation - is the point of contact with the United Nations. They believe that IRO can solve their problem. IRO can justify that faith if it receives the generous, intelligent support of its member governments, that is to say, the support of the individual citizens whose will is supreme in those governments.

It is to them that this pamphlet is directed - and dedicated.

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United Nations

**ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

120

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**CONSEIL
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Item 38 of the provisional agenda

RESETTLEMENT OF NON-REPATRIABLE REFUGEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS

Report of the International Refugee Organization

The Secretary-General has received the attached report* from the International Refugee Organization, in pursuance of Council resolution 157 (VII).

* A limited distribution of the Annex referred to in paragraph 3 of the Report will be made as soon as copies are received from the International Refugee Organization.

/RESETTLEMENT

RESETTLEMENT OF NON-REPATRIABLE REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

REPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

1. In compliance with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in the penultimate paragraph of its Resolution 157 (VII), adopted on 24 August 1948 during its Seventh Session, the Director-General of the IRO has the honour to submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on the results of the consultations which the Organization has undertaken with Members of the United Nations concerning resettlement of all non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons.
2. Being desirous of keeping this report within the exact limits of the Council's request, the Director-General does not think it necessary to include in this document a detailed statement on the general refugee problem in its various aspects - care and maintenance, repatriation, protection, etc. At the same time the Director-General has no doubt that the Members of the Council are bearing in mind the terms of the refugee problem, on which a detailed report was submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (document E/816), during the Seventh Session of the Council.
3. The Director-General has nevertheless thought it advisable, in order to facilitate the study of this present document, to attach to it an Annex containing statistics to which it is hoped the Members of the Economic and Social Council will refer, and which give information about the Organization's activities since it began operations on 1 July 1947.
4. By the terms of the recommendation contained in Resolution 157 (VII) of 24 August 1948, the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization was asked to consult immediately with Members of the United Nations concerning resettlement of all non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons on the basis already approved by the General Assembly in its Resolutions 62 (I) and 136 (II). Among other provisions, Resolution 62 (I) of the General Assembly, adopted on 15 December 1946, contained a paragraph (e) concerning resettlement of non-repatriable displaced persons. The paragraph was worded as follows:

(e) Urges Members of the United Nations to give the most favourable consideration to receiving each into its territory at the earliest

/possible

possible time, so far as may be possible its fair share of the non-repatriable the International Refugee Organization principles of the Organization. Resolution No. 136 (II), adopted by i.e. four and one-half months after a clause concerning resettlement of was worded as follows:

"recommends each Member of the forsettling a fair share persons in its country; to of the results of the conclusions Resolution 62 (I) of the in conformity with the fair share of non-repatriable other nations, for instance or its Preparatory Commission accomplish this end;"

5. The importance of the continually, both by PCIJ of their activity in the The Director-General, of the negotiations with accordance with Resolution at its Seventh Session by the Organization to assist in the implementation

A. STEPS

6. As early as of its First Session Nations urging the regarding the the General Assembly paragraph (e))
7. During the Commission reached the implementation the Preparatory

possible time, so far as may be practicable for permanent resettlement, its fair share of the non-repatriable persons who are the concern of the International Refugee Organization and this in conformity with the principles of the Organization.

Resolution No. 136 (II), adopted by the United Nations on 17 November 1947, i.e. four and one-half months after PCIRO had begun operations, also contained a clause concerning resettlement of non-repatriable displaced persons, which was worded as follows:

"recommends each Member of the United Nations to adopt urgent measures forsettling a fair share of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons in its country; to inform the Secretary-General without delay of the results of the consideration it has given in implementation of Resolution 62 (I) of the General Assembly, paragraph (e), to receiving, in conformity with the principles of the International Refugee Organization its fair share of non-repatriable persons, and to collaborate with other nations, for instance, through the International Refugee Organization or its Preparatory Commission, in the development of overall plans to accomplish this end;"

5. The importance of the provisions quoted above, which have been used continually, both by PCIRO and by the IRO itself, as a basis for the development of their activity in the field of resettlement, need hardly be emphasized. The Director-General, therefore, considers that before describing the outcome of the negotiations which the Organization is at present carrying on in accordance with Resolution 157 (VII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its Seventh Session, he should give some indication of the efforts made by the Organization to implement the recommendations of Resolution 62 (I) and to assist in the implementation of Resolution 136 (II) of the General Assembly.

A. STEPS TAKEN BY PCIRO TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTIONS 62 (I)
AND 136 (II) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6. As early as May 1947, the Preparatory Commission, during the Second Part of its First Session, resolved to issue an appeal to Members of the United Nations urging them to join the Organization and negotiate with the IRO regarding the admission of refugees and displaced persons in accordance with the General Assembly's recommendations of 15 December 1946 (Resolution 62 (I), paragraph (e)).

7. During the Fourth Part of its First Session, held in October 1947, the Commission received a report from the Executive Secretary, in which the latter reached the conclusion that the refugee problem could be settled by the implementation of United Nations Resolution 62 (I). After examining the report the Preparatory Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to consult with
/the international

the international organizations concerned, the Governments of States Members of the Preparatory Commission, the Governments of other countries which voted in favour of Resolution 62 (I) and with all other Governments, with a view to convening an international conference with the task of determining the best methods by which refugees and displaced persons could be resettled within a short space of time. On approaching the various governments to find out their intentions regarding the implementation of the Preparatory Commission's Resolution, the Executive Secretary very soon came to the conclusion that instead of holding an international conference, the principle of which did not appear to be accepted by the various countries concerned, it was for the Organization to continue, by means of direct negotiations with the Governments of the resettlement countries, the manifold efforts it had been making ever since it began operations, to have a fair share of refugees admitted to each country. Consequently, on receiving the Executive Secretary's proposals to this effect in January 1948, the Preparatory Commission entrusted him with the task of continuing his consultations with Governments Members of the Commission and with Governments likely to be interested in the refugee problem, with a view to determining what fair share of refugees accompanied by their families those Governments would be prepared to receive on their territory, in implementation of the General Assembly's Resolution 62 (I) of 15 December 1946, which had subsequently been echoed by Resolution 136 (II) of 17 November 1947.

8. During the Sixth Part of the Preparatory Commission's First Session, in May 1948, the Executive Secretary made a formal statement in which he emphasized the fact that if the problem of refugees and displaced persons was to be solved there must be a broadening of selection criteria, the removal of as many as possible of the obstacles which stood in the way of the entry of family units, and the admission of persons who did not quite reach the minimum standards laid down by the reception countries for selection of refugees and displaced persons. The Preparatory Commission adopted the Executive Secretary's conclusions and asked him to try to conclude with the Governments concerned agreements containing, among others, provisions aimed at ensuring that conditions for the selection of displaced persons would be as favourable as possible, particularly from the medical standpoint, and that the principle of family resettlement would be recognized. In addition, and for the first time, the Preparatory Commission instructed its Executive Secretary to encourage all Governments who on humanitarian grounds were willing to do so to admit persons who did not fulfil the conditions laid down for their admission to the territory of the countries in question. This recommendation concerned the settlement of the problem

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gravity of which had been stressed
out that if selection of displaced
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factors involved, the result was
the number of persons whose claim
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9. The General Council of the
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a far-reaching discussion of
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"THE GENERAL COUNCIL
REFERRING to the
12 May 1948, to the
Council of 24 August
Executive Secretary
Commission;

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of the totally or partially disabled, the sick, the aged, etc. a problem the gravity of which had been stressed by the Executive Secretary; he had pointed out that if selection of displaced persons continued to be based solely on the needs of the resettlement countries, without reference to the social factors involved, the result would be an increase out of all proportion in the number of persons whose circumstances made it impossible for them to hope for resettlement in the various reception countries.

9. The General Council of the IRO (IRO has been officially in existence since 20 August 1948), meeting for its First Session in September 1948, held a far-reaching discussion on the problem of resettlement and set the seal on that discussion with a resolution worded as follows:

"THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the International Refugee Organization,
REFERRING to the Preparatory Commission Resolution No. 82 of
12 May 1948, to Resolution No. 157 (VII) of the Economic and Social
Council of 24 August 1948, as well as to the stirring address by the
Executive Secretary at the meeting before last of the Preparatory
Commission;

NOTING

that to accomplish its mandate it will be necessary to secure
the acceptance by the countries of the world of not only those refugees
and displaced persons who are themselves economic assets to the
receiving countries but also their dependants, who by reason of age
and physical or other handicaps make no present contribution or only a
partial contribution to their own support, and also of orphaned
children and other persons without family ties; and

NOTING FURTHER

that heretofore immigration programmes have only partially secured
this acceptance, and that, unless there is increased recognition and
application of the principles of family resettlement with a view towards
maximum assumption of responsibility for support by family members
immigrating or already re-established, there will remain large numbers
of refugees and displaced persons as a responsibility of the Organization
at the time of termination of its mandate of 30 June 1950; and

CONSIDERING

that the moral reasons which originally inspired international
action in this regard constitute a pressing obligation to complete the
mandate of the Organization, and that, as indicated in the Report
presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Economic
and Social Council, a broadened and widespread effort would require but
a minor sacrifice by each country in the settlement of the refugee
problem;

/DECIDES

DECIDES

to make a strong appeal to the conscience of individuals and nations, taking the lead in a worldwide effort with the co-operation of various organizations, national and international, public and private, and particularly religious organizations, with the object of obtaining the participation of individuals and countries in achieving a broad resettlement programme;

EXPRESSES the hope

that the United Nations will support this programme;

TRUSTS

that all nations, whether or not they are members of the IRO, will participate to the largest possible extent in this programme;

REQUESTS THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(1) to make a direct approach to Governments members of the IRO and to all other governments of goodwill, in order to discuss with them the maximum share of refugees and displaced persons which they would be able and prepared to admit to their territories to effect the completion of the task of the IRO;

(2) to pursue the aims of the Preparatory Commission as defined in its Resolution No. 82, particularly in regard to the recognition of the principle of resettlement in family units;

(3) to continue the study of and put into operation schemes for large scale resettlement, requesting in this matter the co-operation of all the countries concerned;

(4) to draw the attention of governments, when undertaking the discussions with them referred to in paragraph (1) above, to the special problem of intellectual refugees and displaced persons and to the importance of permitting them to continue to follow, in the countries of reception, their intellectual pursuits; and

(5) to formulate and submit to the General Council at its Second Session a plan for the disposition of such number of the refugees and displaced persons as it may then appear will require special measures of assistance for the completion of the mandate."

This resolution takes its inspiration from Resolution 157 (VII) of the Economic and Social Council, which in its turn is based on Resolutions Nos. 62 (I) and 136 (II) of the General Assembly, and is therefore in line with the Assembly's decisions. It should be pointed out however that it indicates the measures which the Organization itself considers advisable if the means of solving the problem are to be found.

/10. Such,

10. Such, briefly analysed, Commission and the IRO itself of the General Assembly, the beginning of its operations the fair share plan is based and acceptance of family units followed by the resettlement the General Assembly's decision

11. There are now nearly in substantial numbers. individual immigrants June to December 1948,

12. The largest programme Commonwealth, France, these countries, their to their constructive dependants of the world

13. IRO's negotiated arrangement of broad family definition practical arrangements refugees.

14. In Latin America of emigration to settlement. Contributed by the preparatory widening of the Negotiations with continuation of refugee families

15. In Western extensions of and in new settlements

16. Canada receiving of having individuals has made an immigrant

10. Such, briefly analysed, is the action proposed by the Preparatory Commission and the IRO itself, to ensure the implementation of the decision of the General Assembly, the principles of which it had accepted from the beginning of its operations. It can be stated that the principles on which the fair share plan is based, i.e. increase in the number of persons admitted and acceptance of family units, are more and more widely accepted and followed by the resettlement countries. To this extent it may be said that the General Assembly's decisions are beginning to be implemented.

B. NEGOTIATIONS IN COURSE

11. There are now nearly twenty countries receiving IRO sponsored immigrants in substantial numbers. Additionally thirty-five countries have received individual immigrants joining relatives and friends. During the period June to December 1948, 130,000 refugees were resettled in these ways.

12. The largest programmes are those of the United States, the British Commonwealth, France, Belgium, and the Latin American Republics. All of these countries, though for the most part selecting immigrants with a view to their constructive assistance to their new countries, also admit dependants of the workers.

13. IRO's negotiations with these Governments have been devoted to the arrangement of broader criteria of selection in terms of age, nationality, family definition and the like, and the improvement and speeding up of the practical arrangements for the processing, movement, and reception of refugees.

14. In Latin America, discussions with Brazil have resulted in a re-opening of emigration to that country, and the making of tentative plans for land settlement. Conversations with the Argentine Government have been followed by the preparation of an agreement, now ready for signature, envisaging the widening of the already generous programme of refugee immigration. Negotiations with Venezuela, Chile and Peru have been directed towards the continuation of former arrangements under which substantial numbers of refugee families have already been accepted.

15. In Western Europe, negotiations have resulted in modifications and extensions of plans already made with the Governments of France and Belgium, and in new schemes for resettlement in Norway, Sweden and Luxembourg.

16. Canada and Australia have continued their programmes which involve the receiving of thousands of refugee workers and their dependants, Australia having indicated its willingness to receive as many as 200,000. New Zealand has made arrangements with IRO for the admission of its first refugee immigrant group, which will include a number who are not self-supporting.

/17. Conversations

17. Conversations with the Government of the United States have been devoted entirely to the making of practical arrangements for the implementation of its recent legislation for the admission of 205,000 refugees.

18. Discussions with other Governments, notably those of Paraguay, Uruguay, Iran and Pakistan, have explored the possibilities of emigration to those countries, and negotiations with Turkey have resulted in the Government accepting an important number of refugees for resettlement. Certain other approaches have been made to various governments which have resulted in the admission of small numbers of certain specialist categories.

C. FORECAST AND CONCLUSIONS

19. Considerable progress has been made. Except in one or two cases where there are special difficulties the acceptance of the families (as defined by the resettlement country) is now a regular feature of all resettlement schemes. In many cases, a worker and his family travel together to their new home and together start their new life: in some cases the family has to wait until the worker has established himself. This acceptance of the principle of family units is a great step forward.

20. The Director-General is bound to repeat, however, that there can be no certainty that the IRO will be able to complete its task if the present resettlement schemes are not liberalized. IRO needs the continued support and interest of the United Nations as a whole in further implementing the concept of Governments receiving a "fair share" of the non-respatriable refugees.

21. It is, as has been said, satisfactory that the principle of resettlement in family units has gained so much more acceptance. Nevertheless IRO has found that some countries have established definitions of a family which differ substantially from IRO's definition. The refugees who have been through so much, desire to consider some blood relatives as part of the family group for whom they feel responsible. Many younger persons consider a grandmother or a grandfather, an uncle or aunt their responsibility. Some Governments do not. Moreover there are, within the family groups of refugees the same problems as exist in non-refugee groups the world over. There are employable, partially employable, old, ill and very young persons. This is still a barrier to resettlement, for Governments still have a tendency to be perfectly willing to accept employable persons, but are sometimes not willing to accept other members of a family who have limited or no employability.

22. IRO is doing all it can to improve acceptability. The occupational analysis carried out in September 1948 shows that there is among the members of family groups a great variety of skills. Vocational training and trade

/tests

tests show adaptability and skill. Medical and physical rehabilitation projects are in operation. Some results have been achieved, but more needs to be done. If only all governments would accept all members of a family unit in which there is an economically independent person, IRO would have no difficulty in completely solving the refugee problem within a very short time.

23. Therefore the IRO reiterates:

- (1) its gratitude to governments for attempting to meet IRO's problem;
- (2) its urgent request that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly continue to support in every way their basic principle of a "fair share" being accepted by governments on a social basis as well as an economic basis;
- (3) its confidence that it has the machinery and staff to do the job quickly;
- (4) its dependence, however, for its success on the continued practical and moral support of the United Nations.

24. The International Refugee Organization desires that the Economic and Social Council, if it agrees, **should support** through appropriate action Resolution No. 20 adopted by the General Council of IRO at its First Session in September 1948. In doing so, the Economic and Social Council would be asking governments to accept and apply the principles of family resettlement; thereby accepting not only refugees who are economic assets but **also** their dependants, including those able at present to make partial or no contribution to their support; and to consider the moral reasons which originally inspired international action in this regard, and which constitute a pressing obligation to complete the mandate of the International Refugee Organization.

25. The Economic and Social Council would **also** thereby make a strong appeal to the conscience of individuals and nations, taking the lead in a worldwide effort to obtain the participation of individuals and countries in achieving a broad resettlement programme.

14 January 1949

CABLEGRAM.

"Z"
FF/RMW

DECODED FROM

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK.

I.2087

Dated: 7th February, 1949
2117

Rec'd: 9th February, 1949
0830



RESTRICTED.

UN. 94.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

1. Council Officers :- Thorn, President;
Storabacate, Byelorussia, First Vice-President; Stolk,
Venezuela, Second Vice-President. Santa Cruz withdrew
candidature having discovered he lacks sufficient votes.

2. Following agenda items were deferred from
eighth session (Ref. are to E/1120).

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| Item | 10 | International Training in Public Administration |
| | 12 | Economic Board for Palestine. |
| | 37 | Report of Secretary General on Housing. |
| | 40 | Study of statelessness. |

3. United Kingdom proposal to reconsider location
of ninth session at Geneva was excluded by 10 (including
Australia) to 8.

4. Item was added to E/1120 concerning extension
to I.R.O. of privileges and immunities convention of specialized
agencies.

5. Discussion of agenda to be resumed tomorrow.
So far work has been conducted smoothly and harmoniously.
Tsarapkin will represent U.S.S.R.

=====

MIN & DEPT E.A.

TREASURY

P.W.R.

P.S.B.

IMMIGRATION.

9th February, 1949.

*This is not an
Agenda to Social + Econ
Council of U.N.O.
Hogan
10-2-49
File
Hogan*

Australia and IRO - 2 -

The Australian Government has signed the Constitution of IRO and has paid its contribution to the Budget. It has offered to take an unlimited number of displaced persons over the next 3 years. At least 100,000 of these migrants will have come to Australia by the end of 1948.

On arrival, the migrants are taken to special reception camps until they have acquired sufficient knowledge of the language and customs to take their place without hardship in the Australian community. They are then required to work at certain occupations for at least one year before being free to choose their own trades or professions.

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Displaced Persons in Australia

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I.R.O.

Perhaps the most tragic aftermath of the last war is the huge number of people who have been displaced from their homes. Many of them were voluntary exiles from tyranny, but others were moved arbitrarily across frontiers for racial and political reasons and for work as forced labourers.

The Allied armies arranged for the return of a vast number of these people, but two years after the end of the war there were still over a million refugees who were unwilling or unable to return to their native countries.

The unwilling ones were those who had left their former homes because of political, racial and religious differences and therefore did not want to return because they feared further persecution. Those unable to return were the people who had lost not only their homes and belongings but their very means of livelihood in the destruction of war.

To cope with this situation, the United Nations set up an agency (the International Refugee Organisation) with the specific purpose of solving the refugee problem within three years. In July, 1947 when IRO took over this gigantic task, there were about 1,600,000 people waiting to be re-established, most of whom had to be cared for and maintained in special camps while awaiting either repatriation or re-settlement.

Structure of IRO.

The machinery provided for in the IRO Constitution is based on the general pattern set out on Page. The work of IRO is at present being carried out by a Preparatory Commission, composed of the twenty-one governments which have signed its Constitution. Of these signatories, only thirteen have yet contributed towards the operational budget.

IRO itself will not be fully constituted until a sufficient number of nations have approved the Constitution.

Activities and Accomplishments.

On July 1st, 1947 in the occupied zones of Europe IRO was taking care of over 700,000 refugees. By May, 1948, this number had dropped to 596,000, 200,000 having been resettled in other countries and 51,000 having been returned to their former homes.

At the beginning of its second year of operation, IRO estimated that at least 20,000 persons a month were being moved to new homes overseas, and hoped that the total for the second year of operation would be in the vicinity of 380,000 persons. An accelerated program includes the use of a fleet of 13 ships under full charter, a number which may be expanded to 25 later in the year.

Aircraft as well as ships are being used. One contract calls for air transport of 25,000 persons to Venezuela over a three year period.

291.6-1

TELEPHONE: M 0424
TELEGRAMS: OFFED SYDNEY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

1ST FLOOR
GRACE BUILDING, YORK STREET, SYDNEY

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE DIRECTOR,
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
OF EDUCATION,
BOX 3879, G.P.O., SYDNEY.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. 6/6/5/ 091361

23 NOV 1948

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA.....A.C.T.

As a member of Unesco, the Australian Government accepted the obligation to foster teaching about the United Nations and its agencies in this country. It has been found that, although many teachers are willing to undertake this task, they find it quite impossible to do so because of the lack of readily available reference material.

In order to meet this need, this Office has begun the preparation of a handbook designed primarily for teachers as a reference and source book, but which may be of use to senior secondary students and even the general reader. It is proposed that this booklet will be of approximately 100 pages of octavo size which will contain the following information:

- (i) An introductory chapter setting out the background and purposes of the United Nations.
- (ii) A chapter on the structure of the United Nations organisations and agencies.
- (iii) A chapter on the activities and accomplishment of the principal organisations.
- (iv) Several Chapters on the work of the Special Agencies.
- (v) A chapter indicating Australian participation in the work of the United Nations.
- (vi) A number of charts indicating the membership of various organisations and agencies of the United Nations, a bibliography and an index of the United Nations.
- (vii) Illustrations for sections (i) to (vi).

I propose sending drafts of certain sections of the handbook to appropriate Commonwealth Departments for their check. Would you check for accuracy the sections of the enclosing on I.R.O.? I would welcome any suggestion in order to have make and, in particular, I would like you to draft which I am on "Australia and IRO" by supplying the following information:

1. The actual figures where gaps have been left.
2. The names of the Australian representatives to IRO.
- Any other relevant information.

As this material is required by the end of this year, I would appreciate your help in having it checked as expeditiously as possible. If you could manage this not later than 6th December you would be helping us considerably.

R.C. Mills
(R.C. Mills)
DIRECTOR

*in Mulls:
Will you attend to
this please. General flight.
will be interviewed 25/11/48
J.N. General.*

P.O.

IRO

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IRO has admitted charter and will clear L. Board on 20th June 1950.

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On arrival, the migrants are taken to special reception camps until they have acquired sufficient knowledge of the language and customs to take their place without hardship in the Australian community. They are then required to work at certain occupations for at least one year before being free to choose their own trade or professions.

1,061,550
made UNO
Secretariat General
Annual report
of 10/1/48

IRO is
now fully
constituted
+ IRO has
closed L.
Board.

See attached
notes
42,000 up to
3,000 new
from up to
10,000
2,700

Understand
10,000 per 35
10,000 per 35
10,000 per 35
10,000 per 35

10500

ITEM 19. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

1. As the General Assembly resolution establishing the Office for a period of three years has to be reviewed by the General Assembly at its Eighth Session, the examination by the Council of the High Commissioner's Annual Report at the Sixteenth Session involved the consideration of two issues of principle, namely, whether ECOSOC should recommend the extension of the High Commissioner's Office and if so, for what period, and whether ECOSOC should make any recommendations in connection with the High Commissioner's Statute.

2. It was generally agreed that ECOSOC should express an opinion on these points and, in order to have a specific proposal before the Council, the delegates of Australia, Sweden and the United Kingdom moved their joint draft resolution providing that the Office be continued for a further period of years, and that the General Assembly reaffirm the pertinent provisions of resolutions 319 (IV) and 428 (V) and its annex. Discussion centred around this draft resolution.

3. The High Commissioner in his introductory remarks emphasized the continuing nature of the refugee problems. He expressed the opinion that until there was real improvement in international relations it was vain to hope for the elimination of the problem, and the continuation of his Office was necessary. It would be advisable, he argued, in the interest of refugees, to prolong the Office and the mandate for a longer period than 3 years, as this would permit a more effective planning. The High Commissioner mentioned the special nature of his Office in that it was neither an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat, nor was it a Specialized Agency. This had raised special problems in connection with administration and financing, but in his opinion the administrative arrangements and structure were satisfactory.

4. The United Kingdom delegate, in supporting the joint draft resolution, indicated that his delegation were of the opinion that five years would be the appropriate period of prolongation and like delegations which spoke later in the debate felt that it was necessary in order to avoid administrative and other difficulties, for review of the Office and the mandate to take place one year before the end of the statutory period of its life.

..5. In his statement...

decide.

the Statute. ¹ The Regions' Secretariat objection to the proposed

...to the person or the high-

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE

Commissioner. In a brief statement the United States delegation supported the draft resolution but indicated that they would not support any extensive changes in the High Commissioner's mandate, although minor changes might be acceptable to make the terms of reference more explicit.

9. A separate but not unrelated question relating to the Advisory Committee was raised by the French delegate and his proposals placed before the Council in a draft resolution. The object of this resolution as stated by the French delegate was to define the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee with greater clarity. It will be recalled that during the third session of the Advisory Committee the French representative had endeavoured to have similar proposals examined by the Committee. These proposals, however, had not been taken up in substance as the Advisory Committee had felt that it was not within its competence to express an opinion regarding its own terms of reference and functions.

10. The French draft resolution (document E/L.523) as amended in the direction of suggestions by the Australian and United States delegations, requested the High Commissioner to communicate to the Advisory Committee information regarding his ordinary budget, proposals concerning emergency action, and questions relating to interpretation of the High Commissioner's Statute. It further expressed the hope that the Committee would examine the High Commissioner's proposals with a view to rational utilization of the funds available and make recommendations concerning the interpretation and application of the High Commissioner's competence as defined in General Assembly resolution 428 (V). In view of misgivings which were expressed in the Council regarding the exact nature of the functions and powers of the Advisory Committee if the French resolution were adopted, the Australian delegate informally suggested to the French delegation an amendment which would have expressed "the hope that the Advisory Committee will examine the High Commissioner's proposed plan of operations, bearing in mind the financial aspects of the plan and will tender interpretative advice to the High Commissioner on matters falling within the competence of his Office". This amendment would have had the effect of removing the United Nations' Secretariat objection to the Advisory Committee's examining the High Commissioner's budget, which was part of the United Nations' Secretary General's budget. Furthermore, it would have removed some of the doubts of other delegates by tying the advice down to interpretative advice, and left open

.../the question of whether...

the question of whether the High Commissioner decided what matters fell within his competence. Some doubt and opposition as to the draft resolution was forthcoming from a number of delegates, including those from China, India, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom, and in view of the possibility that the resolution might not have found majority support in the Council, the French delegate agreed to its withdrawal.

11. It is probable that at the General Assembly, the French delegate will again raise the question of the nature and functions of the Advisory Committee and it would not be unexpected if a similar resolution to that proposed in the Economic and Social Council, were again put forward. In addition, it may be expected that at the General Assembly, the Turkish delegate will request a widening of the scope of the High Commissioner's Statute. This move may find support from some of the Middle Eastern and Asian countries and particularly from China.

MIGRATION BULLETIN NO. 9

Prepared and Issued By

Migration SectionDivision of Social ActivitiesDepartment of Social Affairs

30 April 1948

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A. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

I. Argentina

1. It was announced jointly in Buenos Aires on 20 January 1948 by the Argentine Foreign Minister and the Italian Ambassador that Italy would send 100,000 immigrants to Argentina during 1948. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Items 1 and 2 and Bulletin No. 8, Item 1. See Items 64 and 66 below.

II. Australia

2. Statistics published by the Australian Department of Information indicate that immigration to Australia during 1947 resulted in a net population increase of 11,661. Permanent arrivals totalled 31,950; permanent departures 20,289. Of the arrivals 22,997 were British, 794 American, 1,500 Polish and 1,400 Greeks, while the departures included 17,222 British. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)

3. The Australian Immigration Minister has announced that Australia is reconditioning the former liner Monarch of Bermuda (22,424 tons) as an immigrant ship at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000. The ship is expected to enter regular transport service very soon. The ship will travel four times a year between Britain and Australia, and beginning in 1949, will carry 6,800 immigrants a year to Australia. (Reuters, 26 February and 30 March 1948; New York Times, 12 March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 6 and Bulletin No. 8, Item 5.

4. Reports from Malta indicate that the Government has secured 100 berths for emigrants to Australia and that thousands of would-be emigrants to the United States have been delayed by the closing of the American Consulate. (The Crown Colonist, November 1947)

/5. It is reported

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5. It is reported that 90,000 jobs are presently available in Australia. Although the Government continues to rely heavily upon immigration to relieve the labour shortage, the federal employment service is engaging in intensive recruitment activities within the country. (Long Island New York Sunday Press, 28 March 1948)

6. The United States Army Transport General S. D. Sturgis sailed on 29 March 1948 from New York for Genoa. At Genoa the ship will embark several hundred refugees and will take them to Melbourne, Australia, by way of the Suez Canal; it will then proceed to Bremerhaven via the Panama Canal where another group of refugees will embark and will transport them to Halifax, Nova Scotia. (New York World-Telegram, 27 March 1948; New York Times 29 March 1948)

7. The American Ambassador to Australia has stated that he has urged the United States Maritime Commission and American shipping companies to increase transportation facilities for United States emigrants awaiting passage to Australia. (Long Island New York Sunday Press, 21 March 1948)
See Item 64 below.

III. Austria

See Items 19, 22, 24 and 39 below.

IV. Belgium

See Items 39 and 64 below.

V. Brazil

8. The Brazilian Foreign Minister has announced that Brazil is not considering at this time, reviving Japanese immigration. (New York Times, 15 February 1948) See Item 64 below.

VI. British Guiana

9. A commission which has been examining the economic possibilities of settling West Indians and displaced Europeans in British Guiana, recently completed a tour of the sparsely populated interior of the country, which has vast forests and mineral deposits. (The Crown Colonist, November 1947)
See Item 31 below.

VII. Burma

10. The Burma Immigration Act, 1947, went into force on 14 June 1947. The Act prohibits the entry of any person into Burma without either a duly visaed passport by or on behalf of the Government of Burma, or an immigration permit issued by the Controller of Immigration. British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom, are, however, exempted from the provisions of the Act so long as British subjects domiciled in Burma are not subjected to any restrictions with respect to their entry into the United Kingdom.
(Burma Act, No. XXXI of 1947, Burma Gazette, 21 June 1947, pages 364-365)

/VIII. Canada

VIII. Canada

11. Of the 64,127 immigrants entering Canada during 1947, 38,747 came from the British Isles, about 9,000 from the United States and 16,000 from 36 other countries. Compared with 1946, there was a decline of 10.6 per cent in the total number of immigrants arriving during 1947. Some 5,000 representatives of Northern European races were among the newcomers, including 3,000 Dutch, 800 Belgians, 300 Germans. Other racial groups included 2,600 Poles, 2,000 Ruthenians, 1,800 Jews, 1,200 Lithuanians. (The Times, London, 14 February 1948; The Labour Gazette, Canada, March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 14.

12. On 15 December 1947 the Canadian Minister of Labour announced the allocation of 856 men and women who had recently arrived from displaced persons camps in Germany. The allocation was as follows: domestic service, 109; garment workers (mostly for employment in Toronto and Montreal), 82; miners (for Northern Ontario and Quebec mines), 230; railroad maintenance workers, 175; heavy labourers on Ontario hydro-power developments, 92; living with near relatives, 168. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, January-February 1948)

13. 800 emigrants sailed from Bremerhaven on 27 February 1948 for Canada aboard the new Canadian Pacific diesel-electric liner Beaverbrae. (The Times, London, 11 February 1948)

14. A group of 860 displaced persons from the American zone of Germany sailed for Canada from Genoa, Italy on 22 March 1948. The group included 227 hard-rock miners, 161 female domestics and 136 workers selected by the Canadian Hydroelectric Power Commission. The remaining passengers were close relatives of Canadian citizens and women previously accepted for domestic employment. (Reuters, 13 March 1948)

15. On 7 September 1947 the Canadian Minister of Labour announced that Polish veterans who came to Canada to work in agriculture were to be permitted to purchase their own farms if they intended to operate them themselves. In addition, he reported that nearly two-thirds of the 2,876 Polish veterans who arrived in Canada in November 1946 were still employed on the original farms to which they had been assigned and the Ministry of Labour thought that they should be given some freedom of choice of the farm on which they would be employed during the second year of their two-year contracts. Accordingly, those veterans completing one year's employment with the same employer may make arrangements for employment during the second year with a farmer of their own choice. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 9.

/16. About 700

16. About 700 displaced persons have applied for jobs as railway workers in Canada, the International Refugee Organization has announced. Some 300 single persons from the British zone of Germany have already been declared physically fit for such employment by representatives of the IRO and the Canadian Government. (Reuters, 11 March 1948) See Item 7 above and 64 below.

IX. Central Africa

17. The Central African Council recently called a meeting of representatives of the Governments of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with a view to regulating the flow of migrant labour from the Central African territories into and out of the Union of South Africa. (The Crown Colonist, February 1948)

18. The Central African Council, with the concurrence of the three Central African Governments, has established a Standing Committee on Migrant Labour. Its terms of reference include keeping under review the operation of the Migrant African Labour Agreement and making recommendations for its revision, whenever necessary. (The Crown Colonist, November 1947)

X. China

See Item 33 below.

XI. Dutch Guiana

19. A survey commission has submitted a favourable report on economic, medical and climatic conditions in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and as a result, the Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonization plans to advance its programme for the colonization of 30,000 displaced European Jews there. The League hopes that with the Surinam Government's approval, some 300 "pioneer" builders could enter Surinam and begin work by the end of 1948. According to present plans, each family would have fifty acres of land to cultivate and the colonists would be selected from among displaced persons in Austria, Poland and Rumania. (New York Times, 19 February 1948) See Item 31 below.

XII. France

20. The Director of Employment for the Ministry of Labour for France stated that unemployment is making itself felt in France and may require a revision in the Government's immigration policy and Monnet plan for recovery which calls for the immigration of 300,000 to 400,000 foreign labourers during the next two years. While France has acquired close to 500,000 immigrant labourers since the end of World War II, at least 30,000 French have reported themselves out of work since December 1947 and the Director said that the situation would become more acute when the impending economy discharge of 150,000 government workers occurred. He said that unemployment is now confined to the hotel trades, dressmaking and building trades, but that it is growing in the motion picture industry, radio and electrical

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industries. Nevertheless, he said that France will have to continue to depend upon foreign labour for the agriculture and mining industries and certain other segments of her economy. (New York Herald-Tribune, 18 March 1948) See Items 39 and 64 below.

XIII. Germany

See Items 12, 14 and 16 above and 22, 24, 38 and 39 below.

XIV. Great Britain

21. The British Economic Survey for 1948, published as a White Paper, stated that 1,100,000 workers will be required to meet 1948 British agricultural labour needs. In addition to the 61,000 foreign workers to be employed, 10,000 additional British workers will be required. The Survey expresses the hope that 18,000 ex-prisoners of war will remain as civilian contract workers. (The Times, London, 10 March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 25.

22. Official reports on the 37,600 displaced persons recruited in Germany and Austria for employment in Great Britain indicate that only nine workers have had to be returned for unsatisfactory work or misconduct up to the beginning of 1948. (Long Island New York Sunday Press, 29 February 1948)

23. In answer to a question raised in the British House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour stated that 24,000 members of the Polish Resettlement Corps had been placed in employment by the middle of July 1947. Of this number, 4,432 had been assigned to the building and civil engineering trades, 3,730 to agriculture, 3,316 to underground coal mining (of this number 2,388 had completed training and 1,668 had begun work by 9 July 1947), and 1,021 to brick and tile making. In addition, the Government has concluded negotiations to place Polish workers in canal transportation, clothing trades, the cotton industry, electricity supply and the gas industries, the iron and steel industry, quarrying, refractories, silk industries and in trawler fisheries.

Negotiations were in an advanced stage to place them in the wool and rayon industries, china, ball clay, and boot and shoe industries.

Consultations were being continued with other industries. (Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, Vol. 440, No. 144, col. 601, 17 July 1947)

24. Government spokesmen have explained to the British House of Commons that a recruitment organization has been established in the headquarters of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in London and that employment offices have been established in Germany and Austria. Their responsibilities include stimulating the recruitment of women for domestic work in hospitals and sanatoria and for private households in the hardship categories. In addition arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Transport to provide transportation facilities; the Control Commission is

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responsible for medical examinations and the Ministry of Works arranges for reception camps. The Government expected that some 4,000 persons could be accommodated weekly. (Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, 27 March 1947, col. 1402).

25. On 13 February 1948 the owners of 1,200 Lancashire cotton weaving sheds agreed with trade union leaders to accept European volunteer workers in the cotton manufacturing industry. Already 3,800 girls from the Baltic states are employed in British spinning mills. (The Times, London, 14 February 1948)

26. According to an announcement made by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, 20,500 displaced persons entered the United Kingdom between October 1946 and August 1947. Of this number, 12,500 had been placed in employment by the beginning of August 1947. (Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, Vol. 441, No. 160, col. 211, 8 August 1947)

27. A recent survey of opportunities for youth in British industries concludes that, because of many regulations and obstacles, Britain's youth are experiencing difficulties in trying to learn a trade, and as a result, about 600,000 of them have registered for emigration in the belief that their only chance for success lies outside England. (Information Bulletin, World Federation of Trade Unions, 15 January 1948)

28. The Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Labour has announced that recruitment of Austrian "Volksdeutsche" (people of German origin) between the ages of 18 and 35 for employment in agriculture and coal mines, will begin very soon. In addition, arrangements have been completed for the recruitment of 500 Austrian women for employment in the British textile industry. (Reuters, 16 March 1948)

29. Maltese girls are being sent to the United Kingdom under a British Colonial Office plan to ease the shortage of typists in Government offices. (The Crown Colonist, February 1948) See Items 2, 10 and 11 above and 39 and 64 below.

XV. Greece

See Item 2 above.

XVI. India

See Item 37 below.

XVII. Italy

30. During the last three months of 1947, 706 displaced persons left the Free Territory of Trieste for Italy and 354 left for Yugoslavia. (United Nations document S/679) See Items 1 above and 32 below.

XVIII. Jamaica

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31. In addition to authorizing the continued temporary employment of 3,000 Jamaicans in the United States under contract with private employers, the Jamaican Government is seeking to arrange for the emigration of labour to Dutch Guiana, British Guiana and Panama in order to relieve the unemployment in the Island. (The Crown Colonist, February 1948)

XIX. Japan

See Item 8 above.

XX. Kenya

32. The Government of Kenya, Africa has issued an approved form of contract for the employment of Italian immigrants within the Colony. (The Crown Colonist, November 1947)

XXI. Malaya

33. Provisional estimates for the ten year period 1931-1941 show that the net immigration of Chinese to Malaya totalled about 240,000 and the net emigration of Malaysians totalled about 30,000. (The Economist, London, 31 January 1948)

XXII. Mexico

34. Mexico's new population law, which became effective on 1 January 1948 explains the nation's aim as increase of population through natural increase - including health measures to reduce infant and child mortality - and immigration, optimum distribution according to the country's needs, and assimilation of foreigners and indigenous groups into the general life. Included in the new law is a requirement that all citizens and foreigners register and provision for the issuance of identity cards. In the matter of immigration, although health, moral and economic entry standards are established, no mention is made of national quotas, and the Secretary of the Interior, with the advice of a Population Board, is empowered to adopt such policies as he judges to be in the national interest in accordance with the stated purpose of "facilitating mass immigration of persons of good conduct who can be easily assimilated....to the advantage of the country's people and economy". The law considers citizens of other countries desiring to take permanent jobs in Mexico as immigrants and the acceptance of each application is at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, March 1948)

35. Under Mexico's new population law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to promote redistribution and settlement of sparsely populated regions, including the formation of farm colonies. In connection with the latter, studies will be undertaken to determine the causes for emigration and the steps taken to relieve them. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 34. See Item 52 below.

/XXIII. North Borneo

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36. Negotiations are under way for the emigration from Mauritius of a number of Indian workers who would be willing to settle in North Borneo. (The Crown Colonist, February 1948)

XXIV. Pakistan

37. Official figures recently released indicate that although 773,500 refugees still are in West Punjab, Pakistan camps awaiting settlement, progress has been made in their rehabilitation. More than 5,100,000 already have been rehabilitated in the sixteen districts of the West Punjab in place of the 3,565,000 who emigrated to India. (New York Times, 27 February 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 29.

XXV. Palestine

38. Jewish displaced persons in Germany were able to register for visas for Palestine beginning 3 March 1948, the International Refugee Organization has announced. The registration, which is being conducted by the Jewish Agency, under IRO sponsorship, will determine the categories and priorities of emigrants. All Jewish displaced persons who apply will ultimately receive Palestine visas. (Reuters, 2 March 1948)

XXVI. Panama

See Item 31 above.

XXVII. Poland

39. Official reports indicate that 2,100,000 Poles have returned from England, Germany, France and Belgium since the end of the war. Some 400,000 Poles are reported to still remain in Germany, Austria, France and England. (Associated Press, 8 March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 32

40. On 23 February 1948 an agreement was signed at Paris concerning the repatriation of Poles living in France. The agreement covers those Poles who emigrated to France because of military operations and those who emigrated before 1939 as workers. During 1948 the repatriation of about 16,000 families will be undertaken; this number will include families of miners, 5,000 of farmers, 3,000 of industrial workers and 3,000 of diverse industrial workers. The repatriation movement will result in the return of approximately 50,000 Poles during 1948. The Polish authorities have already begun to organize transportation facilities and the repatriates, under the terms of the agreement will be permitted to take their personal effects and live stock with them. (Robotnik, Warsaw, Poland)

41. The Polish Foreign Minister has stated that Poland can no longer be considered an exporter of manpower and that his Government's position is to assist all Poles to return to Poland and to protect those Poles remaining abroad. (New York Times, 26 February 1948). See Items 2, 15, 19 and 23 above.

/XXVIII. Rumania

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See Item 19 above.

XXIX. South Africa

42. Special arrangements have been completed for the transportation of 80 emigrants from St. Helena to South Africa. The majority of the emigrants have had employment offered to them and have been awaiting transportation for 18 months. (The Crown Colonist, January 1948) See Items 17 and 18 above and 43 below.

XXX. Southern Rhodesia

43. Reports indicate that the immigration office in Southern Rhodesia, is receiving many applications for permission to immigrate, the greatest number of applications coming from the United Kingdom, South Africa and continental Europe. Under existing regulations, at least 90 per cent of all immigrants to Southern Rhodesia must be of British nationality. (New York Herald Tribune, 22 March 1948)

XXXI. Switzerland

44. The Swiss Bank Corporation, in reporting on financial operations in 1947 stated that "viewed as a whole, the demand for Swiss industrial products far exceeded the technical capacity of our Swiss national economy, despite the employment of more than 140,000 workers from other countries". (New York Times, 22 February 1948)

XXXII. Trieste

45. The number of foreign workers employed in the Free Territory of Trieste declined during the last four months of 1947 as follows: September 1,708; October 1,606; November 1,144; December 964. (United Nations document S/679)

46. The Commander of the British-United States zones of the Free Territory of Trieste has reported that training courses have been organized to teach "white collared" workers and women trades for which there is an immediate need and to fit them for emigration. (United Nations document S/679)

See Item 30 above.

XXXIII. United States

47. More than 500,000 foreigners entered the United States legally during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1947. Approximately 356,000 were listed as temporary visitors - the greatest annual total since 1913. 147,292 came as permanent-resident immigrants. Records indicate that more than 76,000 of the immigrants came from countries not bound by the United States quota system adopted in 1924. (New York World-Telegram, 10 March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 38.

/48. United States'

48. United States' population reached a new high of 145,340,000 at the start of 1948 after 1947 had proven to be the biggest single year of growth in the country's history. The Census Bureau reports that the birth of 3,908,000 babies in 1947, the continued low death rate, and a net immigration of about 215,000 persons accounted for much of the 1947 increase.

(Associated Press, 10 March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 48.

49. The War Fiancées Act, permitting the admission of war fiancées or fiancés to the United States as visitors in cases in which the non-preference portion of the quota to which the alien would be chargeable is exhausted, has been extended to 31 December 1948. (Interpreter Releases, Legislative Bulletin No. II, 9 February 1948)

50. A United States Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee favours admitting 100,000 displaced persons to the United States from Europe during the two year period beginning 1 July 1948. The bill, which has been favourably reported upon, sets up entry standards requiring that half of those admitted be experienced farm workers who would have to take agricultural jobs; that 50,000 be admitted each year; that half of them be persons, including orphans, whose native country has been annexed by a foreign power, with priority given to those now in camps and displaced person's centres; authorizes the entry only of those persons who have assurance of housing and jobs in the United States without displacing citizens. (Associated Press, 29 February and 1 March 1948)

51. A bill is being drafted for submission to the United States House of Representatives Sub-committee on Immigration which represents a new approach to the problem of admitting displaced persons to the United States. The measure allows the various States an option in taking displaced persons and requires advance assurances regarding the availability of jobs and housing. It contemplates the admission of 200,000 displaced persons over a two-year period, but with no fixed number as a year's installment, and with admissions as rapid as permitted by resettlement and shipping restrictions. Likewise, the bill proposes to make the displaced persons immigrants by mortgaging the future quotas of their country of origin by fifty per cent each year. (New York Times, 20 March 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 51.

52. Under the terms of an agreement dated 21 February 1948, United States agricultural employers wishing to employ Mexican workers must secure prior certification from the United States Employment Service to the effect that workers are not available in the United States at the prevailing wages and must obtain a permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. The transportation of the workers from the place of contracting in Mexico to the place of employment in the United States
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and return must be covered by the employer. The workers contracted cannot be employed to replace domestic workers or to depress wage standards or other labour conditions. (Department of State Bulletin, 7 March 1948)

53. A Joint Council on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons has been established to facilitate the reception and relocation in the United States of homeless European peoples. The Council's programme will emphasize activity on a local basis and will encourage the establishment of thousands of community groups, particularly in small cities, towns, and rural areas where it is hoped the greatest number of refugees will be resettled. (New York Times, 13 February 1948)

54. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice has authorized a clothing manufacturer to import 100 skilled tailors from Europe. The Immigration Service waived the exclusion provisions of the immigration laws provided the tailors meet "regulation immigration standards". (New York Times, 28 February 1948)

55. The War Brides Act of 28 December 1945, making special provision for the immigration to the United States of alien wives and children of American citizens serving in, or having honourable discharge certificates from the United States Army, will expire on 27 December 1948. (Interpreter Releases, Immigration Miscellany, 4 March 1948)

56. Seventy-five Polish displaced persons are expected to arrive in the United States in May 1948. They will be employed as farm workers in the Perry, New York area. Housed in a camp, their services will be offered to farmers in the area at prevailing rates. (Associated Press, 1 April 1948)
See Items 2, 4, 7, 11 and 31 above.

XXXIV. Venezuela

57. The International Refugee Organization has announced that immigration visas for Venezuela have been granted to 243 displaced persons. (Reuters, 11 March 1948)

XXXV. Yugoslavia

See Item 30 above.

B. INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

I. United States

58. Indicative of internal migration within the United States, reports indicate that during the period July-December 1947, 1,449,292 claims for unemployment benefits were filed in a state other than the one in which the claimants had previously been employed. (Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, December 1947; Employment Security Activities, Federal Security Agency, February 1948)

/59. Nearly 50,000

59. Nearly 50,000 migratory farm workers are reported to be unemployed in the San Joaquin Valley of California as a result of the serious drought conditions in the area which have retarded crops to such an extent that no large scale farming operations could be expected to begin before 15 April 1948. Many of the migrants have been forced to seek emergency relief from public welfare authorities to carry them over until they are employed again. (New York Times, 7 March 1948)

60. The Governor of the State of New York has expanded an inter-departmental committee established to improve working and living conditions of migrant workers. In making public the committee's report which recommended continued state aid for migrant child care, health and police inspections of all farm labour camps and assistance by the State Education Department and schools to help youths 14 years of age and over to obtain farm work permits, the Governor broadened the committee's competence to include all seasonal farm and food processing workers. (United Press, 29 February 1948) Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 63.

C. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. International Civil Aviation Organization

61. The International Civil Aviation Organization Divisional Meeting to be held at Geneva on 17 May 1948 will consider the problems of reducing the great number of governmental customs, immigration and public health requirements which delay passengers and freight at border crossing points. (United Nations Press Release ICAO/51)

II. International Labour Organization

62. The Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Organization held its Second Session at Geneva from 23 February to 2 March 1948 and *inter alia* decided: (1) that the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939, and the two related Recommendations, which deal primarily with the methods of recruitment, introduction and placement of migrants who enter on a temporary or permanent basis for purposes of employment and some of the conditions of their reception in immigration countries, be revised; (2) that a single draft migration agreement should be formulated which would be applicable to temporary and permanent migration for employment, including the migration of refugees and displaced persons; (3) that the suggestions of the International Labour Office concerning technical selection and training of migrants be included in the Recommendation on Migration for Employment and in the Model Agreement; (4) considered that there should be, insofar as possible, no overlepping or neglect of any phase of the over-all problem of migration and co-ordination of international responsibilities in the field; (5) considered that the time is now appropriate for further international action through
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the ILO for improvement of statistical and other information in connection with migration movements, establishment of an international employment service and development of a corps of experts to be available for conducting migration surveys and for furnishing assistance to individual State Members requesting it. (Report of the Permanent Migration Committee PMC 2/21; United Nations document E/CN.5/40/Add.1). Also see Bulletin No. 8, Item 75. 63. The Governing Body of International Labour Office at its meeting on 18 March 1948 took the following action *inter alia*, with respect to the Report of the Second Session of the Permanent Migration Committee:

(1) authorized the ILO to circulate to Governments the proposed texts of the revised Convention and Recommendations (including a Model Agreement) concerning migration for employment; (2) decided to place the revision of the 1939 Convention and Recommendations on the Agenda of the 1949 session of the International Labour Conference; (3) decided to convene the Third Session of the Permanent Migration Committee early in 1949 and placed the following items on its agenda: consideration of the revised texts of the Recommendations and proposed Model Agreement concerning migration for employment in the light of the consultation of Governments, formulation of principles concerning migrants for land settlement including the preparation of a Model Agreement covering such migrants. (United Nations document E/CN.5/40/Add.1)

III. International Refugee Organization

64. The International Refugee Organization has outlined the following prospects for refugees during 1948: some 12 countries were interested in the resettlement of refugees in their territories; of these, Canada had now agreed to taking 60,000 (including the 10,000 already there), Australia 30,000, the various countries of South America 80,000 (including Argentina 20,000, Brazil 12,000). In Europe, the United Kingdom had already accepted 40,000 and was arranging for 20,000 more; Belgium was taking between 50,000 and 60,000; France had agreed to take 4,000. These were described by the IRO as firm offers but it was expected that when arrangements under the "fair share" scheme were completed, the list would be expanded. (The Times, London, 4 February 1948)

65. The International Refugee Organization reports that 475,505 displaced persons are living in the American zone of Germany. There are 316,589 persons living in camps operated by the IRO, including 111,133 Poles, 106,774 Jews and 2,501 persons described as of former Russian nationality. (Reuters, 12 March 1948)

66. The acceptance of complete membership in the International Refugee Organization by Argentina has been announced. Argentina has already received approximately 2,000 displaced persons and 4,000 Poles from Great Britain;

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in addition it has authorized the issuance of landing permits for approximately 18,000 more displaced persons. (United Nations Press Release IRO/52)

67. The International Refugee Organization has sent letters to twenty-one governments requesting support for the establishment of special funds for shipping and for the mass resettlement of displaced persons. The first fund would be created from money advanced by governments against future contributions to the regular budget of the IRO; the second fund would be built up from voluntary contributions. The IRO states that 20,000 European refugees could be resettled immediately in new homes if ocean transportation were available. More than 150,000 could be made ready for resettlement promptly, that is, countries are willing to grant visas to them if the IRO had the means to move them. (New York Times, 21 February 1948; United Nations Press Release IRO/50)

IV. United Nations

68. The Report of the Secretary-General on the Allocation of Functions Among the Various Organs Concerned in the Field of Migration, which was prepared in accordance with a Resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 29 March 1947, has been transmitted to members of the Social and Population Commissions for their consideration at their respective Third Sessions. In addition, an Addendum to the Report has been prepared in order that Commission members may be informed regarding developments in the field of migration for the period 10 February 1948, when the Report was issued, to 5 April, the opening date of the Third Session of the Social Commission. (United Nations documents E/CN.5/40 and E/CN.5/40/Add.1). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 82.

69. The Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination of the Social Commission which met from 8 to 18 March 1948 considered migration as one of seven major fields of activity which it considered as requiring priority of consideration by the Secretariat. (United Nations document E/CN.5/46; United Nations Press Release SOC/382)

70. The Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination also considered the question of co-ordination of international activities in matters of migration and in its Report to the Social Commission noted (1) that certain recommendations have been included in the Secretary-General's Report on Allocation of Functions in the Field of Migration, (2) that any tendency towards overlapping of activities appears to have been met adequately by the procedures outlined in the Report and (3) that an Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration was effectively acting to co-ordinate the various aspects of migration. (United Nations document E/CN.5/46)

71. On 3 March 1948

71. On 3 March 1948 the Economic and Social Council adopted a Resolution on Employment whereby it transmitted "to the International Labour Organization, the Social Commission and the Population Commission, Sections 3 and 4, in the Havana Conference's resolution dealing with population and migration problems" and requested them to consider the sections in connection with those aspects of population and migration which fall in their respective fields. (United Nations document E/757).

72. The Social Commission which met from 5 to 23 April 1948 adopted, on 16 April 1948, a resolution on migration, which took the following form:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

HAVING REGARD to the action taken by the Social Commission and the Secretary-General in pursuance of the Council's Resolution of 29 March 1947 concerning migration questions,

NOTES with satisfaction the working arrangement concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office on their respective responsibilities in matters of migration and that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, conscious of the importance and the urgency of the problem, has placed revision of the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939, on the agenda of the Thirty-second Session of the International Labour Conference;

EXPRESSES THE WISH THAT pending the adoption and ratification of an international convention providing adequate protection of migrant and immigrant labour, Member Governments in determining their respective policies in this field should be guided by the principle of equality of treatment in social and economic matters of national and foreign workers;

EXPRESSES ALSO THE WISH THAT international arrangements in matters of migration include as soon as possible:

- (a) broadening of the present system of international information in matters of migration so as to assure the immediate availability of knowledge on migration possibilities and conditions for use by government and voluntary organizations and by migrants or prospective migrants;
- (b) fostering of a postitive programme for the improvement of statistics on international migration so as to increase their adequacy and comparability;

NOTES the opinion of the Social Commission that migration includes aspects beyond those covered in the arrangement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the

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International Labour Office and that the problem of migration is broader than the labour problem which is only one aspect of it;

NOTES THAT the problem of refugees and displaced persons must be distinguished from the general question of migration as a special question which is to be settled separately in connection with Resolution No. 136 (II) of the General Assembly;

ENDORSES the opinion of the Social Commission that the conclusion of the above working arrangement provides a favourable opportunity to define responsibility for the various matters of migration among the various organs of the Council;

RESOLVES THAT the Social Commission's responsibilities in this field are to arrange for studies and advise the Council on the social aspects of migration with a view, particularly, to ensure to the migrants equal social and economic rights with those of the local populations; such studies and advice to have reference especially to the following topics:

- (a) the social position, rights and benefits of immigrants including their rights and benefits when they happen to be indigent;
- (b) family and community relationships of immigrants;
- (c) advance planning by Government authorities with a view to the provision of social services, and facilities for health and education, which are necessary for immigrants and their families arriving in a new community;

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to consult with those non-governmental organizations which are interested in migration problems and particularly with Trade Union Organizations, and to seek their advice in order to ascertain whether these organizations can make arrangements for co-ordinating their respective activities.

V. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

73. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference instructed the Director-General of UNESCO to continue, during 1948, the programme for the Exchange of Persons and requested him (1) to ask the co-operation of Member States in the preparation of reports on the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations affecting the international movement of workers, (2) to collect, compile, analyse and publish this and other relevant material and determine the effectiveness of existing programmes for the interchange of persons in terms of UNESCO's general objectives, and (3) to disseminate the results of this work to Member and Non-Member States and to those private agencies and individuals which may be interested in such information. (UNESCO: 1948 Programme)

/VI. World Health

VI. World Health Organization

74. The Expert Committee on Tuberculosis of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization which met at Geneva from 17-20 February 1947 stated in its report that it recognized that tuberculosis among immigrants is an important international problem and urged that agreements be developed between governments regarding examinations, including chest X-Rays to detect tuberculosis, of immigrants in the countries of departure. (United Nations Press Releases E/183 and E/184).

BULLETIN NO. 8

This bulletin has been prepared and issued previously for internal use of the Secretariat. It is now being circulated to Members of the Social Commission in connection with Item 4 (f) of the Draft Agenda of the Third Session of the Social Commission. Report of the Secretary-General on the Allocation of Functions Among the Various Organs Concerned in the Field of Migration. The information items have been collected from such sources as are available in the Secretariat and are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of Member countries or of the Secretariat.

MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

I. Argentina

1. On 30 December 1947, 1,000 displaced persons, including 358 women and 145 children, sailed from Naples, Italy for Argentina under International Refugee Organization auspices. Of 19 nationalities represented, Yugoslavs numbering 700, formed the majority. A few of the settlers will settle in Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. (The London Times, 13 December 1947)
2. During the second and third week of January 1948 approximately 5,000 immigrants arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina. A majority of the immigrants were Italians, Yugoslavs and Poles. The Confederation of Rural Societies requested the Argentine Government to divert as many of the immigrants to agriculture as possible. (New York Times, 15 January 1948). See also Bulletin No. 6, Item I.

See Item 83 below.

II. Australia

3. Before the adjournment of the Australian Federal Parliament for the Christmas recess, the Australian Minister for Immigration reported that despite shipping difficulties 30,000 migrants will have entered Australia during 1947; that 10,000 applications representing 20,000 potential migrants had been filed in the United States for transport to Australia; that 400,000 persons in the United Kingdom wished to come to Australia; that the Australian Government was willing to increase the quota for displaced persons from Europe from 12,000 to 20,000 a year. (New York Times, 4 January 1948). (Also see Bulletin No. 5, Items 2, 3 and 5 and Bulletin No. 6, Items 4 and 5)
4. The Australian Minister for Immigration announced on 1 January 1948 that Australia would receive 70,000 immigrants in 1948 (50,000 from the United Kingdom; 20,000 from other sources, including American ex-service men and Balta accepted through the IRO). He stated that transportation is now assured for 30,000 assisted immigrants from the United Kingdom and at least 20,000 more will be transported as more shipping space becomes available. (The London Times, 2 January 1948; New York Times, 2 January 1948)

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5. Two British ships of 21,000 tons are being refitted after war service and by July 1948 will be completely remodelled largely for transporting passengers wishing to settle in Australia. Instead of carrying passengers in first and tourist classes, they will each carry about 1,050 passengers in a tourist "B" class. (The London Times, 31 December 1947. (also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 6)
6. The Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization has received a telegram from the Government of Australia praising the quality of the first group of immigrants arriving in Australia. The group, which included 729 men and 114 women, left Bremerhaven on 29 November 1947 on board the United States Army Transport General Heintzelman. (New York Times, 18 January 1948.)
7. Two ships sailed from Bremerhaven on 11 January 1948 with 1,460 emigrants; the General Stuart transported 860 displaced persons to Australia and the Marina Tiger transported 600 German emigrants and re-emigrants to the United States. (Reuters, 11 January 1948).
8. A new magazine called Australian News Digest appeared in London on 4 February 1948. The publication is devoted to informing prospective settlers about housing, cost of living, employment opportunities, etc., in Australia. (World's Press News, 22 January 1948). See item 78 below.

III. Austria

See Items 34 and 81 below

IV. Belgium

See Items 22, 39, 81 and 87 below.

V. Bolivia

9. Bolivia has set aside large colonization zones in which land is being made available to immigrants willing to work it. The Bolivian Development Corporation has agreed to the settlement of 100 European refugee families in Bolivia, and has guaranteed that the refugees will be employed for two years in its agricultural projects and will receive medical attention, schools, housing and an opportunity to become Bolivian citizens. The families will be carefully selected from the point of view of age, health and other qualifications so as to offer the greatest possible help to Bolivian agriculture. After two years of service, the families will be given the opportunity to acquire land of their own, at the rate of 12½ acres for each adult member and 62 acres for each child over 14 years of age, on long-term instalment plans. Before ownership is finalized, however, each family will be required to build a sturdy house on its land and have at least six acres and 200 fruit trees under cultivation. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 9.
See Items 1 above and 83 below.

VI Bulgaria

See Item 87 below.

VII Canada

10. The Canadian Government has issued a new Order in Council authorizing an increase in the number of persons admissible from displaced persons' camps in Europe from 10,000 to 20,000, of which 16,500 have already been authorized as follows: wood workers 4,800; craftsmen for the cloak and suit industry 2,000; domestic workers 3,000; laborers, including construction workers, 5,000; farm workers 2,000. Under the order employers must agree to provide employment for a reasonable stated period of time (usually 12 months), offer wage rates and conditions of employment no less favorable than those prevailing in the locality for similar classifications of work and arrange housing accommodations. At the time of selection the displaced persons sign contracts accepting employment in a specified industry, under specified conditions and agree to conform to prevailing rules and working arrangements. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 12 and Bulletin No. 7, Items 7 and 8.
11. Canada has selection teams for male immigrants working near Hanover and in the Lubeck and Dusseldorf areas of the British zone of Occupied Germany; other teams are at Munich, Amberg, Stuttgart and Frankfurt in the United States zone and at Haslach in the French zone. One team will shortly be established in Austria. A women's selection team is in Austria choosing women who have applied for entry to Canada for employment as domestic servants. (The London Times, 27 December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 6.
12. During October 1947, 416 domestic workers arrived in Canada from camps in Europe. They were part of the immigration scheme under which the admission of 20,000 displaced persons, including some 3,000 domestic workers, had been authorized. The immigrants agreed to remain in domestic work for at least one year and are to receive prevailing wages, depending upon their knowledge and ability. 385 workers have been assigned to positions in institutions; only 31 have been assigned to service in homes. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, November 1947).
13. On 26 November 1947 Canada agreed to admit, during 1948, 10,000 additional Dutch farm workers. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest).
14. The Canadian Congress of Labour which met in annual Convention in Toronto from 6 to 10 October 1947, failed to act on a resolution which urged the Canadian Government (a) to admit, as immigrants, a fair proportion of displaced persons, without regard to race, creed or nationality; (b) that the admission of these persons be not allowed to interfere with the wage standards of Canadian workers; (c) that the placement of such persons be accomplished in cooperation with the unions operating in the industries concerned; (d) that the Government regard the Congress and its affiliated unions as advisory agents in regard to immigration. The resolution was referred back to the Resolutions Committee for rewarding and the addition of a clause asking that the war records of prospective immigrants be considered. It was not reconsidered on the floor of the Convention but was favorably referred to the incoming Executive Committee for action. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, November 1947.)

15. "Arrangements were made to select and bring to Canada 4,000 Polish veterans for farm work. A Canadian mission went to Italy and 2,876 veterans were selected. These ex-soldiers arrived in Canada in November and December 1946 and were placed on farms throughout the Provinces and from all indications, they are rapidly adapting themselves to life on Canadian farms." (Excerpt from Report of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 March 1947, Canada, 1 October 1947).
16. In order to be eligible for farm employment in Canada, the Italian veterans had to be unmarried, not over 35 years of age and capable of meeting standards as to agricultural experience, physical fitness and security. They had to agree to remain in agricultural employment for a period of two years and enter into a farm labor agreement with the agricultural employers to whom they were assigned. The expense of transportation from Europe to Canada was borne by the British Government; from the port of entry in Canada to the distribution centers, by the Canadian Department of Labour; subsequent transportation costs to farms and certain other expenses were shared under the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements. (Report of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 March 1947, Canada, 1 October 1947). Also see Item 15 above.
17. Immigration is becoming a source of labor supply in Canadian non-agricultural employment. The urgent needs of agriculture have been satisfied by the absorption of Polish and Dutch immigrants. In logging, the labor shortage was eased by the authorized importation of 4,500 displaced persons, and by the end of September 1947, 2,193 had already arrived. The group movement of 1,000 girls for service employment has begun and the importation of 2,000 skilled needle workers for the textile industry has been authorized. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 9.
18. The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, meeting in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, from 14 to 18 September 1947 adopted a resolution calling for the cessation of immigration until the problems of housing and unemployment had been solved. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, November 1947).
19. "The Labour Exit Permit Regulations, which were designed to prevent loss of manpower by prohibiting residents of Canada (employed) in designated occupations from emigrating for the purpose of seeking or entering employment outside of Canada, came to an end with the passing of Order in Council P.C. 657, of 20 February 1947." (Excerpt from Report of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 March 1947, Canada, 1 October 1947).
20. During the fiscal year ending 31 March 1947, approximately 23,000 applications for exit permits from Canada were received, and 22,800 were issued. (Report of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 March 1947, Canada, 1 October 1947). See also Item 19 above.
21. During 1946 Canada recruited approximately 2,400 harvest workers in the United States for employment in the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec; this number compared with approximately 1,600 recruited in 1945. The United States recruited approximately 8,100 Canadian harvest workers for employment in the States; this compared with approximately 5,800 recruited in 1945. (Report of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year Ending 31 March 1947, Canada, 1 October 1947).

22. The Canadian Minister of Reconstruction reported on 22 August 1947 that Canadian immigration offices in Britain were "swamped" with applications and that "normal immigrants" were coming not only from Britain but also from Scandinavian countries, Norway and Holland, and that an immigration office had been opened in Italy. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)
 23. The National Employment Service of Canada has reported that "immigration, although gradually increasing, had not yet appreciably affected the labour market situation" and the Employment Service was still facing difficulty in filling labor needs from the limited pool of workers available for employment. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, October 1947).
 24. During September 1947 many Dutch immigrants settled on Ontario farms; British immigrants to Ontario were taking jobs chiefly in the cities, although some were employed on farms and in logging camps. The displaced persons from Europe who had entered logging camps were learning the work quickly and were expected to make valuable contributions to pulpwood production. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, November 1947).
 25. During the months of May and June 1947 5,630 persons emigrated to Canada from the British Isles. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 11.
 26. The Province of Alberta, Canada has opened an office in London for the recruitment of emigrants. The first group of recruits will leave early in the spring of 1948. (The London Times, 29 December 1947).
 27. On 13 January 1948, 860 European displaced persons arrived in Canada, bringing to 6,200 the number of such immigrants to Canada under a program to admit 20,000. The group will be employed as garment workers, miners, domestic servants, steel workers and woodworkers. (The London Times, 13 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 17.
 28. On 1st Jan. 1948 the S.S. General Sturris sailed from Bremerhaven for Canada with 860 immigrants aboard, including 69 Jewish orphans. The orphans were the first of a total of 1,000 who will leave for Canada under arrangements made recently between the Canadian Government and the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization (United Press, 2 January 1948).
 29. Immigration into Canada during 1947 was estimated, on 5 January 1948, by Resources Minister J.A. Glen at 75,000 (64,925 through November) including 33,910 from the United Kingdom. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 15.
- See Items 56 and 81 below.

VIII. Chile

30. On 15 November 1947 Chile disclosed that it has granted entry permits to 6,000 immigrants from France, Italy and Spain. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 9.
- See Item 1 above.

IX. China

See Item 55 below.

X. Colombia

31. In reporting to the Colombian Congress regarding his Government's activities during his first year in office, President Mariano Ospina Perez stated that voluntary immigrants who had been arriving in Colombia had been screened but without following a definite economic and social plan. He reported that since the Colombian Government did not now have the means for promoting large-scale immigration, the most practical solution seemed to be to place Colombians, who wish to bring in professional or technical workers, in touch with those Governments able to supply workers possessing such skills. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, December 1947).

See Item 83 below.

XI. Ecuador

See Item 83 below.

XII. Finland

See Item 87 below.

XIII. France

32. A Paris announcement on 31 October 1947 gave details of the Franco-British and Franco-American agreements of 29 September and 29 October 1947 respectively concerning the recruitment of German workers for France in the British and American zones of Germany and Austria. The agreement with Great Britain provides: (1) that there shall be no recruitment among German miners; (2) that the first contingent of 50,000 workers will consist, in equal parts, of German workers and displaced persons, the latter including the Polish in Britain; (3) that the British Commander-in-Chief can at any time suspend recruitment, either wholly or partially, if he deems it advisable in the interest of German production. The agreement with the United States is along similar lines but it does not fix the relationship between German workers and displaced persons who may be recruited. There is no upper limit for the number of workers to be recruited under either agreement. Those workers accepting the French offer will enjoy the same rights as other foreigners and will be entitled to bring their families to France for the duration of their contracts. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 15.

33. According to official sources, the repatriation of Poles from France is proceeding in accordance with the provisions of the Franco-Polish Agreement. Since August 1947 approximately 20,000 Poles have been repatriated. This number includes 8,400 miners, 8,300 farmers and agricultural workers, 700 specialized workers and 400 steel workers. About 70 per cent of the workers left the North of France; 18 per cent, the Central Part; 8 per cent the South; 4 per cent the East. (Le Devoir, de Colonne, Paris, October 1947).

34. On 26 January 1948 the French delegate to the International Labour Conference at Rome stated that France wanted 100,000 surplus workers from Italy, Western Germany and Austria. The number of surplus workers in Europe were estimated at 2,200,000, of which Italy estimated that she had 1,250,000. The French delegate said that his Government wishes, particularly, Italian miners and farmers. (Associated Press, 26 January 1948). Also see Bulletin n° 5, Item 23. See Item 76 below.

35. The French Minister of Health has estimated France's present population at 41,500,000 persons. The Minister stated that 1,800,000 residents were foreigners, that they almost balanced the losses suffered in the war, and that France expected immigration of two to three millions during the next five years. In 1947, 85,000 foreigners were naturalized. (New York Times, 10 January 1948). Also see Bulletin n° 5, Item 24.

36. By November 1947, 128,000 prisoners of war had indicated their willingness to accept the status of foreign civilian workers in France under one year contracts and a change of status had already been completed for 85,000 of them. (Labor Abroad, December 1947, United States Department of Labor). Also see Bulletin n° 5, Item 22; Bulletin n° 5, Item 18 and Bulletin n° 7, Item 15. See Items 30 above and 56, 61, 64 and 67 below.

XIV. GERMANY

37. The Civil Administration Division of the United States Military Government in Germany has prepared a report which indicates that in direct contrast to eastern European countries, Germany faces a forty-year period of population decline. Pointing out that the "period of relatively strong natural increase of the German population is at an end" the report states that the increase in population in Germany since 1939 is "the result of waves of migration, which in size are without parallel in history" and place Germany in fourth place among the European countries with respect to the density of population. Only Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands exceed Germany's rate of 185 persons per square kilometer. (New York Times, 20 November 1947).

38. The repatriation work of the Swedish Red Cross in Germany has been completed. About 55 per cent of all Swedish-born women and children have been returned to Sweden. It is estimated that during 1947, 3,000 persons of Swedish birth were repatriated to their homeland from Germany. (The American-Swedish News Exchange News from Sweden, Release n° 318, 11 January 1948).

See Items 7 and 34 above and 56 and 78 below.

XV. GREAT BRITAIN

39. The British Ministry of Labour and National Service reported that up to 17 January 1948, a total of 37,512 European volunteer workers (27,668 men and 9,844 women) had arrived in Great Britain. Of these 33,944 (24,409 men, 9,535 women) had been placed in employment and 4,053 were under consideration for employment. The remainder, consisting of recent arrivals, were earmarked for vacancies which were in immediate prospect. 15,000 such foreign workers were placed in agriculture, 3,700 in coal mining, 640 in iron and steel industries, 7,100 in textile industries, 5,600 in essential hospital and institutional domestic employment, including the running of hostels in which the workers were accommodated. Smaller numbers went into brickmaking, quarrying, laundry and nursing. (The London Times, 28 January 1948). Also see Bulletin n° 5, Item 26.

40. On 14 November 1947 the National Union of Mine Workers of the United Kingdom agreed to a short-term recruitment plan to provide for the employment of 30,000 adult foreign workers and 10,000 juvenile workers in the coal mines within the next twelve months. The Polish Resettlement Corps had, by that date, provided 1,300 experienced miners and 4,513 trainees, and that in addition, 204 Polish citizens and 313 European voluntary workers had entered the mines. (Heesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 21 and Bulletin No. 7, Items 20 and 21.

41. Parliament has passed the Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists Bill which permits doctors from certain territories - mainly refugees - who were allowed to practice in Great Britain, under restricted conditions as a war-time defense measure, without having to meet British qualifications, to regularize their position by enabling them, and certain other categories of professional workers, to practice without restrictions. (The London Economist, 13 December 1947).

42. During October 1947 the number of foreign workers in Great Britain increased by 10,000 (8,000 men, 2,000 women) bringing to 75,000 the total number of foreign workers employed in the country. (Heesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 12 and Bulletin No. 7, Item 22.

43. The Chairman of the British National Coal Board announced that in 1948 the Board hoped to recruit about 30,000 European volunteers from displaced persons' camps in Western Germany. (Heesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Item 40 above.

44. Approximately 300 German prisoners of war have volunteered to remain in the Herefordshire, England area to work on farms. (The London Times, 7 January 1948).

45. The British Ministry of Labour reports that the increase in the number of foreign workers employed in Great Britain suggests that some of the earlier trade union prejudices were being broken down. (The London Economist, 20 December 1947).

46. The British Government has reported that by 31 March 1948 it will have spent £129,800,000 (about \$519,200,000) for the maintenance of an estimated 800,000 foreign nationals. (New York Times, 21 February 1948).

47. Although 30,000 Poles and European workers and 10,000 German prisoners of war remaining as civilian workers will be available for the 1948 harvest in Great Britain, this number will meet only part of the country's additional requirements for agricultural labor. (The London Economist, 13 December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 29; Bulletin No. 6, Item 22 and Bulletin No. 7, Item 22.

48. The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs stated, upon his arrival in the United States, that emigration from England to the British Dominions is limited by a lack of transportation. He also stated that the ablest and most enterprising young people were not emigrating, although some very capable ones had been leaving. (New York Times, 9 January 1948).

XVI. INDIA

49. The migration movements since the establishment of the states of India and Pakistan have been estimated at 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Hindus and more than 4,000,000 Hindus and Sikhs. (New York Times, 4 December 1947).

XVII. ITALY

50. The Italian section of the Organization for Reconstruction and Training, an international Jewish group promoting occupational assimilation of Jewish refugees completed one year of operation in Italy on 2 February 1948. During its first year the Organization was responsible for the graduation of more than 400 Jews from trade schools and training workshops. In all, 2,100 Jewish displaced persons in Italy are learning trades in 24 schools either managed by the Organization or partly financed by it (New York Times, 3 February 1948.)

XVIII. MOROCCO

See Item 83 below.

IX. NETHERLANDS

See Items 13, 17, 22, 24 and 37 above.

XX. NEW ZEALAND

51. The largest group of emigrants to leave England for New Zealand sailed on 28 December 1947. Numbering 550, all were single men and women between the ages of 20 and 25. Most of them have jobs waiting upon their arrival; the women will be employed as nursing students, household, laundry and kitchen workers in hostels, hospitals and hotels, secretarial workers or operatives in woolen mills, footwear, clothing and other factories; the men will be employed in heavy industry and as timber workers, coal mining trainees, electricians, welders and fitters, carpenters, footwear, engineering and printing trade operatives. The women will live in nurses' homes, hospitals and hostels; the men in hostels or camps until more hostels are constructed or until they find other accommodations. The New Zealand Government is paying the transportation for former service men and women; the other emigrants pay £10 for their passage. (The London Times, 29 December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 36.

52. The New Zealand High Commissioner in London has announced that there are thousands of emigrants and 20,000 persons already on regular passenger lists awaiting transportation to New Zealand. He stated that married emigrants were not being sent to New Zealand at the present time because of a housing shortage. (The London Times, 29 December 1947).

XXI. PAKISTAN

See Item 49 above.

XXII. PARAGUAY

See Items 1 above and 83 below.

XXIII. POLAND

See Items 2, 15, 17 and 33 above.

XXIV. SOUTH AFRICA

53. A crisis has developed in Johannesburg, South Africa, as a result of the arrival of immigrants for whom there is a lack of accommodations. No difficulty is experienced in housing men without families, and women and children who arrive under arrangements with the immigration committee in London as they must have guaranteed accommodations before they are permitted to sail. The problem arises with respect to persons immigrating independently who arrive without a place to go to and seek assistance from legal organizations. (The London Times, 29 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 37.

54. The Prime Minister of South Africa has announced abandonment of a plan to introduce farm workers from Italy into the Union of South Africa. While the labor problem continues to be acute, particularly for trained agricultural workers, the Prime Minister stated that trained agricultural workers from Holland and the Scandinavian countries would now be sought. (New York Times, 12 December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 37.

See Item 78 below.

XV. TANGANYIKA

55. Former German farms in Tanganyika have been made available for settlement by suitable persons under a program approved by the Tanganyika Land Settlement Board. A number of applications for settlement have already been received and by the end of February 1948 further selections will be made. (The London Times, 31 December 1947).

XVI. TUNISIA

See Item 83 below.

XVII. UNITED STATES

56. Total immigration to the United States for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1947 totalled 147,292 the highest year since 1930. Total emigration was 22,501. Canada with 23,467 immigrants led, followed by England with 20,147, Germany with 13,900, Italy with 13,866. Immigration included 2,426 to the West Indies, 2,249 to China, 1,851 to Italy, 1,703 to England, 1,148 to France. (World Almanac 1948; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1946).

57. As of 31 October 1947, 26,320 foreign workers were employed in agriculture in the United States. This number was distributed as follows: 612 Canadians, 19,352 Mexicans, 3,449 Jamaicans, 2,582 Bahamians, 144 Barbadians, 32 Newfoundlanders, 1 British Honduran. As of 28 November 1947, 13,840 such workers remained in the United States, distributed as follows: 133 Canadians, 8,461 Mexicans, 3,154 Jamaicans, 1,761 Bahamians, 319 Barbadians, 11 Newfoundlanders, 1 British Honduran. On 19 December 1947 the United States Department of Agriculture filed its last report regarding the number of foreign workers employed in the United States in agriculture; on that date, 2,038 Mexicans, 1715 Jamaicans, 305 Bahamians, 129 Canadians and 6 Newfoundlanders were employed. As of 15 December 1947 all Jamaicans and Bahamians were transferred to employer groups with the approval of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The United States Department of Justice the other workers were repatriated. (Farm Labor, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 14 November 1947, 14 December 1947, 14 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 46.

58. A voluntary citizens committee has been organized in Iowa to determine whether the State can absorb displaced persons. The voluntary committee was formed after the State's Governor refused to set up such a Committee, stating that the question of admission of displaced persons should be settled on a Federal Government level before it can be considered at the state level (New York Times, 21 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 47 and Bulletin No. 7, Item 47.

59. A year-end survey of opinion regarding the proposal to resettle agricultural workers from among Europe's displaced persons on American farms reveals that the idea has been gaining converts steadily in the Middle West of the United States. Competent rural observers believe that the Middle West can absorb all of the agricultural workers in displaced persons camps who may wish to come to the United States. It would appear that there would be no objection to their resettlement in the area on racial, linguistic or religious grounds as groups of similar origin are scattered throughout the area. (New York Times, 21 December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 47.

60. The Governor of Minnesota has appointed a Commission on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons and early in December 1947 it began a survey to determine how many displaced persons could be resettled in Minnesota. The survey is being conducted by clergymen who will invite the public to list relatives in displaced persons' camps in Europe and to supply other pertinent information. (New York Times, 21 January 1947; Facts on File - Weekly World News Digest). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 47.

61. The number of domestic migratory workers who were employed in agriculture in the United States during World War II was considerably reduced because of transportation difficulties and the availability of steady non-farm jobs. Such migratory farm workers, who previously had been a source of seasonal labor supply, were replaced chiefly by foreign laborers brought into the United States under the importation program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Since it was possible to route and transport such workers to areas where growers were willing to contract for their services, some 130,000 imported workers in a year probably replaced a greater number of domestic workers in pre-war years, since the latter usually migrated with little or no benefit of reliable information as to employment opportunities and needs. (Trends in Agricultural Employment by Louis J. Ducoff and Margaret J. Hagood, in Monthly Labor Review, United States Department of Labor, December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Items 44 and 50.

62. The United States Department of State, in a press release dated 4 December 1947, advised "American citizens considering the renunciation of their citizenship with a view to emigration to Soviet Armenia" to "bear in mind that such action on their part will be irrevocable". (Department of State Bulletin, 14 December 1947).

63. In his annual message to the Congress on the State of the Union, President Truman stated, "Many thousands of displaced persons, still living in camps overseas, should be allowed entry into the United States. I again urge the Congress to pass suitable legislation at once so that this nation may do its share in caring for the homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths. I believe that the admission of these persons will add to the strength and energy of this nation". (Annual Message of the President).

64. The President of the United Service for New Americans stated, in his annual report, that 20,000 of 25,000 Jewish refugees brought to the United States in 1947 had received food, clothing, shelter, medical care and other necessities through the Service. The organization plans to spend \$13,644,873 during 1948 in its work on behalf of immigrants. (New York Times, 11 and 12 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Items 44 and 49.

65. A total of \$158,032,729 was expended by the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the United Service for New Americans (the three agencies comprising the United Jewish Appeal) for overseas relief, rehabilitation, settlement and reconstruction of Palestine and aid to refugees in the United States. The United Jewish Appeal is soliciting funds amounting to \$170,000,000 to carry on its work in 1948. (New York Times, 12 December 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 42 and Bulletin No. 7, Item 54.

XXVIII. YUGOSLAVIA

See Item 1 above.

B. INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

I. CANADA.

66. In order to relieve labor shortage in agriculture during 1947, Canada transferred approximately 1,500 workers to Ontario tobacco fields, about 700 Nova Scotians were moved to Prince Edward Island for potato picking. In addition there was a temporary migration of farm labor across the United States border for employment in both eastern and mid-western States. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 55 and Bulletin No. 7, Item 58.

II. UNITED STATES.

67. The representative of the Cooperstown, New York area in the New York State Senate, has proposed legislation to set up a Migrant Labor Board within the State Department of Labor. The Board would have authority to regulate conditions under which migrant labor camps are operated. It would be composed of five members appointed by the Governor and would include two farmers and a representative of organized labor, and would have responsibility for establishing minimum standards for housing, sanitation and health. The State Industrial Commissioner, the Superintendent of State Police and the State Commissioners of Health, Education, Social Welfare and Agriculture and Markets would be ex officio members of the Board. (New York Times, 8 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 65.

68. The State Industrial Relations Committee set up by the Fourteenth Annual Conference on Labor Legislation advocated immediate action to improve the educational facilities available to migrant children. (New York Times, 11 December 1947).

69. 1,500 Puerto Ricans will be interviewed during a study of Puerto Rican migration which is being undertaken by Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research and is sponsored by the Puerto Rican Government. (New York Times, 8 February 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 56 and Bulletin No. 7, Item 60.

70. The Commissioner of Labor for Puerto Rico has announced the formation of a Bureau of Employment and Migration with offices in New York City and Puerto Rico and which will assist Puerto Ricans contemplating migration or already in the United States. (New York Times, 8 February 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 61.

71. The Executive Secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America has proposed the following program to assist Puerto Ricans coming to the United States to adjust to their new environment: (1) greater cooperation and fellowship between the English and Spanish speaking churches; (2) establishment of special services to the Puerto Rican community through literacy classes and cultural extension courses; (3) increased cooperation between church members and community agencies in providing social services; (4) further encouragement of the Puerto Rican Government to supply would-be emigrants with additional information about the United States. (New York Times, 19 January 1948).

72. The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the International Association

of Governmental Labor Officials which met at Asheville, North Carolina, from 23 - 25 September 1947, adopted a resolution supporting the recommendations of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Migrant Labor to improve working and living conditions for migrant workers. (United States Department of Labor, Labor Review, November 1947).

C. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. EUROPEAN LABOR NEEDS.

73. The Committee for European Economic Cooperation reported on 28 August 1947 that eight countries showed the following need for immigrant workers:

Country	Total Number of Workers	Coal Miners	Other skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers
Austria	18,000	1,000	17,000	
Belgium	61,500	35,000	27,500	9,000
Great Britain	120,000	5,000	115,000 1/	
Luxembourg	5,400		1,500	3,900
Netherlands	9,300	4,000	5,300	
Sweden	100,000		100,000 2/	
Switzerland	75,000		60,000	15,000
France	290,000	25,000	150,000	115,000
TOTAL	677,300	60,000	476,300	140,900

1/ Willing to train unskilled workers.

2/ Industries in which these workers are to be employed were not specified.

Italy stated that 3,000,000 workers were available for emigration. Only 115,000 skilled workers (including 20,000 Dutch farmers) were stated to be available to fill the need for nearly a half million skilled workers. No coal miners were recorded as being available. (Monthly Labor Review, United States Department of Labor, November 1947).

II. Inter-American Congress of Directors of Tourism and Immigration.

74. The First Inter-American Congress of Directors of Tourism and Immigration met in Panama City, Republic of Panama, from 4 to 9 August 1947. It adopted resolutions regarding immigration and recorded the fact that the Congress viewed with sympathy, and recommended the review and simplification of all laws and procedures involving documentation for travel, including the travel of immigrants; the removal of unnecessary restrictions, so far as possible; and the adoption, in general, of the documentation recommended by the Meeting of Experts for the preparation of a World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities held in Geneva in April 1947. (Department of State Bulletin, 28 December 1947).

III. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

See Item 75 below.

IV. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

75. The Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Organization, at its First Session, suggested that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be urged "(a) when it considers projects of economic development, to take into account the extent to which such projects contribute towards the solution of migration problems, (b) when it makes loans for economic development, to include migration costs in appropriate cases within the scope of such development". Mr. Carter Goodrich, in his article, Possibilities and Limits of International Control of Migration, states, "To lay judgment the proposal / of the Permanent Migration Committee / has genuine interest and relative merit. If the Bank is to pursue a bold and generous policy of development ... one of its important criteria of judgment should indeed be the effect of its decision on the distribution of the world's population in relation to resources". (Problems of Migration, IILB Memorial Fund, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 54.

V. INTERNATIONAL MANPOWER CONFERENCE AT ROME, 1948

76. The Manpower Conference which met at Rome on 26 January 1948 on the invitation of the Italian Government, as a result of a decision of the Committee of the European Economic Cooperation (Paris, Sept. 1947), was attended by delegates representing Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the British, American and French zones of Germany, Denmark, Turkey and the United States sent observers. The International Labour Office, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were also represented. The Agenda of the Conference included: (1) revision of information concerning the requirements and availability of labor in the various European countries; (2) measures to be taken in order to ensure a balance between requirements and availability of labor in the participating countries by redistribution of national labor in order to increase the flow of labor to key industries, e.g., coal mining, iron and steel industries and agriculture, (b) increase in the national level of employment and productivity and duration of labor, (c) transfers to workers from countries with a labor surplus to countries with labor shortages; (3) measures to be adopted for replacing German prisoners of war; (4) problem of vocational training and instruction of available labor, including displaced persons, in the framework of the economic rehabilitation and cooperation of Europe; (5) technical problems concerning the transfer of workers from one country to another; (6) possibility of employing manpower in agriculture in zones where the land is totally or partially uncultivated.

The Conference concluded its work on 9 February 1947, unanimously adopting a general report which outlined the present European manpower situation and stated the measures adopted at the Conference or to be adopted nationally by countries of immigration and emigration to increase the manpower available for employment in essential branches of production and to find employment for surplus labor. Among the decisions taken were: (1) a proposal to the Governments represented at the Conference that a permanent committee be established, with headquarters at Rome, to be responsible for facilitating European manpower movements within the framework of bilateral agreements, thereby ensuring international manpower mobility; (2) the establishment of a similar committee for displaced persons to be responsible for keeping up-to-date, all data concerning supply and demand of labor for each category of workers and to study, with the assistance of the committee provided for in connection with bilateral agreements, the working of these agreements and the improvements which could be introduced therein; a request that the International Labour Office undertake certain tasks, in particular, with respect to vocational training, international classification of vocational qualifications, and periodical statements of labor supply and demand; called attention of all non-European Governments to the need for a resumption, in accordance with transportation possibilities, of large scale overseas migration. (Note on the Manpower Conference at Rome, 1946, Prepared by the International Labour Office for the Second Session of the Permanent Migration Committee, Geneva, February 1948).

See Item 34 above.

VI. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

77. The Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, which concluded a ten day session at Geneva on 2 February 1946, took the following actions: (1) left for the General Council of the I.R.O., which will be established when the I.R.O. has received the necessary ratifications, to fix 1 February 1948 as the date after which no new refugees can be accepted for care and resettlement by I.R.O. and requested the Council to consider a more formal deadline after which persons acquiring refugee status will be eligible only for legal protection from I.R.O.; (2) acted to induce every nation to accept a "fair share" of the displaced persons and placed greater emphasis on resettlement of family units, thereby avoiding the accumulation of a "hard core" of non-repatriable dependents such as women and children, the sick and the aged; (3) adopted a resolution authorizing the Executive Secretary of the I.R.O. to spend up to \$ 10,000,000 of the 1946 - 1949 contributions from Member nations to charter ships for transporting displaced persons from Europe to their new homes; (4) approved a resolution calling for voluntary contributions from Member and non-Member Governments to a special fund for large-scale resettlement in the form of colonization projects in underdeveloped areas; (5) authorized expenditure of \$ 119,038,328 in the current fiscal year and \$ 155,037,098 for the fiscal year 1947-1948, thereby providing funds for the resettlement of a maximum of 857,030 displaced persons and refugees during the two-year period. (United Nations Bulletin, 15 February 1946; New York Times, 17, 19, 27, 28 and 31 January, 1 and 4 February 1946). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 73.

78. The Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization now has seven ships available for transporting displaced persons and refugees. The ships include the former German ship Togo, which has been chartered from its new owner, the Norwegian Government, and now sails under the name of

Svalbard and the United States Army transport General Black which has been chartered from the United States Government. The I.R.O.'s ships cover the globe, five sailing from Bremerhaven and two from Italy. One route goes to Australia and back via India and South Africa; another runs between Bremerhaven and three South American ports. To economize on the available space, the ships have been carrying German prisoners on their return voyages from Australia at the expense of the Australian Government. (New York Times, 11 December 1947).

79. Negotiations have nearly been completed whereby the Swiss Government will advance 30,000,000 francs (equal to about £1,500,000) to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization as custodian, for the use of private agencies engaged in the resettling of victims of German persecution. The advance will be credited against whatever sum is finally agreed upon between the Swiss, the British, French and United States Governments as the value of German assets to which the Allies are entitled as the present rulers of Germany. The Jewish Agency for Palestine and the American Joint Distribution Committee will be the principal beneficiaries of the funds received from neutral countries in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement. (The New York Times, 24 January 1948). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 57.

80. The Swedish Government has agreed to give £1,500,000 (about £6,000,000) to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization for aid in the resettlement of victims of Nazi persecution. This sum is in addition to the sum of 50,000,000 francs which Sweden has already given to the Preparatory Commission. The Jewish Agency for Palestine will administer the new funds, which, from the point of view of the Allies, are part of the reparations settlement involving German external assets but which, according to Swedish interpretation, are an outright gift. (New York Times, 30 January 1948).

81. During the first three months of its existence (July-September 1947) the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization re-established 56,635 persons in their countries of origin. About three-fifths of these persons were settled in new homes and the remainder were repatriated. From 1 July to 1 October, 1947, the total number of persons receiving care and maintenance from the Preparatory Commission decreased from 663,400 to 656,831. The net decrease was less than the number repatriated and resettled because the Preparatory Commission assumed responsibility for new groups of refugees, including more than 18,000 in the United States zone of Austria. In September 1947, the United Kingdom received 3,064 displaced persons, Belgium 3,045, France 3,045, Canada 1,187, and the United States 1,707. The largest groups of refugees returning to their countries of origin were 5,400 Poles, followed by 2,041 Ukrainians. (New York Times, 25 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 7, Item 73.

82. The Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization has announced that it resettled or repatriated 19,699 refugees and displaced persons during October 1947. This was the largest number since 1 July 1947, making a cumulative total of 76,535 for the four-month period. During the same month the number of persons receiving I.R.O. care and maintenance dropped slightly as a result of transfer to military responsibility of some displaced persons. (United Nations Press Release 120/36; New York Times, 9 December 1947). Also see Item 81 above.

83. Under its resettlement plans, the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization expects to move 343,453 refugees during the current fiscal year. They will be divided among countries agreeing to receive them, including Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Morocco and Tunisia. (The London Times, 31 January 1948).

84. By Law No. 47-3368 of 23 December 1947 the President of France was authorized to ratify the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, which had been signed by France on 17 December 1945. (Journal Officiel, 24 December 1947).

VII. INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION.

85. The Trade Committee on Employment and Economic Activity of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment adopted a draft resolution on employment recommending that the Economic and Social Council consider the problems of seasonal or migratory workers. It also added population matters affecting employment to the subjects for consultation and exchange of information among the United Nations in its section of the proposed World Trade Charter. (United Nations Document E/635).

VIII. UNITED NATIONS.

86. The Committee on Industry and Materials of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has established a permanent subcommittee on manpower. It will be the Subcommittee's responsibility to bring to the attention of Governments some of the consequences of the movement, presently underway in Europe, of the masses of laborers, and to act as a medium for coordinating the programs of the different countries. (United Nations Document E/605; New York Times, 29 November 1947).

87. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe announced on 4 November 1947 that a manpower deficit of 1,150,000 workers existed in Europe, the greatest demand being for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, building, transport and domestic service workers. France was reported to have a manpower shortage of 300,000; Czechoslovakia of 359,000, Great Britain of 333,000, Belgium of 146,000, Finland of 85,000. Italy and probably Bulgaria, were listed as surplus areas. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Bulletin No. 7, items 83 and 84.

88. On 17 November 1947 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution urging Member Governments to arrange among themselves for the exchange of as many workers as possible, for a period of training designed not only to improve the workers' professional knowledge but also to enable them to study, on the spot, the economic and social problems of workers in other countries. (United Nations Bulletin, 25 November 1947).

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES.

BULLETIN NO. 7

DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1 December 1947

To:

From: Migration Unit,
Division of Social Activities

There follows the seventh summary statement on recent developments in the field of migration.

A. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS.

I. Australia.

1. The policy of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions towards emigration to Australia of British workers is summed up by its Secretary as follows: "Through its own organization and various publicity channels, the trade union movement of Australia plans to enlist the aid of every Australian worker in welcoming accepted migrants as co-workers and fellow citizens, assisting to build up the Australian democratic institutions. They will realize that Australia's immigration programme is not a haphazard venture, and that those who come here are to be absorbed on a sound vocational and economic basis." (The Garment Worker, London, October 1946).

See Item 57 below.

II. Belgium.

2. The Belgium representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly stated that his country was recruiting migrant labor in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization. Declaring that Belgium needed manpower, he pointed out that refugees and displaced persons worked under the same social conditions as Belgium workers and that the number presently employed does not exceed 30,000 to 40,000. (United Nations document A/C.3/SR.79). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 8.

III. Bolivia

3. As a result of a survey to determine the attitude of Bolivians, Ecuadorians and Peruvians towards colonization and immigration of European refugees made by the Social

Research Service of Michigan State College at the request of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, it was determined that, "Even with (the) statistical weaknesses of the trial investigation it seems safe to conclude that in the Andean countries of South America those strata of society which are most important in public opinion formation would be willing to accept European refugees as immigrants and colonists. Peoples whose language and religious backgrounds are most like the receiving countries are most desired....the informants have little faith in their own Indian populations as possible colonists, and immigrants with agricultural, technical and industrial backgrounds are most desired." (Trial Use of Public Opinion Survey Procedures in Determining Immigration and Colonization Policies for Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru by Charles P. Loomis, Social Forces, 19 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, items 9 and 36.

IV. British West Indies

4. The Delegates from British Guiana attending the British West Indies Conference at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 11 September 1947 opposed federation of the colonial area on the basis that the area's greatest need was for population and that federation was not necessary to encourage immigration. (Chronology of International Events and Documents, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London 8-21 September 1947)

V. Canada

5. On 7 November 1947 the Canadian Mines and Resources Department announced that Canada had agreed to admit 15,021 European displaced persons to fill specific employer requests for foreign industrial labor. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 17 and Bulletin No. 6, item 8.
6. A Canadian Selection Team consisting of women officials is selecting 1,000 women presently in European displaced persons' camps for domestic work in Canada. They will be employed in hospitals and service institutions to relieve the current acute shortage of housekeeping workers. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 12.
7. During July 1947, 725 woods workers arrived in Canada from displaced persons' camps in Germany and were assigned to woods' operations in Northern Ontario. Housed in Government inspected camps, the workers are receiving prevailing wage rates and are employed under the same general conditions as regular Canadian woodsmen. Early reports indicate that they are performing their assignments satisfactorily. Before selection they were screened by a Canadian Selection Team which consisted of Immigration and Labour Ministry officials who were assisted by representatives of the employers in the woods industry. The largest single group of workers

originated in Baltic countries; the next largest group in Poland; their ages range from 19 to 41, although most of them are under 35. Another group of 2,200 wood workers are expected to arrive during September 1947. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 12.

8. An employer-union delegation designated by the Canadian Government to select 2,000 garment workers for immigration into Canada from displaced persons' camps in Germany and Austria has successfully completed its mission. (New York Times, 13 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 12.

See item 57 below.

VI. Chile

9. The Chilean Immigration Commission recently announced that entry permits for 6,000 immigrants from France, Italy and Spain had been granted. Most of the immigrants already have been hired by Chilean employers. (United Press, 15 November 1947).

VII. Denmark

10. The Danish-Swedish Convention for the establishment of a joint labor market and for the exchange of labor which became effective on 1 January 1947, provides in part for (1) the establishment of a joint committee consisting of representatives of the central labor exchanges of both countries, with the responsibility to observe changes in the labor markets of the respective countries; (2) when there is a shortage of labor or unemployment in any particular trade or profession in one country, the central labor exchange of the particular country may request the corresponding authority in the other country to assist in the voluntary transfer of suitable labor; (3) when an unemployed worker in one country applies for employment in the other country, the labor exchange in question is obligated to give the corresponding authority in the other country complete information regarding the worker wishing to transfer; (4) Danish citizens are not required to possess a labor permit when employed in Sweden, and vice versa; (5) a special standing committee is created to bring about greater conformity and reciprocity into the social insurance schemes and other social legislation of the respective countries; (6) other Scandinavian countries may adhere to the Convention. (Letter from the Director, Danish Statens Udvandringskontor)

VIII. Dominican Republic

11. The University of Santo Domingo has published a study prepared by the Director-General of Statistics for Santo Domingo on the capacity of the country to absorb immigrants in anticipation of a European immigration movement designed to aid in the development of the Dominican Republic. The study draws the following conclusions: (1) that there is a definite need for 500,000 white European immigrants (preferably Spaniards, Italians and French); (2) that

immigrants should be admitted to the Republic at the rate of 25,000 annually over a 20 year period; (3) that the immigrants should have agricultural occupations; (4) that the men admitted should be under 35 years of age and the women under 20; (5) that the nationalities should be chosen because of strong similarities in language, culture, customs and religion with the present population. (The Social Sciences in Mexico, May 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 21.

12. A study prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Labor of the Dominican Republic which reflects agricultural yield, the amount of land still obtainable for cultivation, normal growth of the present population and the possibility for industrial development in the Republic, concludes that only 15,312 immigrants could be admitted during a 20 year period; that of these, 252,249 should be farmers and 63,063 should be industrial workers. The study reached the same conclusions as the study conducted by the University of Santo Domingo regarding nationalities, cultural background and religion of the immigrants. (The Social Sciences in Mexico, May 1947). Also see item 11 above and Bulletin No. 5, item 21.
13. The Dominican Republic's representative on the Third Committee on the United Nations General Assembly stated, in referring to the fact that his country had been the first American country to contribute to the International Children's Emergency Fund, that the Dominican Republic was prepared to receive thousands of orphaned children and that they would be cared for, educated and assimilated into the life of the country. He said that if the United Nations and the specialized agencies would organize the immigration of orphans to his and other Latin American countries, it would do much to solve one of Europe's biggest problems. He also stated that his delegation intended to submit a formal proposal to that effect. (United Nations Document A/C.3/SR.67) Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 21.

IX. Ecuador

See item 3 above.

X. France

14. On 26 September 1947 the French Minister of Public Health and Population issued instructions authorizing German immigrant workers and German prisoners of war who have become free workers by the execution of work contracts, to arrange for the entry into France of their families. Their entry is conditioned upon the payment of 1,500 francs for transportation and that enquiry and investigation indicates that the family will adjust satisfactorily to the new environment. (Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise, 5 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 22 and Bulletin No. 6, item 16.
15. The United States and French Governments have reached an agreement under which France may recruit German labor in the United States zone of Germany. Recruitment will be

voluntary and will be confined mainly to unskilled workers, although some skilled labor may be selected. Technicians and mineworkers will not be recruited. France has tentatively proposed to take 20,000 workers over a six months' period but the number has not yet been finally agreed upon. German workers will receive the same rates of pay and food as French workers and their families will be allowed to accompany them to France or join them within a month of the workers' arrival. (The London Times, 29 October 1947)

16. France has also signed an agreement with British authorities in Germany to recruit German volunteer labor. The agreement is the same as with the United States (see item 15 above) except that under the British accord it has been agreed that for each German worker selected, one will also be selected from among displaced persons. This ratio will be maintained until a total of 50,000 is recruited; thereafter no restrictions will be placed on recruiting. (New York Times, 31 October 1947)
17. The French Government, in establishing its manpower budget for 1947 indicated a need for 520,000 additional workers and counted on receiving 380,000 immigrant workers, of whom 85,000 were to come from Algeria, 45,000 from individual immigration and 250,000 from organized immigration (of whom 200,000 were to come from Italy). (Commissariat General du Plan: Rapport general sur le premier plan de modernisation et d'equiperment). Also see Bulletin No. 5, Item 23.

See items 19 and 21 below.

XI. Great Britain

18. The general policy of the British government with respect to immigration may be summed up as follows: (a) foreigners who, while they were in the United Kingdom during the war married British women will be admitted, provided they satisfy the Home Office and are otherwise desirable immigrants; (b) foreigners who served in His Majesty's forces may be discharged in the United Kingdom; (c) special consideration may be given to members of Allied forces if they have genuine ties in the United Kingdom, such as marriage to British women, but the fact that they were stationed in the United Kingdom does not in itself give them any stronger claims for settlement than their civilian compatriots. The Secretary of State has said that British general immigration policy "is to promote the national economy and to relieve distress by admitting immigrants who...are desirable, so far as may fairly be done without detriment to the interests of the existing population." (Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, 23 October 1946, Col. 405-406)
19. In order to facilitate the recruitment of displaced persons of non-German origin, Great Britain and France have agreed to arrangements whereby the necessary facilities for such

recruitment in their respective occupied zones of Austria and Germany are to be mutually available. This agreement entails the use of both nations' assembly and selection centers, free access to all camps in their respective zones, free supply of necessary gasoline and oil and the provision of information and documents concerning displaced persons. Displaced persons admitted to work in the United Kingdom or France are to receive the same rates of pay as English and French workers, enjoy the same rights as aliens in general and may bring in their own property with due regard to available transport facilities. For a period of 18 months after each displaced person enters the United Kingdom or France he may be deported if found unemployable or undesirable (e.g., having cancelled his contract without good cause, shown himself unsuitable, or constitutes a danger to security or public order). (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 16.

20. In discussing hours of work and production of British coal miners, it is reported that until the miners accept the presence of foreign workers at the mines in local practice as well as in principle, output cannot be increased. (The London Economist, October 11, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 21.
21. Mr. Aldous Huxley, distinguished writer and philosopher, in an article on The Rights of Man states, that while the population of the planet as a whole is increasing rapidly, the population of certain overpopulated areas in Western Europe is stationary and will shortly start to decline. He estimates that France and Great Britain will each have lost 4,000,000 inhabitants by 1970. (United Nations Weekly Bulletin, 4 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 28.
22. The article Food from the Empire suggests, in exploring the possibilities of increasing agricultural expansion in all parts of the British Empire, that the opening of new agricultural areas in the colonies is dependent on an adequate supply of machinery and skilled European supervisors, whereas in the Dominions, it would be dependent upon, in addition, a larger agricultural labor force, presumably drawn from immigrants. (The London Economist, 11 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 29 and Bulletin No. 6, item 22.
23. The United Kingdom representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly stated that migrant workers working in his country were employed under the same conditions as British workers both as regards rationing and social insurance. He pointed out that British trade unions would not permit any discriminatory treatment. He also stated that immigrant workers could bring their dependents with them. (United Nations Document A/C.3/SR.79)

24. The British Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour has announced that by the middle of 1948, 85,000 more regular workers will be required for agricultural employment in England and Wales. He expects that of this number about 43,000 workers can be provided from European volunteer workers, men from the Polish Resettlement Corps and German prisoners of war electing to remain in Britain as citizens. (The London Times, 12 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 29 and Bulletin No. 6, item 22.
25. On 21 February 1947 the British Government presented to Parliament in a White Paper titled Economic Survey for 1947 an economic budget designed to balance actual resources available in 1947 against both long-term and short-term needs. Regarding the supply of labor, the Government hoped to meet a required labor force of 18,300,000 workers by December 1947 and to recruit 100,000 workers by encouraging women to return to industry and elderly persons to postpone retirement, and from foreign volunteers, and to reduce unemployment to 2 1/2% of the population insured under the social security programme. (British Government White Paper, February 1947)
26. In addition to agreeing to a wage increase for British coal miners, the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board have agreed on plans for the recruitment of 30,000 European volunteers for employment in the industry. The Executive Committee of the union has approved the introduction of foreign labor after hearing a report that manpower in the coal mining industry is continuing to fall and that the target of having 720,000 persons at work in the industry by the end of 1947 would never be attained. Under the terms of the agreement, European volunteers will be brought to England at the rate of 100 a week at the start, with the number increasing gradually to 500 a week. It is hoped to bring in 30,000 within a year. They will receive a six weeks' intensive training course to learn English and then will be transferred to residential training centers. At the same time that the agreement was announced, it was reported that the Polish Resettlement Corps was almost exhausted as a source for additional workers as there were only 6,626 Poles at the camps who had volunteered for mining. (New York Times, 15 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 21.
27. An article titled The British Crisis, in discussing adjustments in the British labor force, points out that although "Important net additions to the labor force can only be obtained through reductions in the personnel of the armed services or through reentry into the labor market of a large number of women workers," the recruitment of foreign labor for work in the United Kingdom has proved disappointingly small. (Federal Reserve Bulletin, September 1947)

28. In reporting to the Geneva office of the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, British officials have stated that Great Britain has had great success in absorbing immigrants into the British economy. Of the 30,000 displaced persons already in Britain, only five were reported to have been rejected for misbehavior. Acknowledging that the immigrants are chosen on a basis of general qualifications rather than specific occupational skills, the Ministry of Labor reported that employers are pleased with the workers and that the Ministry has many additional requests for workers to be employed in mining, textiles, engineering and agriculture. The British do not expect a net increase in the population as a result of this migration, however, as they believe that the emigration of Britons to commonwealth countries and the immigration of continentals will balance. (*New York Times*, 9 November 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 6 item 18.

See item 32 below.

XII India

29. More than 7,000,000 refugees have crossed the Indian-Pakistan frontiers one way or the other, and the evacuation is not likely to end before mid-December 1947. Of the total migration 4,400,000 have been Moslems going to Pakistan from East Punjab and Delhi, and 3,000,000 have been non-Moslems coming to India from West Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan. (*Reuters*, 14 November 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 30.

XIII Italy

30. Pointing out in his article The Rebirth of Italy, "That the Italian Government recognizes the unsoundness of Italy's economic status," Richard Gould-Adams states that Italy has signed two kinds of emigration agreements during recent months. "The first covers the virtual loan of skilled labour, while the second deals with the permanent resettlement overseas of men and women, largely unskilled." Observing that Italy's most notable post-war emigration agreement was signed with Argentina, Mr. Gould-Adams states that, "A feature of the agreement is that no limit has been placed by the Argentine on financial remittances to Italy; the Italian emigrants are also guaranteed equal conditions with Argentine workers, as regards labour laws, social provisions, syndical rights and insurance. And, where necessary, the Argentine government has undertaken to advance money for the return passages of those emigrants who may change their minds and wish to return home." (*The Nineteenth Century and After*, London, September 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 24.

31. The United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Foreign Aid reported that, "As a result of Italy's inability to find outlets for its surplus population, Italy's total population has increased during the war by 4,000,000 and is continuing to increase at the rate of 500,000 a year. This means that the Italian economy must support this additional population, and at the same time revenues from emigrant remittances have been sharply curtailed." (Summary statement issued by the Select Committee, 17 November 1947)
32. The Italian Foreign Minister recently stated that in about two months visas would be abolished between Italy and Great Britain. (Reuters, 30 October 1947)

XIV. Mexico

33. Mexico's immigration quotas for 1947 permit the admission of 1,000 immigrants from each of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; all other countries, dominions or colonies are permitted 100 immigrants each. (Diario Oficial, 13 December 1946)
34. The 1947 plans of the Government of Mexico for the entrance of foreigners provide for the admission of foreigners who are seeking a refuge because of their political or religious opinions. Such foreigners will be admitted, however, only if they go directly to Mexico from the country from which they have been persecuted. (Diario oficial, 13 December 1946)

XV. Netherlands

35. Under the terms of an agreement signed in Geneva by representatives of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, 3,000 refugees from the British zone of Germany are to be transferred to the Netherlands for skilled and unskilled work in coal mines. Selected by Netherlands agents from among volunteers without distinction as to race or religion, they will enjoy the same working conditions as Netherlands workers employed in the same categories and will be eligible for citizenship after five years of employment. Dependent relatives of the immigrants will be permitted to join them as soon as their support is assured and housing is available. (The London Times, October 23, 1947; United Nations Weekly Bulletin, 4 November 1947; United Nations Press Release IRO/24)

XVI. New Zealand

36. A Committee appointed by the New Zealand House of Representatives to consider ways and means of increasing the population of the Dominion, reported that there is little scope for the absorption of immigrants in agri-

culture as returning servicemen will provide sufficient numbers of workers to equip the agricultural industry. In respect to secondary and tertiary industries, the committee stated that there should be a carefully planned immigration policy so that immigrants may be selected for their occupational capacities. (New Zealand Parliament, House of Representatives, Report of the Select Committee to Consider Ways and Means of Increasing the Population of the Dominion, Wellington, 1946)

See item 57 below.

XVII. Pakistan

See item 29 above.

XVIII. Palestine

37. The Director of Emigration of the Joint Distribution Committee has reported that nearly 11,000 certified Jewish emigrants will have been brought to Palestine by the Committee this year, at a cost of more than a \$1,000,000. (New York Times, 2 November 1947)

See item 48 below.

XIX. Peru

See item 3 above.

XX. Samoa

38. There are 290 Chinese laborers remaining in Samoa, of whom 38 are restricted free settlers; 226 are in active employment on rubber and cocoa plantations; 126 have expressed a desire to return to China and will be repatriated when shipping is available. (Pacific Islands Monthly, 17 September 1947). See Bulletin No. 6, item 35.

XXI. South America

39. Pointing out that, "Seven million immigrants within the next 10 years are hoped for by South American Countries recently canvassed by Phil Clark, of La Prensa Asociada," Mr. T. J. Woofter in his article Saving the Lives of Good Neighbors states that many population experts doubt the possibility of attracting 700,000 immigrants yearly to South American countries during the next decade. Mr. Woofter adds that, "It will be remembered that the United States never received over a million immigrants a year except in a few years which were characterized by very marked industrial expansion in this country (the United States) coinciding with population pressure out of Europe. The immediate future does not promise a comparable industrial expansion in Latin America and the

deficits of population in Europe which were caused by the two world wars have made most European nations seek to import labor rather than to export it. Practically all of them seek at least to hold the population they now have." (American Sociological Review, August 1947)

XXII. Southern Rhodesia

40. A study of the employment of African labor in Southern Rhodesia reveals the increasing importance of Portuguese territory as a source for such labor. In 1926 less than eight out of every 100 employed Africans in Southern Rhodesia were from Portuguese territory; in 1936 this ratio had increased to ten in every 100. (African Labour in Southern Rhodesia, The Colonial Review, September 1947)
41. The Central African Council at its fourth meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia in November 1946 considered arrangements for the control and care of migrant African labor. The Council proposed (1) that the traditional spontaneous flow of labor should be encouraged, but under adequate safeguards to the workers and their families; (2) that facilities for long term contracts should be available but that an exclusively contractual system should not be recommended; (3) that the movement of families was desirable; (4) that the cooperation of all governments in an inter-territorial agreement based upon the Council's proposals was desirable; (5) that in view of the need for making clear to employers and workers the more novel proposals of the Council, plans for publicity should be made well in advance of the date of their entering into operation. (British Information Service, Colonial Section, February 17, 1947).

XXIII. Sweden

See item 10 above.

XXIV. Switzerland

42. Effective 15 November 1947 visas for Switzerland will no longer be required for nationals of all the countries of North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, except in the case of persons undertaking employment, for whom a consular visa will still be necessary. Swiss visitors to the aforementioned countries will continue to require visas. (The London Times, 4 November 1947)

XXV. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

43. The first contingent of Armenians to emigrate to their fatherland recently sailed from New York. All renounced their American citizenship before sailing. It is reported

that 38,000 applications for emigration have been received by the Committee to Aid the Repatriation of Armenians but that passage has been granted this year to only 1,000 individuals and 1,000 persons from among trade groups because of the critical housing shortage in Armenia. (*New York Times*, 2 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, Item 40.

XXVI. United States.

44. Speaking before the New York State Conference of United Service for New Americans, Inc., the United States State Department's coordinator of displaced persons' affairs stated that the United States has provided visas for a substantial number of displaced persons under the present immigration laws and that the State Department will urge passage of legislation to increase the number of displaced persons coming into the United States. (*Associated Press*, 16 November 1947)
45. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, American Federation of Labor, is opposed to the passage of the Stratton Bill which would admit 400,000 immigrants to the United States. (*The International Teamster*, November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 53.
46. The Executive Committee of the American Legion has relaxed its opposition to the admission of European displaced persons and has recommended that they be permitted to come to the United States in limited numbers. The Committee has adopted a resolution which calls for divorcing the displaced persons problem from the general subject of immigration and recommended that it should be "treated specifically as an emergency matter involving humanitarian considerations." (*Associated Press*, 31 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 42.
47. A movement of formidable proportions has sprung up in the United States along the Northern Plains and Mountain States in favor of the admission of displaced persons from Europe to replace the farmers and agricultural workers who have migrated from the region during the past decade. This sentiment is reported also to extend into Alaska. (*New York Times*, 26 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 47.
48. The former Adviser on Jewish Affairs to the United States Army Commanders in Germany and Austria, declared in his final report to the Secretary of the Army that, "The opening of Palestine to large-scale immigration is indispensable to the solution of the displaced person problem... If the United States should liberalize its immigration laws about 25 per cent of the Jewish DP's (approximately 60,000) would choose to come here (to the United States) and about 75 per cent would continue to prefer Palestine." (*New York Times*, 26 October 1947)

49. The United Service for New Americans, Inc., will embark on an expanded welfare program for displaced persons and refugees entering the United States during 1948. The program will provide migration aid, economic assistance, resettlement and adjustment to American life for 2,000 or more survivors of Nazi persecution who are expected to enter the United States each month during 1948. (New York Times 17 November 1947)
50. More than 400 Poles are awaiting visas to the United States while another 2,000 are awaiting visas for Argentina. Presently in Great Britain, they are members of the Polish Resettlement Corps. (Manchester Guardian, October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 39.
51. A United States House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on displaced persons has announced a program which it considers a solution to the refugee problem. The subcommittee recommends the calling of an international conference to urge governments to establish quotas of displaced persons whom they will accept and to facilitate their entry. The Subcommittee reported that the skills of the displaced persons are varied and embrace many of which there is a shortage in the United States. For example, there are many tailors among the refugees and the Subcommittee pointed out that the tailoring industry was short about 20,000 apprentices in New York alone, a deficiency which could be supplied from among the displaced persons. (New York Times, 16 November 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 40.
52. Pope Pius recently requested a group of United States Senators, members of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the Senate, to aid in relieving the plight of suffering European peoples and suggested that the United States adopt a liberal immigration policy for the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons. (New York World Telegram, 1 November 1947, New York Times, 2 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 49.
53. United States Senator Rivercomb of West Virginia stated in London recently that any immigration of European displaced persons in the United States must be based on the selective system. He commended the French system whereby workers are recruited from Italy, Germany and other countries for particular industries. (Associated Press, 3 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 41.
54. The Joint Distribution Committee has announced that it has appropriated the record sum of \$69,591,000 in the first eleven months of 1947 to carry out its programs of relief, resettlement and reconstruction. This amount is more than twice the total expenditures made in 1945. (New York Times, 10 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 42.

55. The Virginia Industrial Workers Council, which defines major policy for organized labor in the state of Virginia, has adopted a resolution favoring the admission to the United States of 400,000 displaced persons during the next four years. (New York Times, 16 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 53.
56. The New York State Independent Order of Odd Fellows has announced that committees will be appointed throughout the state to facilitate the admission of 400,000 displaced persons into the United States under the proposed Stratton Bill. (New York Times, 2 November 1947).
57. A group of 39 immigrants from Great Britain recently arrived in New York by plane. They are planning to start life anew in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. The migration was arranged by a travel agency which chartered the plane. The agency plans to schedule a similar flight to South Africa early in 1948. (New York Times, 4 November 1947).

B. INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

I. Canada

58. Seasonal migratory farm labor movements in Canada in 1947 have included the transfer of Paris workers to the berry fields of British Columbia. Since less than 1,000 western farmers were recruited for employment in Ontario, it was necessary to facilitate the migration of additional workers from Quebec. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1947.) Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 55.

II. France

59. Alfred Sauvy, in an article titled Le probleme du logement en France states that if the rate of French migration from the country to the city established before the war continues in the post-war period, it will be necessary to anticipate the migration to the urban areas of 100,000 persons and the need for 20,000 additional housing units per year. (International Labour Review, March-April 1947)

III. United States

60. The Governor of Puerto Rico has advised Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research to proceed immediately with a ten months' study of Puerto Rican migration to the United States. (New York Times, 8 November 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 56.
61. The Commissioner of Labor for the Government of Puerto Rico recently stated, in discussing the migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States, "You cannot stop Puerto Rican people from coming to the United States."

for they are citizens. They have been coming to New York City by themselves without Government aid in the past. We want to step in to give them some guidance about the housing, the weather and where they can find a job." (New York Times, 28 October 1947)

62. Indicative of internal migration within the United States, reports show that during the period April-June 1947, 904,929 persons filed claims for unemployment benefits in a state other than the one in which their employment had occurred. (Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, September 1947).
63. Improved housing facilities, public assistance grants to non-resident migrants, a better flow of information regarding job opportunities, and the establishment of training and educational facilities are required to provide an equitable system of dealing with the social and economic aspects of migratory farm labor in the Atlantic Coast area. These were the decisions reached at a conference called under the auspices of the Council of State Governments and the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. (New York Times, 30 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 57.

C. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. International Labour Organization

64. The Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., held its first session in Brussels and adopted a resolution recommending the voluntary movement of available manpower from countries where there is a surplus to those where there is a shortage. The Committee also urged Governments to conclude between themselves, agreements relating to such migration, after consultation with appropriate employers' and workers' organizations. (International Labour Review, January-February 1947).

65. The Second Session of the Coal Mines Committee of the I.L.O. which met in Geneva in April and May 1947, adopted a resolution setting forth detailed provisions which should govern the recruitment of national and foreign manpower, including refugees, displaced persons, free German workers and prisoners of war. Reference is also made to the provisions to be inserted in individual contracts of engagement and where appropriate, in inter-governmental agreements (United Nations Document E/CN.1/46 Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 59).

66. A technical mission of the I.L.O. will visit Africa early in 1948 at the invitation of the Belgium Congo, Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom to study the problems of migrant labor in the Belgium Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa (The Colonial Review, September 1947).

67. The Employment Committee of the I.L.O. which has held four sessions since its establishment in 1944, has given particular consideration to questions relating to the conditions of employment of migrant workers (United Nations Document E/CN.1/46).

68. The Preparatory Regional Asian Conference of the I.L.O. which met in New Delhi, endorsed a series of resolutions on labor policy covering, among other matters, employment services; recruitment of workers; rural labor and related problems, with provisions covering forced labor; and plantation labor, all of which are related to migration matters (United Nations Press Release ILO/118).

69. The Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Resolution providing for the maintenance of rights of migrant workers under social insurance schemes. The Resolution, which was submitted to the Conference by the Polish Government delegation, reaffirms the value of Convention No. 48, "concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age widows" and orphans' insurance" and the establishment of "standards guaranteeing to migrants and their dependents the maintenance of rights acquired with insurance institutions, either in a single country or in two or more countries successively or alternately... and requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization to have prepared as soon as possible a periodical report on the application of Convention No. 48 with a view to re-examining the situation and ascertaining the difficulties which have impeded ratification of the Convention." (Provisional Record, No. 17, Thirtieth Session, International Labour Conference).

70. The Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference which met in Geneva from 19 June to 11 July 1947 adopted a Convention Concerning Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories. The Convention makes the following specific references to migrant workers : Article 4, "All possible steps shall be taken by appropriate regional, national and territorial measures to promote improvement in such fields as ... the protection of migrant workers..."

Article 7, Paragraph 2, "In particular, efforts shall be made to avoid the disruption of family life and of traditional social units, especially by (a) close study of the causes and effects of migratory movements and appropriate action where necessary ..."; Article 10, "Where the circumstances under which workers are employed involve their living away from their homes, the terms and conditions of their employment shall take account of their normal family needs"; Article 11, "Where the labour resources of one area of a non-metropolitan territory are used on a temporary basis for the benefit of another area, measures shall be taken to encourage the transfer of part of the workers' wages and savings from the area of labour utilisation to the area of labour supply"; Article 12, Paragraph 1, "Where the labour resources of a territory are used in an area under a different administration the competent authorities of the territories concerned shall, whenever necessary or desirable, enter into agreements for the purpose of regulating matters of common concern arising in connection with the application of the provisions of this Convention"; Article 12 Paragraph 2, "Such agreements shall provide that the worker shall enjoy protection and advantages not less than those enjoyed by workers resident in the area of labour utilisation"; Article 12, Paragraph 3, "Such agreements shall provide for facilities for enabling the worker to transfer part of his wages and savings to his home"; Article 13, "Where workers and their families move from low-cost to higher-cost areas, account shall be taken of the increased cost of living resulting from the change." (Provisional Record, No. 29, Thirtieth Session, International Labour Conference: United Nations Document E/CN.1/46).

71. The report of the Committee on Employment Service Organisation to the Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference proposes the adoption of a Convention and Recommendation on the subject of Employment Service Organisation. The question will be discussed at the Thirty-first Session of the International Labour Conference in 1948. The proposed Convention makes reference to migration in Paragraph 9, which as finally adopted by the Committee, reads as follows: "International cooperation among employment services to be promoted in appropriate cases, in conjunction with the competent migration authorities, and with the assistance if desired of the International Labour Office, by bilateral agreements." (Provisional Record, No. 17, Thirtieth Session, International Labour Conference; United Nations Document E/CN.1/46).

II. International Refugee Organisation

72. The fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for the IRO accomplished the following: (1) adopted a budget of \$ 115,000,000; (2) condemned the so-called freeze order restricting care and maintenance to refugees already receiving such aid except in hardship cases, and instructed the secretary to lift the freeze order as soon as possible; (3) instructed the secretariat to develop a program of assistance for Spanish Republican and so-called Nansen refugees in France; (4) ordered the establishment of an international tracing bureau to locate missing children and relatives of displaced persons and persons in formerly occupied areas; (5) requested the Secretariat to improve relations with voluntary agencies; (6) approved a Secretariat proposal to establish a semi-judicial agency to pass on questions of eligibility for IRO aid; (7) called on the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of achieving faster liquidation of the displaced persons problem through the calling of an international conference to determine the best methods for accomplishing

this. (New York Times, 2 November 1947).

73. The Preparatory Commission for the IRO has issued the following summary of the status of resettlement programs presently in effect : (1) Morocco. According to the terms of an understanding with the French Government, approximately 10,000 persons may be settled in Morocco. To date 815 persons have actually been resettled. (2) Tunisia. Approximately 2,000 refugees have been selected but only 155 persons have actually been resettled. (3) Argentina. Although no agreement has been negotiated, approximately 6,000 refugees may be admitted, of whom 1,100 have already been moved. (4) Brazil. The agreement concluded by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees provides for the admission of 1,000 family units (5,000 persons) largely for employment on farms; to date 3,500 persons have been admitted. (5) Bolivia. The agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee provides for the admittance on 100 families (up to 500 persons) to be settled on farms; to date no refugees have been moved under the agreement. (6) Chile. The agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee provides for the resettlement of approximately 6,000 persons of whom 3,000 were to be agriculturalists; to date none has been resettled. (7) Colombia. The present agreement provides for the admission of approximately 5,000 persons when contracted for by Colombian employers; none has yet been moved. (8) Ecuador. This country agreed to accept approximately 2,000 persons, none has yet been resettled. (9) Peru. An agreement was concluded with the Intergovernmental Committee for the admission of 5,000 persons of whom 2,500 were to be agriculturists; about 1,000 of these were to be ready for transportation by mid-October 1947 but no definite information is available as to their actual movement. (10) Venezuela. It agreed with the Intergovernmental Committee to provide for the admission of 5,000 family units (15,000 persons) during 1947 to be employed as industrial and agricultural workers; a few professional people were also to be admitted; to date 4,320 persons have been admitted under this agreement. (News Bulletin No.2, Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organisation, 3 October 1947).

74. The Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the IRO has announced that the employment of displaced persons to meet the labor deficiencies reported by sixteen European nations at the Paris meeting on the Marshall plan, has already been taken up by the IRO with the United States State Department. He stated that Belgium was already employing 22,000 displaced persons in mining alone and France has expressed a desire for miners as well as for other kinds of imported labor. (New York Times, 15 November 1947).

75. The Preparatory Commission for the IRO has announced that in the future it will pay the resettlement costs of eligible refugees not being maintained by the organization. It has been decided that persons managing to support themselves should not be penalized in connection with the organization's resettlement plans. It was also announced that a 50 per cent limitation on its contributions to the transportation cost of refugees making all other resettlement arrangements themselves would be removed. (New York Times, 16 November 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 60.

76. The Preparatory Commission for the IRO plans to resettle 60,000 refugees and displaced persons by the end of the year. Its Executive Secretary has stated that difficulties have developed in outlets for resettlement and he has urged "decisive international action" under which countries would be asked to take their "fair share" of immigrants. (Associated Press, 21 October 1947).

77. The Preparatory Commission for the IRO has revealed that it proposes to ask members of the United Nations to accept definite quotas for the admission of displaced persons as the only means of liquidating the refugee problem in the near future. The IRO plan entails (1) the setting of a deadline after which refugee status for IRO purposes could no longer be acquired; (2) the acceptance by each nation of a quota of the total number of persons to be resettled; (3) the allocation to the IRO of a three-year budget covering all expenses necessary to liquidate the problem. (New York Times, 26 October 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 64.

78. The British authorities in their zone of Germany have informed the Preparatory Commission for the IRO that they are now prepared to make nonmonetary gold in their zone available for financing resettlement. There is an estimated \$ 500,000 to \$ 1,000,000 worth of nonmonetary gold in the British zone. (New York Times, 31 October 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 5, items 56 and 57.

79. Because present resettlement schemes tend to take manual and semi-skilled labor out of the displaced persons' camps and leave professional persons such as dentists, doctors, journalists and scientists, the Preparatory Commission for the IRO is making special efforts, in cooperation with voluntary relief agencies, to resettle intellectuals and professionals. Refugee experts state that the prejudices of trade unions against accepting displaced persons is significant when compared with the prejudices of medical societies and similar organizations against admitting competitors. (New York Times, 27 October 1947)

80. The Preparatory Commission for the IRO reports that during the last three months of 1947 it proposes to repatriate about 36,000 persons (23,700 from Germany; 6,000 from the Middle East; 3,700 from China; 1,400 from Italy and 1,200 from Austria) and to resettle 80,000 to countries of Western Europe, mostly under schemes of individual governments; 11,000 to countries of South America; 4,000 to Canada; 2,500 to North Africa. (Monthly Digest No. 1 of Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organisation, September 1947).

III. International Trade Organisation.

81. The draft charter for the International Trade Organisation prepared by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, demonstrates its concern with migration in the following references: Article 1, paragraph 6, "To facilitate through the promotion of mutual understanding, consultation and cooperation the solution of problems relating to international trade in the fields of employment, economic development..."; Article 2, paragraph 1 "The members recognize that the avoidance of unemployment and

underemployment through the achievement and maintenance in each country of useful employment opportunities for those able and willing to work... is not of domestic concern alone, but... for the well-being of all other countries"; Article 2, paragraph 2. "The members recognize that, while the avoidance of unemployment or underemployment must depend primarily on domestic measures, such measures should be supplemented by concerted action under the sponsorship of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in collaboration with the appropriate intergovernmental organisations." Article 2, paragraph 3. "The members recognize that the regular exchange of information and views among members is indispensable for successful cooperation in the field of employment and economic activity..."; Article 6, paragraph 1. "The members and the Organisation shall participate in arrangements made ... for the systematic collection, analysis and exchange of information on domestic employment problems, trends and policies..." (United Nations Document E/PC/T/186).

IV. United Nations.

82. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office have agreed upon a satisfactory working division of responsibilities in the field of migration and for the coordination of their respective activities in this field. The text of the agreement will be submitted by the Director-General of the ILO to the forthcoming session of the Governing Body and to the Population and Social Commission at their next sessions and subsequently to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

83. The Director-General of the ILO has submitted his comments regarding certain questions included in the Provisional Questionnaire (United Nations Document T/44) of the Trusteeship Council. Referring to questions relating to migration, the Director-General considers Question 158 which now reads "In what way is village life affected by the absence of labourers?" as confusing and suggests substituting "emigration" for "absence". Regarding Question 160 which relates to the recruitment of workers from outside the Territory, the Director-General suggests adding a question regarding provisions which have been made for the remittance of funds by such workers to their dependents in the territory of emigration. (United Nations Document T/49). Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 68.

84. The total manpower deficit of the European countries is 1,130,000 workers, according to a special survey made by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The Commission's Secretariat found that the greatest demand for workers is in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and building, with transport and domestic service also listed prominently by certain countries. The problem remains to match these known needs for workers with the availability of approximately 1,500,000 displaced persons two-thirds of whom the IRO estimates require resettlement. (New York Times, 5 November 1947).

85. The text of the Draft Charter of International Human Rights and Duties proposed by the Delegation of Ecuador to the United Nations makes the following reference to migration in Article I, Paragraph 2 : "The right to personal liberty includes the right to freedom of movement from one part of the national territory to another, and the right to leave that territory upon presentation of a pass issued by the member States." (United Nations Document E/CN.4/32); also see Bulletin No. 5 , item 53.

IMMIGRATION OF GERMAN NATIONALS

The constitution of the
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION precludes
any participation in assistance
to the immigration of GERMAN
NATIONALS except in certain
cases which have no
current relevancy.

⑨ The contents of this
document have been
coordinated with the DEPARTMENT
OF IMMIGRATION CANBERRA and it
is issued with the concurrence
of the SECRETARY of that Department

- C. F. M. Lloyd
MAJOR-GENERAL
(RETIRED LIST)
CHIEF of MISSION.

been clearly misunderstood:-

ORPHAN CHILDREN

There are many orphaned children in GERMANY and AUSTRIA but they are NOT within the MANDATE of IRO and we are unable to help them. In the earlier stages of our operation we were of course responsible for the care of many orphaned children but we have been able to arrange adoptions and/or ^{foster} ~~host~~ care for them all mainly in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and in WESTERN EUROPE. The SCANDINAVIAN countries in particular have taken a lot of them. We have never sought to place any in AUSTRALIA although the COMMONWEALTH was ^{willing} ~~anxious~~ for us to do so and offered special reception facilities.

8) GENERAL

a) The AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION has recently very consistently broadcast reports received from their MR WILFRED THOMAS on visits made by him to our FIELD MISSIONS in EUROPE.

b) So many enquiries have in consequence been addressed to this MISSION that it is not possible to answer them individually and it is hoped that all to whom this document is addressed will understand and accept this ~~very~~ inadequate summary as a reply.

c) There are two points in particular which have

inspection of officials

- (C) If an employer desires to sponsor a selected candidate he completes IMMIGRATION FORM NO 40 and sends it here to I.R.O. (AUSTRALIA)
- (D) This MISSION then submits the DOSSIER of the candidate and the LANDING PERMIT APPLICATION of the ^{prospective} employer to an INTER DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE composed of officers nominated by the DEPARTMENT of IMMIGRATION and the DEPARTMENT of LABOUR and NATIONAL SERVICE.
- (E) If both the DOSSIER and APPLICATION receive the COMMITTEE's approval this MISSION will arrange the arrival in AUSTRALIA at I.R.O. expense of the candidate concerned.

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Obviously it would be unfair
to restrict to those professionals
Classes who had volunteered
under the conditions of the Mass Resettlement Scheme
~~to have been accepted~~
~~for the MASS RESETTLEMENT SCHEME~~
to allow other professionally qualified displaced persons
to enter Australia under their own conditions.
The Department of IMMIGRATION
~~did~~ ^{agree} ~~planned~~, ~~to~~ ^{agree} to
consider such cases which
are OUTSIDE THE SELECTION CRITERIA
OF THE AUSTRALIAN MASS RESETTLEMENT
SCHEME and the following
procedure ^{is in operation:-} ~~has been approved~~.

- ① EMPLOYERS or others wishing
to sponsor the immigration
of specialists will inform
this MISSION of the category or
type of candidate sought.
- ② THIS MISSION will then
obtain by air mail from
GENEVA the full DOSSIERS of the
life records of candidates
considered as possibilities
and these DOSSIERS will
be made available for the

SPECIALIST RESETTLEMENT

The INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION in EUROPE carries in its current case load a large number of professional and other similar groups the members of which are either ineligible for MASS RESETTLEMENT or will not accept the conditions of directed employment attached to such schemes and who are unable to secure LANDING PERMITS to proceed as INDIVIDUAL MIGRANTS because they have nobody to undertake the responsibilities of SPONSORSHIP.

Until quite recently the ~~provision~~ ^{provision} of ~~this category~~ ^{resettlement} facilities in AUSTRALIA for these groups was not favoured by the COMMONWEALTH as such action was considered

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO ENTER AUSTRALIA.

(Immigration Act 1901-1949.)

NOTES.—(1) On completion this form should be forwarded to

(2) This Application must be filled up in the English language, and the Certificate from a qualified medical practitioner, police officer or other public official, if not in English, must be accompanied by a certified translation in that language.

Full Name—
Surname to be stated
in block letters.
Address.

I,
of do hereby
make application for permission to enter Australia, and in support of the application submit the
following information, which I declare to be true :—

- (1) Full name
- (2) Nationality
- (3) Race (State also whether Jewish or not)
- (4) I was born at on the
..... day of, 19
- (5) Marital status (single, married, widowed or divorced)
- (6) I shall be accompanied by the following members of my family :—

If unaccompanied
by wife and children
state " Travelling
Unaccompanied."

	Name.	Sex.	Date of Birth.	Birthplace.
Wife
Children

Personal Particulars.	Applicant.	Children's Names (16 years or over).		
Height
Colour of eyes
Colour of hair
Special peculiarities

[P.T.O.]

- (7) My last place of permanent residence was.....
- (8) My present occupation is.....
- (9) My proposed occupation in Australia is.....
- (10) I attach certified copies and certified English translations of documents as evidence of my qualifications to follow my proposed occupation.
- (11) The maximum amount of money in Australian currency which I undertake to bring with me to Australia is £..... This money will be my own property and at my free disposal after arrival. It will not include money borrowed by me for the purpose of securing entry into Australia.
- (12) I attach a certificate by a qualified medical practitioner as to the mental and physical health of myself and the members of my family.
- (13) Neither I nor any member of my family has ever been in prison or in a mental hospital. (To be supported by a certificate from a police officer or other public official.)
- (14) The European languages which I can read and write fluently are.....
- (15) The names and addresses of friends and/or relatives in Australia are :—

Full Name.	Address.	Relationship.
.....
.....
.....

- (16) Accommodation will be available for me and my family with.....
..... at.....
(State Address.)
without detriment to any resident of Australia.
- (17) I attach two photographs of myself and of each of the members of my family who will accompany me. The back of one photograph of each member should be endorsed with his/her name.
- (18) If your admission into Australia is approved, is it your intention to become naturalized when you are eligible for naturalization?.....
- (19) I UNDERTAKE, if this application should be approved, not to engage in any occupation in Australia, or to employ labour in any business or undertaking carried on by me, at a rate of pay less than the ruling rate, or the rate prescribed by industrial tribunals in Australia.

Signature of Applicant.....

Dated at..... this..... day of

19.....

WARNING.—Any person whose admission has been authorized may be prevented from landing on arrival or may be required to leave Australia after arrival if it is found that he has given incorrect or misleading information in his application.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Immigration Act 1901-1949.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF RELATIVE OR
FRIEND TO AUSTRALIA.

(NOTE.—A separate form should be used for each person. In the case of a married man who will be accompanied by his wife and children under sixteen years of age, their names may be included on this form.)

I,
(Insert full name : surname in BLOCK letters.)

of
(Full postal address.)

desire permission to introduce to Australia the following person who is of

nationality and ⁽¹⁾ is ⁽¹⁾ is not Jewish

Name. State whether "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Miss" or "Master". (Write surname in BLOCK letters.)	Date of Birth.	Birthplace. (Town and Country.)	Present Address.	Present Occupation.	Relationship to Applicant. (State whether "Brother", "Sister", &c., or merely "Friend.")

PARTICULARS OF WIFE AND CHILDREN WHO WILL ACCOMPANY NOMINEE.

1. The Nominee will engage in the following occupation in Australia :—

Name of Nominee.	Intended Occupation.	Name and Address of Employer. (If nominee will be engaged in business on his own account full particulars should be inserted in this column.)	Weekly Rate of Pay.

2. Particulars of nominee—Height

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Any special peculiarities

[P.T.O.]

3. ⁽²⁾ I attach certified copies and English translations of documents as evidence of the nominee's qualifications to engage in his intended occupation in Australia.
4. I attach two photographs of each nominee. These should be of the head and shoulders only taken without a hat and with plain background. They should be approximately two inches by two inches in size. The back of one photograph of each nominee should be endorsed with his/her name.

PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED REGARDING THE APPLICANT

5. I am a native of.....
6. Age.....
7. Nationality (if naturalized state "British by Naturalization").....
8. Length of residence in Australia.....
9. I am ⁽¹⁾ married ⁽¹⁾ single (if married, give ages of dependent children).
.....
10. My assets in Australia are valued at approximately £.....
11. My occupation is.....
12. ⁽¹⁾ I am engaged in business on my own account. My annual income from all sources is approximately £.....
13. ⁽¹⁾ I am employed by (state name of employer).....
and my wages are.....per week.

I HEREBY DECLARE that to the best of my knowledge and belief the abovementioned particulars are correct.

I UNDERTAKE, if this application should be approved, that the nominee(s) will not engage in any occupation in Australia, or employ labour in any business or undertaking carried on by ⁽¹⁾ him ⁽¹⁾ her in Australia, at a rate of pay less than the ruling rate, or the rate prescribed by industrial tribunals in Australia.

I GUARANTEE, if permission is granted for the said person or persons to enter Australia, that I will be responsible for ⁽¹⁾ his ⁽¹⁾ her good behaviour in the Commonwealth, and that for a period of at least one year from the date of ⁽¹⁾ his ⁽¹⁾ her arrival in ⁽¹⁾ their ⁽¹⁾ their Australia ⁽¹⁾ he ⁽¹⁾ they will not become a charge on State funds or upon any public or charitable or religious body, institution, society or organization (other than the body, institution, society or organization by or on whose behalf this guarantee is given) by reason of infirmity of mind or body, insufficiency of means or any other cause.

I ALSO GUARANTEE that I will provide accommodation for the nominee(s) at ⁽¹⁾ his ⁽¹⁾ her for a period of twelve months from the date of ⁽¹⁾ her arrival in Australia and that ⁽¹⁾ their the provision of such accommodation will not entail the displacement of any existing Australian occupant or result in any unoccupied accommodation being reserved pending the arrival of the nominee(s).

Signature of Applicant.....

⁽⁴⁾Witness..... Date..... 19.....

Title.....

Address.....

NOTES:—(1) Strike out if not applicable.

(2) This information is required in every case other than where the nominee will be engaged in an unskilled occupation.

(3) State address at which accommodation will be provided.

(4) The witness to applicant's signature should be one of the following persons, viz.:—A Justice of the Peace, a member of the Police Force, Postmaster or Postmistress, School Teacher, Minister of Religion, Bank Manager, Barrister, Solicitor, or person holding some responsible Government or Municipal position.

3543...

By Authority: L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

Australian LANDING PERMIT are usually faced with the problem of their PASSAGE COSTS. In almost all cases their SPONSORS in this country are unable to finance the immigration costs of their nominees and subject to the following we pay these costs without any requirement of CONTRIBUTION and OR REFUND.

a) The consent of the COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT to our use of I.R.O. funds for this purpose. (Australia as a MEMBER of I.R.O. is of course a contributor to ~~the~~ ^{its} BUDGET - at the rate of approximately £1 MILLION per annum.)

b) The DISPLACED PERSON^{concerned} is for various reasons NOT ELIGIBLE for selection under the CRITERIA of the MASS RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.

② INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION '62 ✓ x

LANDING PERMITS are issued by the Australian Immigration authorities to ALIENS who are either sponsored by an Australian citizen or who can prove the possession of assets sufficient to preclude them becoming a public charge on arrival.

The relevant application forms NO40 and NO47 are attached.

^{It} ~~It~~ would be observed that the responsibility ^{is} undertaken by a sponsor and the reverse side of FORM 40 are ^{operating} ~~overseas~~.

DISPLACED PERSONS who are eligible for resettlement assistance by the INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION and who are in possession of an

age they were approved for passage to AUSTRALIA under I.R.O. arrangements.

The execution of the DEPENDANTS NOMINATION scheme has resulted in the admission of ~~very~~ ^{average} ~~large~~ numbers of ~~very~~ ^{average} able people who would otherwise have been classified in the HARD CORE group. Not only has admission ~~to~~ been granted, but accommodation and maintenance has been organised in HOLDING CENTRES until such time as the work members concerned are able to ~~provide~~ ^{provide} private accommodation for their dependants. In ~~many~~ many cases this ~~would be a very~~ ^{may take a lengthy time} long time.

would be made. Long before this situation was reached it was realised that the separation of family groups was creating problems in EUROPE that threatened to wreck the whole project.

The COMMONWEALTH readily agreed to accept at once the dependant family members although this involved the organisation of separate ACCOMMODATION CENTRES for DEPENDANTS at ^{very considerable} ~~great~~ and continuing cost. MASS RESETTLERS who had preceded their families were able by a simple procedure to NOMINATE them for inclusion in the scheme as DEPENDANTS. ~~to~~ The dependants were presented at once to the AUSTRALIAN SELECTION TEAMS in EUROPE and as long as they were medically fit for their

Australia and has accepted full responsibility for their maintenance and treatment and also the maintenance of their dependants. These migrants are of course in our "HARD CORE" category - that is ~~that~~ in general we would regard them as without RESETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITY and hence an indefinite charge on us.

① MASS RESETTLERS DEPENDANTS
NOMINATION SCHEME

On its inception the MASS SCHEME was intended to cover the migration of SINGLE workers of both ~~ex~~ sexes. This intention was coupled with an understanding that as soon as the work members of a family group had established themselves in AUSTRALIA arrangements for their families to join them

(for central reception of displaced persons) PAGE 5

Reception and Training Centres and Holding Centres for the accommodation of their dependants. The Australian Immigration administration of this vast scheme has been characterised by a great sympathy and understanding and every possible effort has been made to ensure its ~~initial~~ and continuous success. As far as the

~~As~~ former displaced persons are concerned there have been very few failures - not more than 100. There could quite easily have been many thousands - and quite fairly so but for the manner in which the interests of all concerned have been looked after.

Despite the high MEDICAL CRITERIA insisted upon a total of ~~some~~ ^(out of approximately 10,000 who arrived after the war) 400 MASS RESETTLERS have been diagnosed as suffering from ^{tuberculosis} TB on arrival. The COMMONWEALTH has permitted these migrants to remain in

Small type
COMMENT ON MASS SCHEME.

This project new drawing to its close has enabled the INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION to find resettlement opportunity for some 167 000 homeless displaced persons in its charge. The original agreement has been extended from time to time both in relation to numbers and area of location.

AUSTRALIA'S "REFUGEE EFFORT" has been a remarkable one and having regard to current AUSTRALIAN population levels it far exceeds any of our other MASS SCHEMES with other countries.

The AUSTRALIAN reception arrangements have been magnificent and have occasioned very large ^(C'wealth) Government public expenditure ^{in equitably and operating} etc.

COMMONWEALTH

e) RECEPTION at the time of arrival and subsequent MAINTENANCE and ALLOCATION to approved employment is the responsibility of the COMMONWEALTH

f) MASS RESETTLERS ^{undertake} ~~continue~~ to engage in the employment to which they are allocated ~~by the C. for a period of two years after arrival~~ ^{DIRECTION FOR TWO YEARS} and are guaranteed the same employment conditions and wages as those enjoyed by Australian ^{workers} citizens

g) after two years satisfactory ~~directed~~ employment in accordance with their undertaking
 MASS RESETTLERS are ^{then} ~~no longer~~ regarded as being temporary residents and are free to engage in employment of their own choosing. After one year they may ~~at~~ file notice of intention to ~~apply~~ ^{apply} for NATURALISATION ^{for} which is they ^{will qualify} ~~available~~ after ^{a total of} ~~three~~ years residence in Australia

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
dated 21 July 1947 the terms
of which include:—

- a) The assistance by AUSTRALIA
of ~~some~~ 12000 DISPLACED PERSONS
from EUROPE who are ELIGIBLE
for resettlement-assistance
under the MANDATE of I.R.O.
- b) ENTRY is accorded under
the provisions of the
IMMIGRATION ACT 1901-1949 as
ALIENS under exemption
- c) The COMMONWEALTH reserves
the right to select migrants
in accordance with certain
medical and other standards
and to determine those
standards and to vary them
as required.
- d) The INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION is
responsible for presenting
volunteers under this scheme
to AUSTRALIAN SELECTION TEAMS
and for the CARE, MAINTENANCE
AND TRANSPORTATION of those
selected to a ship in
AUSTRALIA nominated by the

WAX - 50 OFF

UNITED NATIONS' INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MISSION

3 WILMOT CRESENT
FORREST
CANBERRA.
(DATE)

AUSTRALIAN RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

The following summary
is intended to clarify certain
aspects of INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
resettlement projects in
relation to AUSTRALIA.

● There are four projects.

- ① AUSTRALIAN MASS RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.
- ② MASS RESETTLERS DEPENDANTS
NOMINATION SCHEME
- ③ INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION OF LANDING
PERMIT HOLDERS.
- ④ SPECIALIST RESETTLEMENT

A ① ~~THE~~ AUSTRALIAN MASS RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

This scheme is based on
an agreement between the
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA and the

Secy.

If you agree with
this document and
my pencilled alterations
further action will be
taken on lines
discussed with
Gen Lloyd

AM
16.1.51

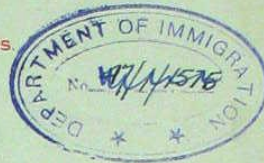
agreed to by Secy

AM
17.1.51

See Mr Pitt

Mr Dempsey
Records P/A
pls recd
23.2.51

CABLEGRAM.



/M L.

I.05955.
 Dated: 2nd March, 1948.
 1930.
 Rec'd: 4th March, 1948.

FROM.

P C I R O.

GENEVA.

Miscellaneous 1021.

Have honour inform you, Executive Secretary was directed at fifth part of the first session Prepcom to make effort to reach satisfactory arrangements with Member Governments concerning income tax exemptions on IRO salaries paid to their nationals and to report to sixth part of first session of Prepcom.

2. As you are probably aware PCIRO internationally recruited staff serve on basis of uniform salaries exclusive of income tax which if payable would be met by PCIRO. Thus important economies will result to PCIRO if all Member Governments would exempt salaries of PCIRO Internationally Recruited Staff from income taxation.

3. Your cable of 5th July, 1947, indicates your Government prepared give sympathetic consideration to exemptions in specific cases.

4. While PCIRO policy is to request exemption irrespective of whether PCIRO International Staff members serve inside or outside home countries it is noted that at present all Australian Staff members totalling 21 serve outside Australia. Would therefore be grateful for exemption from Australian income tax on PCIRO salaries paid this group.

5. As policy of several Member Governments depends on action by others OMA grant of tax exemption by your Government respectfully urged.

6. Would much appreciate your reply soonest convenient as PCIRO endeavouring inform all Staff Members their status as regards income tax. Grateful in any event your reply in time to incorporate in report to sixth part of first session Prepcom scheduled to convene.

---000---

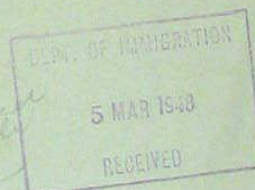
Min and Dept. E.A.

Taxation.

4th March, 1948.

Min and Dept. Immigration.

" " " Treasury.



*This is not a
 matter to be placed
 on P.C. document file
 on 11/1/48*

CABLEGRAM.



/M.L.

I.05955.
 Dated: 2nd March, 1948.
 1830.
 Rec'd: 4th March, 1948.

FROM.

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---000---

Min and Dept. E.A.
 Taxation.
 4th March, 1948.
 Min and Dept. Immigration.
 " " " Treasury.

file
16/3/48

Immigration

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

SECRET.

/s. I.

I, 01095.
Dated: 5th March, 1948.
1930.
Rec'd: 4th March, 1948.

FROM.

PCIRO.

GENEVA.

Miscellaneous 1021.

Have honour inform you, through the Secretary, was directed at fifth part of the first session of the Preparatory Committee to make effort to reach satisfactory arrangements with Member Governments concerning income tax exemptions on salaries paid to their nationals and to report to sixth part of first session of Preparatory Committee.

2. As you are probably aware PCIRO internationally recruited staff serve on basis of uniform salaries exclusive of income tax which if paid would be met by PCIRO. Thus important economies will result to PCIRO if all Member Governments would exempt salaries of PCIRO Internationally Recruited Staff from income taxation.

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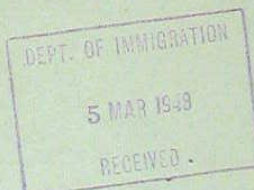
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6. Would much appreciate your reply soonest convenient as PCIRO endeavouring inform all Staff Members their status as regards income tax. Grateful in any event your reply in time to incorporate in report to sixth part of first session of Preparatory Committee scheduled to convene.

---000---

Min and Dept. E.A.
Taxation.
4th March, 1948.
Min and Dept. Immigration.
" " Treasury.



CABLEGRAM.

0.9161/62

TO/NEW

TELEGRAM TO

Sent: 1st July 1948

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY P.C.I.R.O.

GENEVA

REPEAT TO AUSTRALIAN MISSION

BERLIN



Income Tax Exemption I.R.O.

It has been decided that when I.R.O. is formally established the necessary amendments to Income Tax Regulations will be made in order to provide for exemption of income

- (a) derived in Australia by the I.R.O.
- (b) derived in Australia by officials of I.R.O. who are non-residents of Australia.
- (c) derived outside Australia by officials of I.R.O. who are residents of Australia but who are appointed for service under the Organisation outside Australia.

No provision will be made for exemption of income derived in Australia by any official who is a resident of Australia.

E.A. (U.N. 861/4)

Immigration (Mr Horgan)

Taxation (Mr Belcher)

Treasury (Mr. Whitelaw)

1st July 1948

File 9/7/48

United Nations
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE



Dual distribution

TAX EQUALIZATION

Report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly at its second regular session, adopted on 20 November 1947 resolution 160 (II) the operative part of which reads as follows:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"RESOLVES:

- "1. That Members which have not acceded to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities are requested to take the necessary legislative action to do so in order to exempt their nationals employed by the United Nations from national income taxation;
 - "2. That the Secretary-General is requested to prepare and submit to the next regular session of the General Assembly a Staff Contributions Plan in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (document A/396);
 - "3. That pending granting tax exemption, Members are requested to grant relief from double taxation to their nationals employed by the United Nations;
 - "4. That the Secretary-General is invited to omit from all future personnel contracts any clause which binds the Organization to refund national income taxation in the absence of annual authorisation by the General Assembly;
 - "5. That, in order to achieve equality among staff members, the Secretary-General is authorized to reimburse staff members for national taxes paid on salaries and allowances received from the United Nations during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948, and
 - "6. That the Secretary-General is requested to submit a report to the next regular session of the General Assembly on the action taken under this resolution."
- The report which follows is divided into five parts, each part relating to the relevant paragraph of resolution 160(II).

dd

/PART 1

GENERAL
PART 1
Accessions to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the United Nations

Since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 160(II), nine additional countries have acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, bringing the total number of accessions to twenty-four as follows:

	<u>Date of Accession</u>
United Kingdom	17 September 1946
Dominican Republic	7 March 1947
Liberia	14 March 1947
Iran	8 May 1947
Honduras	16 May 1947
Panama	27 May 1947
Guatemala	7 July 1947
El Salvador	9 July 1947
Ethiopia	22 July 1947
Haiti	6 August 1947
France	18 August 1947
Norway	18 August 1947
Sweden	28 August 1947
Afghanistan	5 September 1947
Philippines	28 October 1947
Nicaragua	29 November 1947
New Zealand	10 December 1947
Greece	29 December 1947
Poland	8 January 1948
Canada	22 January 1948
Iceland	10 March 1948
Netherlands	19 April 1948
India	13 May 1948
Denmark	10 June 1948

The accession of Canada contained a reservation concerning the application, to Canadian citizens residing or ordinarily resident in Canada, of section 18(b) of the General Convention relating to the exemption from taxation on salaries and emoluments paid by the United Nations to its officials. The accession of New Zealand also contained a reservation on the application, to British subjects domiciled and employed in New Zealand, of section 18(b) of the General Convention.

The texts of these reservations were communicated to all Member
ad /Governments,

Governments, and, in addition, letters were written to the Governments of Canada and New Zealand recalling particularly the provisions of resolution 160(II) relating to exemption from taxation. No comments on these reservations from any Government have thus far been received by the Secretary-General.

A complete report on accessions to the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations is contained on pages 110-112 of the Annual Report of the Secretary-General (document A/565).*

PART 2

Staff Contributions Plan

Annex A contains a draft resolution for a staff assessment (contributions) plan, together with an exposition of the details of this plan. This draft resolution has been prepared in accordance with suggestions made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in document A/396. The Advisory Committee reviewed these proposals during its 1948 summer session and stated in paragraph 267 of its report (A/598) that these proposals "conformed in general to the guiding principles recommended by the Advisory Committee in its fourth report of 1947 (A/396)".

After consideration of the various alternatives, it is recommended that the staff assessment plan be adopted, to become effective as from 1 January 1949. The adoption of such a plan will not increase the net expenditures for the United Nations during 1949. While it will be necessary to increase the gross amount of the budget to provide for salaries at a gross rate rather than the present net rate, this increase will be offset completely by the increase in casual revenue resulting from the assessment plan.

If the staff assessment plan is not adopted as of 1 January 1949, the other alternatives may well cause an actual increase in the net budget for 1949. The General Assembly will be faced with the following alternatives if the assessment plan is not adopted:

- (a) To continue tax reimbursement for one more year;
- (b) To discontinue tax reimbursement on salaries and emoluments paid after 1948.

* See also the report of the Secretary-General on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, document A/626.

dd

/If the alternative

If the alternative of continuing tax reimbursement for the year is adopted and should the United States of America during the year accede to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities without reservation with respect to exemption from taxation for its nationals, there might be no additional expenditure in 1949, although it would be wise to provide funds for tax reimbursement should such exemption not be granted, or granted only for part of a year. If, however, the United States should during 1949 grant relief from double taxation by means of a tax offset provision, the United Nations would not be able to benefit by this action in 1949 if the tax assessment plan were not in effect. Under this circumstance, the United Nations would assume a further tax reimbursement liability of \$900,000 during 1949. This additional liability would not be incurred if the tax assessment plan were in effect as from 1 January 1949.

If, on the other hand, the General Assembly should decide to discontinue tax reimbursement as from the end of 1948, all United States nationals stationed at headquarters, except those with contracts issued prior to November 1947 and containing a tax refund provision, together with certain staff members from other countries which have not provided the desired exemption, would be faced with a substantial reduction in net income, the amount ranging from 10 per cent to thirty-five or forty per cent of present income.

It should also be pointed out that, if the staff assessment plan were adopted as from 1 January 1949 with no provision made for reimbursement of national income taxes which might be levied in addition to the United Nations assessment, the situation within the Secretariat would be the same as if the General Assembly were to discontinue tax reimbursement without the adoption of a staff assessment plan.

It is, therefore, recommended that the General Assembly adopt the staff assessment plan as set forth in the draft resolution in Annex A, which plan should take effect as from 1 January 1949 and should include authorization to reimburse staff members for national income taxes, should such taxes be levied in addition to the United Nations assessment.

The suggestion of the Advisory Committee, that the Fifth Committee may wish to refer the staff assessment plan to a small committee of experts on tax questions before making a final decision, is endorsed.

PART 3

Relief from double taxation

The Secretary-General has not been informed of legislation approved by any Member of the United Nations which would grant relief from double

taxation should be a
as an alternative to a
Immunities without reservation
legislation to grant relief
by the United States of America
dealing with the assessment
Privileges and Immunities
without taking
alternatives

taxation should a staff assessment plan be adopted by the United Nations as an alternative to accession to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities without reservation on the tax immunity provision. Special legislation to grant relief from such double taxation was considered by the United States Congress during 1948, as well as legislation dealing with the accession of the United States to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities. However, the United States Congress adjourned without taking final action either on the General Convention or on alternative legislation to grant relief from double taxation.

PART 4

Elimination of contractual obligations to refund national income taxes paid by staff members

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 160(II), the Secretary-General has omitted from any personnel contracts issued after the date of this resolution, any clause which binds the organization to refund national income taxation in the absence of annual authorization by the General Assembly.

PART 5

Obligations and expenditures relating to reimbursement of Staff Members for national taxes paid on salaries and allowances

The programme for reimbursement of national income taxation has, in the meantime, been continued under the authorization of the General Assembly in respect of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948. A detailed explanation of the obligations and payments in respect of tax reimbursement has been set forth as Appendix E in the second report of 1948 of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (document A/598). The following table summarizes the estimated liability of the United Nations for tax reimbursement in respect of salaries and emoluments paid to staff members in 1946, 1947 and 1948, together with the actual and estimated expenditures for tax reimbursement for each year:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>Total</u>
Estimated tax liability	\$350,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$ -	\$2,150,000.00
Expenditures for tax reimbursement	73,131.41	673,084.71	900,000.00*	500,000*	2,146,216.12

It will be seen from the above table that no estimate has been submitted

* Estimated
dd

/in the

A/638
Page 6

in the budget for 1949 to cover tax reimbursement on salaries and emoluments paid to staff members during 1949. The item of \$500,000 in the budget for 1949 relates solely to the estimated costs of liquidating obligations for tax reimbursement in respect of salaries and allowances paid in 1946, 1947 and 1948. Reimbursement of 1948 taxes cannot be completed until 1949 since final tax returns will not be filed in most instances until March 1949.

dd

/ANNEX A

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
1. That, regarding the
living adjustments in
except adjustments (or
excepted payments to
subject to the

ANNEX A

Draft resolution

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES:

1. That, beginning 1 January 1949, all salaries, wages and cost-of-living adjustments (or differentials) paid by the United Nations, except payments to consultants and temporary employees specifically exempted from the assessment in the terms of employment, shall be subject to an assessment at the rates and under the terms set forth below;
2. That all other payments to staff members shall be exempt from this assessment;
3. That salaries paid at a net rate shall be converted to a gross rate disregarding dependents and using the assessment rates in the following paragraph;
4. That the assessment shall be calculated according to the following rates:

On the first \$4,000 of assessable income	..	15	per cent
" " next \$2,000 " " " "	..	20	" "
" " " \$2,000 " " " "	..	25	" "
" " " \$2,000 " " " "	..	30	" "
" " " \$2,000 " " " "	..	35	" "
" " " \$3,000 " " " "	..	40	" "
On all remaining assessable income	..	50	" "

5. That the following credits for dependency shall be deductible from the assessment, if claimed in writing by a staff member and supported by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary-General:

- (a) A credit of \$200 for (1) a staff member who has dependent children and/or a dependent spouse, a dependent spouse being considered as one not regularly employed and who does not have an income from other sources in excess of \$600 a year, or (2) a staff member who contributes more than \$1,200 annually to dependent relatives;
- (b) A credit of \$100 for a staff member with a partially dependent spouse, a partially dependent spouse being defined as one who has an income from other sources of more than \$600 but less than \$1,200, or a staff member who contributes more than \$600 annually but less than \$1,200 to the support of dependent relatives;
- (c) The maximum credit which will be granted for dependency will be \$200 per annum;

/6. That

dd

6. That the contributions by the staff member and the United Nations to the Staff Pension Scheme or the Provident Fund shall continue to be made at the net salary rates in existence for each grade and step before conversion to gross rates provided in paragraph 3 above;
7. That the amount of the assessment shall be calculated according to the income paid for each salary period with no refunds for partial year employment and no year-end adjustments because of increases or decreases in assessable income during the year;
8. That all funds collected under this assessment be treated as casual revenue to the United Nations;
9. That Members which have not acceded to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities are requested to take the necessary legislative action to do so in order to exempt their nationals employed by the United Nations from national income taxation;
10. That, pending granting tax exemption, Members are requested to grant relief from double taxation under this plan to their nationals employed by the United Nations;
11. That, in order to achieve equality among staff members, the Secretary-General is authorized to reimburse staff members for national taxes paid on salaries and allowances received from the United Nations during the year 1949 and to withdraw funds from the Working Capital Fund up to a maximum of \$400,000* during 1949 if the need arises.

Detailed exposition of draft resolution

In document A/396, the Advisory Committee made the following suggestions for the guidance of the Secretary-General in preparing the staff assessment plan:

- "(a) Internal taxation should apply only to salaries and cost-of-living allowance (if any) and to any pensionable allowances which may be in payment. It should not apply to allowances which are intended to compensate for specific expenses - for example, travel expenses, installation grants or allowances.
- (b) A simple scheme of personal exemptions (for example, for dependents) should be evolved, but no other exemptions should be allowed.
- (c) The scale of taxation should be graduated so that its incidence would weigh more heavily on the higher than the lower salary levels.

* An additional \$500,000 might be required in 1950 to complete obligations through 1949.

/(d) Tax

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(d) Tax rates should be determined by specific resolution of the General Assembly.

(e) Revenue derived from the tax scheme should be applied as an appropriation-in-aid of the budget."

Suggestion (e) "Internal taxation should apply only to salaries and cost of living allowance (if any) and to any pensionable allowances which may be in payment . . ."

Since no pensionable allowances are paid by the United Nations, the draft resolution relates only to base salaries and the cost of living allowance. The present rates of pay for all staff members, except hourly paid staff at headquarters, have been reduced by an amount roughly equivalent to the income tax which was paid by United States citizens without dependents in 1946. For example, when the Fifth Committee at the first part of the first session of the General Assembly considered the question of salaries and allowances, it had before it a paper prepared by the Advisory Group of Experts containing proposals for the basic salaries and representation allowances for the posts of Assistant Secretary-General and Director. These proposals were as follows:

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Salary, Gross</u>	<u>Salary, Net</u>	<u>Allowances</u>
Assistant Secretary-General	\$20,000	\$13,800	\$11,500
Director	\$15,000	\$11,170	\$ 7,000

The proposals of the Advisory Group of Experts were submitted to a sub-committee of the Fifth Committee on 21 January 1946 and, on 22 January 1946, the sub-committee proposed to the Fifth Committee the following recommendations:

"1. An Assistant Secretary-General should receive a net salary of \$13,000 together with an allowance of \$7,500 to \$11,500 at the Secretary-General's discretion.

"2. A top-ranking director should receive a net salary of \$11,000 together with an allowance of \$3,000 to \$6,000 at the Secretary-General's discretion."

On being put to a vote, the sub-committee's recommendations were approved unanimously, three representatives abstaining.

Further, during the first part of its first session the General Assembly adopted the Staff Regulations, regulation 16 of which provides:

"Pending the adoption of a permanent classification plan, the salaries of the members of the staff other than Assistant Secretaries-General and Directors shall be determined by the Secretary-General within a range between the salary adopted by the General Assembly for the post of Director and the best salaries and wages paid for stenographic, clerical and manual work at the seat of the United Nations."

/In accordance

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In accordance with this regulation, the Secretary-General, on the basis of a factual survey of the New York area, ascertained the best salaries and wages paid for stenographic, clerical and manual work at the seat of the United Nations and reduced these salaries and wages by an amount roughly equivalent to the United States income tax paid on such salaries by citizens without dependents. Having thus determined the lower end of the salary scale, the Secretary-General established a range of salaries for other staff members up to the salary adopted by the General Assembly for the post of Director. It will be seen that, by this process, all net salaries paid by the United Nations have been reduced from gross to net by an amount roughly equivalent to the United States income taxes on such salaries in 1946. Consequently within the range of salaries originally approved by the General Assembly, all staff members have in fact received no larger net income than if the General Assembly had originally adopted gross salaries subject to an assessment by the United Nations. Having gone through this process of reducing salaries by an estimated amount of taxes which might have been levied, it is now necessary, if the same level of salaries originally approved by the General Assembly is to be observed, to increase the present net salaries by an amount equivalent to the estimated assessment to be levied on these salaries by the United Nations. Accordingly, paragraph 3 of the draft resolution provides that all salaries and cost-of-living allowances or differentials now paid by the United Nations on a net basis shall be converted to a gross basis on the assumption that staff members are without dependents. The effect of this provision will be that the gross rates for personnel of the United Nations at the upper end of the salary scale will be equivalent to the gross rates originally proposed by the Advisory Group of Experts, namely, top-ranking Director at \$15,000 and Assistant Secretary-General at \$20,000, while the gross rates at the lower end of the scale will be roughly equivalent to the gross rates of the best salaries and wages paid for stenographic, clerical and manual work at the seat of the United Nations in May 1946. The effect of this provision will be to increase the gross amount of the budget by approximately \$2,750,000, which will be offset by casual revenue of approximately \$2,750,000.

The cost-of-living allowance at headquarters, which now differentiates between staff members with and without dependents, will, under this provision, become a flat amount which will be paid to all eligible staff members without regard to their dependency status. The differentials in net income between staff members with and without dependents previously reflected in the cost-of-living allowance will now be reflected by a scheme of personal exemptions from tax based on dependency which will be discussed below.

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In areas away from the headquarters where cost-of-living differences are met by a plus or minus differential in the base salary, the differential will continue to be observed. The gross salary rates will be subject to the same differentials and the assessable income received by a staff member will be the net amount after the differential rate, either plus or minus as compared with Headquarters, has been applied.

The Advisory Committee had suggested that the United Nations assessment should not apply to allowances which are intended to compensate for specific expenses. Therefore, it is proposed that all allowances, including the representation allowance and excepting only the cost-of-living allowance, will not be subject to the assessment plan.

Suggestion (b) "A simple scheme of personal exemptions (for example, for dependents) should be evolved, but no other exemptions should be allowed."

The draft resolution provides for a dependency credit under certain circumstances. This dependency credit might be broken into three general categories:

1. The head of a family would be entitled to a credit of \$200;
2. A staff member with partial dependency, a credit of \$100, and
3. A staff member without major dependents, no exemption.

The provision of a credit against the assessment for dependency rather than a deduction in assessable income by reason of a dependency was adopted so that the amount for such dependency would be the same for all staff members regardless of income. If, on the other hand, a deduction from assessable income were used, the effect would be to give staff members with higher salaries a larger credit for dependents than lower paid staff by reason of the higher tax rates in the upper brackets. No dependency has been made for children as distinct from the head of a family, in view of the fact that the United Nations has provided for a children's allowance. Suggestion (c) "The scale of taxation should be graduated so that its incidence would weigh more heavily on the higher than the lower salary levels."

It will be apparent from the assessment rates provided that the scale has been graduated so that its incidence would weigh more heavily on the higher rather than the lower salary levels. Under this scheme of assessment, a staff member receiving a gross salary of \$15,000 will pay an assessment to the United Nations larger by \$500 if he is single and by \$1,200 if he is married than would a United States citizen receiving the same gross salary. The amount of the increase of the United Nations assessment over current United States tax rates diminishes until in the lower salary brackets there is no appreciable difference. The proposed assessment rates are somewhat lower than the present income tax rates in

/Canada

Canada and are substantially below the current income tax rates in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, with which countries direct comparisons have been made.

Suggestion (d) "Tax rates should be determined by specific resolution of the General Assembly."

This proposal is incorporated in the draft resolution.

Suggestion (e) "Revenue derived from the tax scheme should be applied as an appropriation-in-aid of the budget."

This provision has been incorporated in the draft resolution in the provision whereby receipts from the staff assessment plan will be treated as casual revenue.

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MIGRATION

The American Federation of Labor on June 30, 1947 wrote to the Secretary-General requesting that the problem of protection of migrant and immigrant labor be included on the agenda of the next session of the Economic and Social Council. This request is included on the agenda of the present session.

Political and Economic Planning, an independent British research organization, reported on July 9, 1947 that 600,000 Britons have definite plans to migrate, and it warned that the figure may reach 1,000,000. The organization states that if this migration occurs, in view of Great Britain's manpower shortages, it will be necessary to replace the migrants with imported labor. (Press report)

On April 9, 1947 a statement was issued in London which revealed that 300,000 Britons have applied to emigrate to the Dominions alone. (Facts on File-Index of World Events)

On June 22, 1947 the Ontario Planning Ministry revealed that 7,000 farm workers would be brought to Canada by air from Europe. The migration will begin in August and continue through October. (Facts on File-Index of World Events)

On July 1, 1947 the Australian Immigration Minister announced in London that Australia was prepared to assist 400,000 Britons to emigrate to Australia during the next several years. (Facts on File-Index of World Events)

Reports from Buenos Aires indicate that the first group of Italian immigrants arriving in Argentina were "almost exclusively" professional men who had been "captiously" classified as farmers, electricians or skilled aviation workers. The suggestion is made that in the future the Italian Government take definite precautions to assure the proper occupational classifications of immigrants before permitting them to emigrate. (Press report)

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES DIVISION

The Inter-Divisional Committee on Migration met on June 27, 1947. Copies of the minutes have already been distributed.

The International Labour Office has been requested to submit a report of its recent activities in the field of migration. The report will be incorporated into the statement regarding the activities of specialized agencies presently being prepared for the Social Commission.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office to the Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference has been received. The report has been made the subject of a statement to the Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Social Affairs.

REFUGEES

On January 28, 1947 it was reported that the British Labour Ministry and the Trades Union Congress had agreed to admit 500,000 displaced persons to relieve Great Britain's manpower shortages. (Facts on File-Index of World Events)

On June 27, 1947 the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in convention in New York endorsed the Stratton Bill to admit 400,000 displaced persons to the United States. This action reversed a vote against endorsing the bill which was cast on June 25. (Press report)

On July 7, 1947 the President of the United States requested the American Congress to expedite passage of legislation to admit a "substantial number" of Europe's displaced persons as immigrants. (Press report)

IMMIGRATION TRENDS AND REPORTS

1. A Netherlands-Australian Agreement which was concluded immediately prior to the beginning of World War II and provided for the migration of farmers' sons to Australia has been revived and is reported under revision to permit the migration of as many settlers from the Netherlands as can find shipping accommodations. (Press report)
2. Argentina has established a Five-Year Plan for the encouragement of migration to that country. Combining the possibilities of immigration settlement and increase of population by the admission of immigrants who can be readily assimilated, the Plan provides for the admission of 50,000 immigrants yearly. The immigrants must be morally and spiritually satisfactory to the admitting authorities and preference is given to agricultural workers, fishermen, industrial technicians and specialized workers. To give effect to the Five-Year Plan, Argentina has established an Argentine delegation in Europe for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the recruitment, selection and emigration of workers. (Argentine Ministry of External Affairs and Boletín Oficial, Argentina)
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador has circularized the country's consuls abroad regarding immigration possibilities in Ecuador. Pointing out that since Ecuador is essentially an agricultural country, immigrants must be selected in accordance with the contributions they can make to agriculture. In addition to selling land at a very moderate price to migrants, Ecuador is also exempting from import taxes the tools and agricultural machinery which the migrants may bring with them. (Ecuador Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
4. Representatives of the United States and Mexico report that over 100,000 Mexican workers are illegally in the United States. To stop illegal migration, both governments have recommended increased border vigilance to halt illegal departure from Mexico, that only those persons holding valid passports and visas be admitted to the United States, that the United States authorities consider the possibility of sanctions against employers who give employment to illegal migrants, and that those workers found to be illegally in the United States be given work contracts so that their immigration status may be established and they may be assured of adequate pay for their work. (Press report)
5. The free and assisted passage program for British subjects wishing to settle in Australia began on March 31, 1947. The program was able to start because of improved shipping prospects although the number of migrants able to obtain passage during 1947 will be very limited. (Press report)
6. Total immigration to Canada during 1946 was reported as 71,719 persons. (House of Commons Debates)
7. The agreement between France and Italy providing for the recruitment in 1947 of 200,000 Italian industrial and agricultural workers desiring to migrate to France attempts to resolve problems which often arise when employment contracts are signed by migrants. If workers sign contracts prior to their departure, difficulties may arise when they meet their employers. Regardless of the amount of detailed information which may be provided regarding conditions and terms of employment, there is often uncertainty concerning the suitability of work and subsequent relationships between workers and employers. If contracts are not signed until arrival in the country of immigration, the workers have no guarantees and due to changed conditions may find themselves without employment or means of support upon their arrival. The Franco-Italian Agreement attempts to resolve these difficulties by providing the emigrating
.... workers with

workers with a schedule, printed in French and Italian, of the trades and jobs available in Italy, the location of employment, wage scales, living conditions, and a model contract of employment. The contracts proper are signed in France and specify the occupations, wages, living and housing conditions of the workers concerned. This procedure assures the migrants full employment information and protection against refusals of employment upon arrival in France. (International Labour Review)

8. The British Ministry of Labour and National Service has recruited approximately 1,000 women of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian origin from the British Zone of occupied Germany for domestic employment in British sanatoria and tuberculosis hospitals. They were recruited on the basis that their wages and conditions of employment would not be less favorable than those of British workers similarly employed. (Ministry of Labour Gazette)
9. A committee appointed by the New Zealand House of Representatives to study ways and means of increasing the population of the Dominion recently reported that there is little opportunity for immigration for agricultural employment but that migration of men capable of working in coal mines, and the lumber and logging industry should be encouraged. The report also approves efforts to arrange for the immigration of hospital workers, nurses and domestic servants. (International Labour Review)
10. The United States Department of State, in reviewing migration movements between Canada and the United States, reports that although there has always been a certain amount of migratory labor moving between the two countries, it was not until general manpower shortages developed during the war that the migration was regularized and directed. It reports that Canadian labor has been brought into the United States for employment as grain workers, potato and tomato pickers, dairy farm hands, lumbermen and cannery workers. (Department of State Bulletin)
11. Before the United Kingdom concluded bilateral arrangements for the migration of 800 skilled and 2,000 semi-skilled and unskilled Italian workers for employment in British iron foundries, the appropriate trade unions were consulted and an agreement setting forth the conditions of employment for the Italian workers was executed. The agreement provided, among other things, that the Italian immigrants are to be employed at recognized wage scales and under full trade union conditions, that they are to become temporary members of the appropriate trade unions and pay the required contributions, that they are to be returned to their homeland when British labour becomes available for employment in the iron foundries, and that they are not to be employed in any individual foundry without the mutual consent of management and labor. The Ministry of Labour and Nations Service also required the Italian migrants to pay income taxes and make contributions to the health and unemployment insurance funds. (Ministry of Labour Gazette)
12. The United States Department of State has established a Policy Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which will prepare recommendations on United States policy concerning nationality and admission of aliens. (Department of State Bulletin)
13. The recent session of the United States Congress approved legislation continuing the migration through 1947 of West Indians and Mexicans to the United States to relieve labour shortages in agriculture. (Press report)
14. The Canadian Government reports that arrangements have been completed to bring an additional 1,100 Polish veterans to Canada for work on farms. This number is in addition to the 2,900 admitted last year. The veterans are placed with farmers requesting their assignment and who are agreeable to signing work agreements with them. (Canadian Labour Gazette)

15. On May 1,

15. On May 1, 1947 Prime Minister McKenzie King stated before the Canadian House of Commons that it was his Government's policy to continue to encourage immigration and to "ensure the careful selection and permanent settlement of such numbers of migrants as can advantageously be absorbed in our national economy." (International Labour Review)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

1. The Governing Body of the International Labour Organization, at its 101st Session, accepted the invitations of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa to send a technical mission for the purpose of studying the question of migratory labour in the Belgium Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa. (International Labour Review)

REFUGEES

1. The British Minister of Labour on February 20, 1947 stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question concerning arrangements for the admission of displaced persons into the United Kingdom, that the Department of Labour had been authorized to admit persons without delay if employment was available for which they were suited. (Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons)
2. On May 1, 1947 the five-day week and other benefits became effective in British coal mines. In return for the new benefits, the miners agreed to support the recruitment of additional workers for the industry, including the introduction of displaced persons and Polish miners. (Canadian Labour Gazette)
3. The Australian Government reports that of the approximately 34,500 persons entering Australia in 1946, only 700 were refugees. (Press report)
4. Australia has signed an agreement with the International Refugee Organization covering the migration to Australia of 4,000 displaced persons during the balance of 1947. The agreement, applying only to Europeans, permits the dependents of the immigrants to follow them to Australia within three months. (Press report)
5. On July 10, 1947 the Canadian Government reported that Canadian industry had submitted 24 requests for permission to employ 5,400 European displaced persons. At the same time it was announced that the displaced persons quota of 5,000 per year had been increased to 10,000. (Facts on File Weekly News Digest)
6. In the Economic Survey issued by the Government of the United Kingdom in February, 1947 the following statement is made regarding the recruitment of displaced persons on the Continent: "The Government is prepared to ensure that foreign labour will not be introduced into specific employment while British Labour is available. The recruitment of displaced persons for industrial employment is obviously limited by their suitability for work of the kind for which British workers are not available, by their ignorance of the English language and above all by the serious difficulty of finding accommodation for them, particularly if they are accompanied by dependents."
7. The Colombian Agricultural Society will bring 150 displaced Lithuanian families to Colombia for resettlement on farms. (Press report)
8. The Canadian Government reports that it plans to import 571 displaced European males for contract employment on sugar beet farms. (Canadian Labour Gazette)

IMMIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

1. The Government of El Salvador has concluded agreements with Guatemala and Costa Rica regarding the reciprocal migration of their nationals. (Press report).
2. The French Government, in reporting to the Secretary-General stated that in Morocco "contracts of employment, visased by the Administration, are a prerequisite for immigration". (Press Report)
3. In view of the labour shortages in Great Britain, the Executive Committee of the British Liberal Party recently included, as part of a "Statement of Liberal Policy", a recommendation that the employment of foreign workers in mining, housing, agriculture and industry should generally be facilitated. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives).
4. The Australian Minister of Information and Immigration, in an interview with the New York press, described the employment opportunities awaiting former members of the American armed forces who may wish to migrate to Australia for resettlement. He declared that he was prepared to invite one million of them to his country, stating that jobs for women were available in textile and woolen mills, in the field of nursing, farming and domestic service, while many openings in industrial plants existed for men. He also stated that he hoped to break the transportation bottleneck between the United States, Great Britain and Europe and Australia by securing the Aquitania and an aircraft carrier to transport large numbers of immigrants. (Press report)
5. The Lancashire, England area council of the National Union of Mineworkers has agreed to the employment of Polish workers when British workers are unavailable. (Press report)
6. Winston Churchill, in a recent address, stated that he was shocked to learn that while Europe was being scoured for 20,000 or 30,000 workers to supplement Great Britain's labour force, more than 500,000 Britons wished to emigrate to the Dominions and several hundred thousand others to the United States and South America. (Press report)
7. The French Government reports that the immigration of workers from France to Tunisia is unrestricted. However, the immigration of foreign workers to Tunisia is dependent upon a standard work contract visased by appropriate officials. (Report on Non-Self-Governing Territories)
8. The Belgium Government reports that aliens desiring to settle in Belgium must, before arrival in the country, obtain a settlement visa which is issued by Belgium diplomatic or consular authorities abroad. Within 48 hours after arrival in Belgium aliens planning to settle in the country must register with the communal administration in their new place of residence. (Report on Non-Self-Governing Territories)
9. A private agency is sending a survey group to Surinam, Dutch Guiana, to select a suitable uninhabited site for colonization by 30,000 European Jews. It is estimated that it will take four to five years to accomplish the colonization. (Press report)

/.....10. United

10. United States authorities in Bremen have disclosed that 15,648 emigrants and 4,856 repatriates have left Germany for the United States since July 1946. (Facts on File-Weekly News Digest)
11. Great Britain has signed an agreement to accept as immigrant workers from the American zone of Germany 20,000 women. They will be recruited for employment in textile industries, hospitals, laundries and as domestic and agricultural workers. (Press report)
12. The Field Directors of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society recently adopted the following proposals at a Paris conference: (1) that there be a distinction established between normal immigration and displaced persons absorption, (2) that the United Nations supervise the recruitment of labour by various countries in displaced persons camps in order to assist unskilled persons get resettled along with skilled workers, (3) that loans for housing projects be granted to eliminate the housing shortage argument against immigration, and (4) that red tape be eliminated in the procurement of necessary migration documents. (Press report)
13. Great Britain and Australia have entered a "free assistance and passage agreement" whereby they will share equally in subsidizing migration of Englishmen to the Commonwealth. Under the agreement adults will receive £10 from each Government. Of the 400,000 Britons who wish to go to Australia, it is hoped to move 6,000 under the subsidy program this year. American war veterans may also participate in the program and they will receive a grant of \$160 to apply to the cost of their passage. Approximately 950 Americans have already applied for assistance and the first contingent of 32 immigrants is expected to sail for Australia from San Francisco about September 2, 1947. (Press report)

INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

1. The United States Bureau of the Census reports that since 1940 there has been a vast internal migration of the American population to the West Coast. Between 1940 and 1946 the population of the states of California, Oregon and Washington increased 33.9 per cent. Although the excess of births over deaths throughout the nation during the same period was about 9,160,000, seventeen states lost civilian population, largely because of the heavy volume of the westward interstate migration. In twelve other states, the natural increase of population exceeded the net migration by only a very small margin. Part of the vast movement can be attributed to the wartime trend away from the farms to industrial areas, and especially toward the growing industries of the Far West. (Press report)
2. That the filing of claims for unemployment benefits reflects the migration of workers in the United States is illustrated by the fact that during March 1947, 42,208 workers filed their first (initial) claims for unemployment benefits in a state other than the one in which they had previously been employed and against which they qualified for benefits; likewise, during the same month 347,597 workers filed continuing claims for benefits under the same circumstances. (Employment Security Activities issued by the United States Federal Security Agency)

/....3. Approximately

3. Approximately 10,000,000 acres of land located in former Polish territories and previously in German possession have been subjected to land reform and 121,212 farms have been given to repatriated workers. In addition, 162,957 farms have been given to resettled farmers from overpopulated areas in Central Poland. (Poland of To-day, August 1947)
4. Puerto Ricans are migrating to the United States at a rate of well over 2,000 a month. The majority are settling in New York. As a result of the unorganized migration, to assist city officials in resolving the many problems attendant thereto and to secure their effective assimilation into the community, the Governor of Puerto Rico has requested Columbia University to conduct a survey of the problems created by the presence of large numbers of Puerto Ricans in New York in order that an intelligent solution may be found. (Press reports)

REFUGEES

1. In an effort to obtain additional manpower the French Government has concluded an agreement with officials of the British zone of Germany which enables France to recruit 14,000 displaced persons for work in France. Those workers volunteering for such employment and who are selected will receive full social insurance and be permitted to take their families with them. It is reported that this agreement will be followed by another under the terms of which the French will seek to recruit 18,000 displaced persons to settle in Morocco and Tunisia. In this latter program the French Ministry of Labour is reported to be seeking specialized workers rather than unskilled labour. (Press report)
2. On August 19, 1947, the President of the United States, further emphasizing the critical problems of displaced persons relieved the present Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of his responsibilities and transferred him to the Department of State appointing him to the position of special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas. In this new capacity he becomes responsible for all phases of the displaced persons and European war refugee problems. (Press report)
3. Approximately 10,000 displaced persons in the American zone of Germany will be moved to Canada for employment in lumber and textile mills. (Press report)
4. The Director of overseas activities for the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society reports that the Australian Government has requested that organizations refrain from sending Jewish refugees to Australia on ships flying American, British or Panamanian flags. This action adds to earlier difficulties which have occurred as a result of Australian action restricting the Jewish quota on British ships, or ships leaving British ports, to 25 per cent of total passenger capacity. As a result of these restrictions many refugees already possessing valid permits and visas, and with relatives in Australia ready to receive them, have been stranded because of the lack of transportation facilities. (Press report)

/...5. The Australian

5. The Australian Minister of Information and Immigration has announced plans for organized migration from Europe to fill Australia's population gaps. He reported that an agreement had been entered into with the International Refugee Organization whereby the Organization will send 12,000 displaced persons from Germany to Australia yearly for as long as refugees willing to make the journey remain available. He also predicted that in addition, 36,000 Britons would move from England to the Commonwealth during the next three years. (Press report)
6. The Director of Community Relations of the United Service for New Americans reports that the city of San Francisco, California has become "the new port of hope" for considerable numbers of European refugees who spent the war years in Shanghai. The refugees are eligible for American citizenship since they are entering the United States under the quota system and they are resettled in various parts of the country. Several thousands of other migrants have passed through San Francisco en route to resettlement in other countries, particularly Latin America. (Press report)
7. A proposal has been made to United States authorities that the government owned Goddy Village, situated near Eastport, Maine, be made available for use as a centre where 2,000 European displaced persons could receive industrial training and be prepared for resettlement in South America. Preliminary plans call for the temporary admission to the United States of Greek, Czech and Jewish immigrants for a period of six to nine months for training, and upon completion of their training they will be transported to Argentina, Uruguay or Brazil for permanent settlement. Although the plan has not received final approval, it has been favourably received by high ranking officials. (Press reports)
8. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society reports that it assisted 6,851 Jewish refugees and displaced persons to emigrate from European nations other than Germany during the first four months of 1947. The majority of such refugees came from Italy and France and settled in the United States, Palestine, South America and Australia. In addition it aided 2,375 refugees from Germany and Austria in migrating to the United States and other nations during the first six months of 1947. (Press report)
9. More than 1,600 Albanian political refugees are reported to have received offers of residence in Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and Turkey. (Press report)
10. The Austrian Government has agreed to provide quarters within the American zone of Germany for 3,000 refugee Jews, chiefly from Rumania and Bulgaria, if Russian permission can be obtained. In the past Russia has interpreted Allied regulations as barring the passage of displaced persons from one zone to another except as part of a repatriation action. (Press report)
11. The American Commander in the American zone of Germany reports that he has been ordered to return thousands of Germans who have fled from the Russian zone. United States sources state that very few of these refugees are genuine political refugees. (Facts on File-Weekly News Digest)

/...12. The total

12. The total number of displaced persons in the American zone of Germany has been reduced from approximately 3,000,000 at the war's end to 513,898 on July 15, 1947. Since the end of the war 2,508,863 displaced persons have been repatriated and 39,650 have been resettled. (Press report)
13. The recent study Refugees in America reveals that the 6,000 refugees from Nazi persecution who entered Canada had established, during the period 1939 to 1942, 130 industries which were capitalized at \$39,218,322; employed 9,530 workers, and produced goods valued at \$42,555,008. (Refugees in America by Maurice R. Davis, Harper & Brothers, 1947)
14. A group of American business men, upon completing a study of displaced persons' camps in Europe, reported that while they were impressed with the efficiency and humane handling of displaced persons' affairs, everything possible should be done to remove the people from the camps and into gainful employment in countries willing to accept them. (Press report)
15. Plans have been completed for the sale in the United States of about \$4,000,000 worth of Nazi loot, comprising precious gems, rugs, antiques, etc. The proceeds of the sale, which is being undertaken under the terms of the Paris Agreement of 1946, will be used to aid (1) refugees from Germany and Austria who require assistance and cannot be returned to those countries; (2) German and Austrian nationals who on the grounds of humanity should be assisted to emigrate and (3) nationals of countries which were occupied by the Nazis and who cannot be repatriated. (Press report)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. On June 30, 1947, the American Federation of Labour proposed that an item dealing with the protection of Migrant and Immigrant labour be included on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Economic and Social Council. The Council considered the proposal at its sessions on August 12 and 13, 1947. In addressing the Council the American Federation of Labour representative stated that migrants are "...fellow human beings who need our assistance. They must be guaranteed equality of treatment, the benefit of social legislation, adequate housing and schooling conditions and international supervision by organs of the International Labour Organization". Norway and the United Kingdom proposed a resolution which was subsequently amended by the delegates from Czechoslovakia and the United States. The resolution as finally adopted is as follows:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the item regarding the Protection of Migrant and Immigrant Labour placed on its Agenda at the request of the American Federation of Labour, and the Memorandum submitted by the Federation.

NOTING also that the International Labour Organization is now considering the revision of its existing Convention and Recommendations on migration.

RESOLVES to transmit this Memorandum to the International Labour Organization as the competent Specialized Agency concerned, and in view of the urgency of the problem,

REQUESTS the International Labour Organization actively to pursue their consideration of the subject and to inform the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible of the progress which is made.

CALLS attention of the Social and Population Commissions to this Memorandum in their consideration of the problems assigned to them by the Council by its Resolution 42 (IV) on Migration of 29 March 1947.

Verbatim reports E/P.V.113, E/P.V.114, August 12 and 13 1947)

DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

16 September 1947

TO:

From: Migration Service,
Social Activities Division.

There follows the fourth summary statement on recent developments in the field of migration.

IMMIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

I. Australia

1. The International Refugee Organization recently announced that Australia has agreed to accept 4,000 displaced persons during the remainder of 1947, and a thousand monthly thereafter. (Press report)
2. The Australian Minister of Information and Immigration, in inviting 1,000,000 Americans to migrate to Australia, stated that his country seeks immigrants who are more than 50 per cent of European origin. The American National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed a protest with United States Secretary of State Marshall terming the Australian policy an "insult to a large segment of our nation's population". In replying to the criticism, the Australian Consul-General in New York stated that Australian immigration policy is "encouraged immigration" and subsidized by the Commonwealth and is not intended to offend any race, creed or color; however it was expected that immigrants would "comply with certain standards." (Press report)
3. The Australian Minister of Information and Immigration has stated that approximately 7,000 applicants for passage to Australia have been received from persons wishing to emigrate to Australia. The Minister stated that he is negotiating with the United States Maritime Commission and shipping companies in an attempt to secure transportation for those wishing to emigrate. The first group of 44 Americans accepting resettlement under the program sailed on September 5, 1947. Most of the Americans applying for admission to Australia are former American servicemen married to Australian girls. (Press reports)

II. Belgium

1. Labor organizations in Belgium are urging that housing and recreational facilities for foreign workers employed in mines and for their families be improved or foreign workers will drift to other employment. (Labor Abroad: Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, June 1947)
2. During the week ended April 24, 1947 approximately 27,000 foreign workers were reported to be employed in the Belgian coal mines. By the end of May the Belgian Government had hoped to recruit 14,000 additional displaced persons from the American and British zones of Germany. (Labor Abroad: Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, June 1947)
3. Belgium has begun the resettlement of displaced families, which will eventually total 30,000 to 35,000 individuals. (Press report)

III. Canada

1. The following summary indicates the extent of recent immigration to Canada.
(a) 5,000 former Polish soldiers are employed at farm work throughout the

..... country

country and at logging operations during winter months; (b) considerable numbers of relatives of persons already in Canada and who were in displaced persons camps; (c) 5,000 Netherlands farmers and their families who were selected with a view to developing certain types of agriculture; (d) 10,000 persons from displaced persons' camps, with preference being given to men capable of working in logging camps and heavy industries; of these numbers 1,500 have already arrived and are employed and they will be followed by 2,000 needle workers and 1,500 domestic workers; (e) orphaned children who are also being brought to Canada by organizations which remain responsible for them. (Press report)

2. The Canadian Government has sent immigration officers to Europe to arrange for the early admission of several thousand refugees. The persons so admitted will be included as part of the quota Canada established as her share in meeting the general problems of resettling refugees and displaced persons. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)
3. The Canadian Senate has authorized its standing Committee on Immigration and Labour to study (a) the desirability of admitting immigrants to Canada, (b) the type of immigrants which should be preferred, (c) the availability of such immigrants for admission, (d) the facilities, resources and capacity of Canada to absorb, employ and maintain such immigrants, and (e) the appropriate terms and conditions of such admission, (Canadian Labour Gazette, June 1947)
4. The Canadian Premier recently stated in the House of Commons that the Canadian Government, because of transportation limitations, had decided that emphasis at present could be upon the admission of Europeans who were relatives of persons already in Canada and upon assisting in the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)
5. The Canadian National Employment Service has undertaken a campaign to dissuade young Canadians from emigrating to other parts of the world. The Service is making special efforts to develop attractive job opportunities for young Canadians. In addition it is communicating with Canadians attending college in the United States and abroad informing them about employment opportunities in Canada and suggesting that they consider employment in Canada rather than abroad. (Canadian Labour Gazette, June 1947)
6. The Director of Research and Statistics of the Canadian Department of Labour has stated that the fields of labor shortage in which immigrants could be absorbed during the next two years are:

Men

Agriculture 2,000
Logging 5 to 6,000
Mining 2,300 to 2,400
Construction 600
Unskilled Labor 5,000

Women

Service Work 10 to 12,000
Manufacturing 10 to 16,000

(Canadian Labour Gazette, June 1947)

7. On June 9, 1947 the Acting Minister in charge of Immigration announced that Canada had agreed to take, as an "initial contribution", 5,000 displaced persons from Europe. Priority is to be given to single persons and to those capable of being readily absorbed into Canada's industrial life, although they will not be required to be relatives of Canadian residents. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)

8. On June 20, 1947 the Premier of Ontario, Canada, announced that over 7,000 persons would be flown from the United Kingdom to Ontario during the last five months of 1947. To break the transportation bottleneck the Ontario Government has completed arrangements with Trans-Ocean Air Lines to transport the immigrants at their own individual expense. The immigrants will be selected by Ontario Government representatives to assure that farming, lumbering and mining industries will receive trained labor. On August 28, 1947 the first contingent of approximately 7,000 workers from the United Kingdom arrived in the Canadian province of Ontario. The majority will be employed in agriculture although a considerable number will be assigned to employment in factories and on specialized jobs. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives; Press report)
9. The Canadian Government has established an Immigration-Labour Inter-Departmental Committee which will be responsible for the reception, distribution and placement of group labor admitted to Canada. (Canadian Labour Gazette, June 1947)
10. On August 9, 1947 the Canadian Labour and Immigration Department announced that 1,000 women from Germany would be admitted to Canada as domestic workers. On August 26, 1947 the International Refugee Organisation announced that a party of Canadian officials had arrived in Hanover, Germany, to select 1,000 women from among displaced persons, for domestic work in Canada. (Facts on File -- Weekly World News Digest; Press report)
11. Three Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers have sent representatives to Germany to prepare for the transfer of 1,400 displaced persons willing to accept employment in Ontario, Canada forests. On August 11, 1947 a group of 800 workers sailed from Bremerhaven, Germany to work in Ontario and Quebec, Canada logging industries. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives; Facts on File-- Weekly World News Digest)

IV. France

1. 1,245,478 foreign workers were employed in France in 1936. According to a February 1945 census this number had increased to approximately 1,410,000. Italians composed more than 25 per cent of the total and this number will increase under 1947 plans to import 200,000 Italian workers; Polish workers composed 25 per cent of the 920,000 foreign workers whose occupations were identifiable in the 1945 census; 35 per cent (mainly Italians, Spaniards, and Poles) were employed in agriculture; 35 per cent (mainly Italians, Spaniards, Poles and Belgians) were in manufacturing; 58 per cent were skilled workers; 11 per cent were manual laborers. (Labor Abroad: Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, June 1947)
2. A French mission has arrived in Germany to interview and select displaced persons for resettlement in France as coal miners. The mission is acting under instructions agreed to by the French Government and the International Refugee Organisation, and is prepared to recruit an unlimited number of male workers between the ages of 18 and 50 for employment in the French mines. Later volunteers will be recruited for employment in agriculture and for certain types of factory employment. (Press report)

V. Germany

1. The American Military Government in Germany has reported that approximately 10,500 persons have entered the United States zone from the Russian

... zone

zone during the months of July and August 1947. Nearly half of the number are reported to have been expelled from Czechoslovakia and transferred to the Soviet zone; another 3,000 were Germans who formerly resided in Pomerania, Silesia or East Prussia, now under Polish administration. (Press report)

VI. Italy

1. Despite the efforts of the Italian Government to encourage emigration, the total number of Italian emigrants in 1946, according to official records, did not exceed 25,000 (15,000 to Switzerland, 5,500 to Belgium, 1,500 to the United States and the balance distributed among several countries). Illegal emigration was probably large but no estimates have been made. On the basis of emigration agreements already concluded, France will admit 200,000 Italian immigrants in 1947, Argentina 60,000 annually for the next five years, Belgium up to 50,000, Czechoslovakia 5,000 farm laborers and Great Britain 2,000 metal workers. All of the agreements which have been negotiated to date call for mutual agreement on rates of pay, treatment of workers, remittances to families in Italy, protection of individual interests abroad, etc. (Labor Abroad: Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, August 1947).

VII. Latin America

1. Kingsley Davis, in his article "Future Migration Into Latin America", states that although Latin America is today that region best open to mass immigration, the area will be unable to attract mass migration from Europe. He states that the area is being settled rather "by the expansion of old settled areas than by the importation of aliens. The common belief in Latin America that the hinterlands can be settled by the simple process of bringing over masses of European immigrants and placing them on the land is a myth that never was strictly true for this region, and certainly is not true today." (Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, January 1947)

VIII. Netherlands

1. A Netherlands mission has arrived in Germany to recruit 5,500 men and 4,500 women for employment in varied occupations. Netherlands citizenship will be available to the immigrants after they have completed five years of residence. (Press report)

IX. Palestine

1. During the first seven months of 1947 the United Jewish Appeal spent \$39,855,756 for the rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees and for the over-all development of Palestine. The sum was spent primarily for relief and training, transportation and care of migrants upon arrival in Palestine, agricultural development, land purchases, colonization, maintenance and development of land previously acquired, stimulation of trade and industry, resettlement of ex-servicemen in agriculture and economic enterprises and grants to cultural and religious institutions. (Press report)
2. In appearing before the United Nations Special Subcommittee on Palestine, General Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, testified on August 14, 1947 that anti-semitism is growing and that more and more displaced persons wish to go to Palestine. (Facts on File-- Weekly World News Digest)

X. United States

1. On August 1, 1947, 26,857 Mexicans, 4,232 Jamaicans, 4,570 Bahamians, 2 British Hondurans, 377 Barbadians, 198 Newfoundlanders, and 25 Canadians were employed in agriculture in the United States. (United States Department of Agriculture)

2.. A move by

2. A move by the Mexican Government to recall farm laborers illegally in the United States is interpreted as Mexico's effort to fulfill the terms of an agreement whereby Mexican laborers coming to the United States must be employed under contracts, employed exclusively in agriculture and receive the prevailing wage rates. Mexican workers found working in the United States without contracts are required to return to Mexico and are permitted to reenter the United States only when they have secured employment contracts. (Press report)
3. Approximately 18,000 displaced persons have entered the United States since 1945. (Facts on File -- Weekly World News Digest)
4. The Chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons has stated that the displaced persons problem should top the foreign and domestic agenda when the United States Congress reconvenes on January 2, 1948. The Committee's Chairman further stated that "there can be no peace in the world until the displaced persons problem is settled and we can give our domestic economy a shot in the arm by integrating these valuable human beings into our agricultural and industrial pattern." (Press report)
5. The President of the United States has again stated his intention of renewing his appeal for passage of a measure to admit limited numbers of refugees to the United States. The President told a recent news conference that citizens of the United States should not object to admission of refugees or displaced persons as all Americans were descendants of displaced persons. (Press report)
6. The American Legion's Americanism Committee reiterated, at the recent convention, the American Legion's opposition to the Stratton Bill to admit 400,000 displaced persons and refugees to the United States above existing quotas. The Committee also expressed opposition to any other measures which would lower existing immigration restrictions in favor of such groups. (Press report)
7. Because of a lack of clothing and housing facilities the United States Military Government in Germany reports that it has been necessary to suspend the recruitment of Germans in the city of Berlin and throughout the British zone for employment in the Ruhr coal mines. Recruitment continues in the United States zone where 5,417 volunteers have already been assigned to employment in the mines. (Press report)
8. A number of United States Congressional committees will look into the problems of displaced persons and refugees at first hand during the next few months by inspecting displaced persons' camps in the British and American zones of Germany. (Press report)
9. The Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union recently approved a proposal to petition the United States Government to allow 10,000 displaced Europeans to enter the United States to fill the need for experienced manpower in the cloak and suit industry. The action was taken after study of a report submitted by the National Cloak and Suit Industry Recovery Board which indicated that a shortage of trained garment workers presently exists as the result of the recent retirement of many experienced tailors, and the fact that very few persons are in training for employment in the industry. Thousands of displaced persons in Europe are reported to be experienced in the various skills which comprise the industry because the apprentice system is still maintained there. (Press report)
10. The proposed project to convert "Quoddy Village" at Eastport, Maine, into a displaced persons' industrial training center has been delayed as a result of the United States War Assets Administration announcement that since the property was to be used for "essentially industrial rather than educational" purposes the project could not be ruled as eligible for so-called "public benefit allowances". Therefore it could not receive preferential consideration. (Press report)

11. 257 refugees

11. 257 refugees who were subjects of pre-war political and religious persecution in Central and Eastern Europe and have spent the war years in Shanghai, recently arrived in the United States. 27 were to continue on to Central and South American countries, while the remainder were to remain in the United States. All the refugees entered the United States under the established quotas for their respective homelands. (Press report)
12. During May 1947 the United States and Canada began the customary exchange of harvesting units between the Canadian prairie provinces and the grain growing states of the United States. The first units moved into the United States and returned to Canada about September 1 in order to work in the Canadian harvest. (Canadian Labour Gazette, June 1947)
13. Farm labor was again exchanged between the United States and Canada this summer. Experienced tobacco workers from Southern States went to Ontario and Quebec while Canadian potato and other crop harvesters were employed in States near the Canadian border. (Canadian Labour Gazette, June 1947).

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

1. The American Red Cross Society maintains at its national headquarters in Washington, D.C., an International Case Correspondence Unit which accepts and handles inquiries from persons in the United States about the location of civilians in foreign countries (except Germany), as well as inquiries forwarded by Red Cross societies in foreign countries about the location of civilians thought to be in the United States. The service usually rendered by the United includes assistance to alien dependents of United States servicemen and veterans awaiting transportation to the United States, obtaining welfare reports concerning foreign families of United States servicemen, giving information regarding immigration requirements, assisting to obtain documents when individuals have been unsuccessful in obtaining them through their own efforts, and handling inquiries about procedures for securing information on Axis prisoners-of-war and missing Axis and Allied servicemen. (American Red Cross Society Memorandum)

RECENT IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

I. Belgium

1. The Belgian Cabinet recently relaxed immigration rules to permit workers, other than coal miners, to enter the country. The Government has extended immigration classification to a limited number of workers who will be employed in the metal trades and quarries. (Press report)

II. Canada

1. The Canadian Government has issued instructions that its immigration regulations be interpreted broadly and be administered in such a way that British subjects from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia or South Africa and United States citizens would only be required to meet certain health and character requirements and demonstrate that they were not likely to become public charges, in order to gain admission to Canada. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)

III. Greece

1. On August 12, 1947 the Greek Cabinet rejected the passport application of 200 persons wishing to leave Greece. It also made all passports subject to approval by the Minister of Public Order. (Facts on File -- Weekly World News Digest)

.. IV. United

IV. United States

1. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service has acted to relax the rules governing the entrance of Chinese immigrants through the port of San Francisco, California, provided they are the wives and children of American servicemen. Honorably discharged servicemen are permitted to bring their wives and children into the United States but in the absence of birth and marriage records in China it has been difficult to determine the legality of the claims of the immigrants. Under the new regulations Immigration examiners question witnesses about the home life of the immigrants and if the examiners are satisfied as to the legality of the claims for admission, the immigrants are permitted to land immediately. (Press report)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. Among the resolutions adopted at the 58th Interparliamentary Conference called by the Interparliamentary Union and which met in Cairo from the 7th to 12th of April, 1947, was one in which the Conference expressed the hope that international conditions for facilitating the distribution of workers among countries would be created through the conclusion of conventions on settlement and immigration in order to guard against the dangers of unemployment and economic crisis which threatens the world after the establishment of peace. (Convention Proceedings)

2. The United Nations Social Commission at its recent meeting adopted the following Resolution on Migration:

THE SOCIAL COMMISSION,

TAKING NOTE of the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council of 29 March and 15 August 1947 on the subject of migration, and
HAVING CONSIDERED the progress made by the Secretariat in preparing the preliminary studies referred to in the resolution on 29 March 1947 (as indicated in paragraphs 56-66 of Document E/CN.5/24),

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General be requested to complete the preliminary studies referred to in time to permit the Social Commission to consider at its next session how it can best comply in the said resolution, and further

REPORTS to the Economic and Social Council, that it proposes, as requested in the resolution of 15 August 1947, to give attention to the memorandum of the American Federation of Labour on Migrant and Immigrant Labour of 30 June 1947 (Document E/454) when it considers the aforementioned studies by the Secretary-General.

5. In a recent statement the retiring Executive Director of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization expressed the belief that the resettlement of displaced persons could be accomplished within two years. One factor was the increasing desire of various countries to obtain large numbers of refugee families and that considerable numbers of displaced persons have been returning to their own countries. He pointed out that in June 1947 18,000 refugees returned to their former countries while another 18,000 had resettled abroad. (Press report)
4. The new Secretary-General of the International Refugee Organization has reported that in cooperation with various governments, the Organisation will resettle approximately 96,500 displaced persons during the next three months. He stated that if present rates of repatriation and resettlement continued, the problem of displaced persons would be liquidated within three years. (Press report)

INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

1. United States

1. The National Urban League has expressed concern over the breakdown and
... mechanisation

mechanization of Southern agriculture in the United States and the continued migration to the North and West of displaced negro workers. (Press report)

2. A survey of enlisted men made by the United States Army during the summer of 1944 showed that about 9 per cent of the men planned to migrate from their prewar States of residence. (United States Army Service Forces, Postwar Migration Plans of Soldiers)
3. Between March and November 1946 only 8 per cent of 2,320 United States veterans interviewed, reported that they had recently migrated (interstate and intrastate). (Monthly Labor Review, United States Department of Labor, July 1947)
4. Calling migrant workers in the United States "America's forgotten people of 1947," the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor, composed of representatives of various United States Government departments, in its report "Migrant Labor-- A Human Problem", recommends legislation which would (a) regulate the employment of migrant children and require their attendance at school; (b) point to the desirability of extending workmens' compensation laws to cover migrant workers; (c) propose greater safeguards in transporting workers; (d) recommend that minimum wage legislation be extended to migrants and that labor camps and private employment agencies be licensed and better regulated; (e) recommend removal or residence requirements so that migrants may receive health, educational, recreational and similar services available to other citizens; (f) recommend that all local labor supply be completely utilized and no foreign labor be employed until all local labor resources have been exhausted; (g) require that peak seasonal labor requirements be reduced by adjusting farm and industrial production schedules and programs wherever possible and that the mechanization of operations ordinarily performed by migrants be accelerated; (h) and for the remaining migrants the Committee suggests that the services of public employment offices be extended so that job information can be furnished at stations along the customary routes travelled by migrants in search of employment. (Migrant Labor -- A Human Problem)

BULLETIN No.5.DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

7 October, 1947.

To:

From: Migration Service,
Division of Social Activities.

There follows the fifth summary statement on recent developments in the field of migration.

EMIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTSI. Australia.

1. In view of the official statements made by the Australian Government regarding plans for increased immigration, an Australian Migration Voluntary Services Organization was organized in Sydney in July 1947. The Organization plans to promote co-operation between those agencies concerned directly or indirectly with matters relevant to the selection, reception, assimilation and after-care of migrants arriving in Australia. At its first meeting it was pointed out that since non-British migrants would be adjusting to a new environment, they would be required to make considerable economic social, political and intellectual adjustment and that the agencies serving within the Organization must adapt their activities to meeting the needs of the immigrants. (Press report).
2. On September 22, 1947 1,652 immigrants arrived in Australia, 52 immigrants from the United States arriving at Sydney and 1,600 Poles and Britons arriving at Fremantle from the United Kingdom. The great majority came under the Australian Government's free and assisted passage scheme. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.2, Section 1, item 5 and Bulletin No. 3, Section 1, item 13). (Press report).
3. Of the 300,000 Britons who are awaiting transportation to the Dominions, 200,000 wish to go to Australia. It is officially estimated, however, that only 6,000 of these will be able to obtain transportation this year, and about 12,000 next year. (See also Migration service Bulletin No.3, Section 1, item 6). (Press report).
4. During a recent visit to Western European countries, the Australian Minister of Information and Immigration emphasized that manual workers were needed in Australia, that British immigrants were particularly sought, and that Dutch authorities were eager to encourage immigration to Australia. He also stated that Scandinavian countries, which like Australia, were suffering from labour shortages, could not afford at this time to encourage immigration. (Keesings' Contemporary Archives).
5. The psychology department of the University of Melbourne, Australia is planning studies of the acculturation of recently immigrated Italians and Yugoslavs in Australia. (Journal of Social Issues, Winter 1947).
6. The Australian Minister of Information and Immigration announced in Sydney on September 15, 1947 that when the S.S. Aquitania is released from her present engagements in April 1948 there was a good chance of chartering her and an aircraft carrier to transport British ~~with~~ immigrants to Australia. The Minister said that "ultimately we shall get ships and houses. The question is how much we can do in the meantime because the housing situation in Australia is not as severe as it is in England or on the Continent.

Of 400,000

Of 400,000 people in Britain who have formally applied to come to Australia at least 20,000 have friends or relatives in Australia who are prepared to accommodate them in their own homes." (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.3, Section L, item 4 and Bulletin No.4, Section L, Item 2). (London Times, September 16, 1947).

7. Delegate Patrick Kennelly told the Australian Commonwealth of Labour Parties on September 8, 1947 that Australia "will never allow coloured peoples" into the country. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.4, Section I, Australia, item 2). (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest).

II. Belgium.

8. Mr. Herman Vos, Belgian representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has reported that foreign workers came voluntarily to Belgium and they receive slightly higher wages than Belgian workers. He also stated that they are free to return to their own countries whenever they so desired. (United Nations press report).

III. Bolivia

9. At the Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference which met in Geneva in June 1947, the Government Delegate from Bolivia stated that "the problem in Bolivia is not to place workers; we lack sufficient workers for our industries. We want immigrants and we would welcome them without discrimination as to race, although we wish to select them and to assign them to the industries in which they are most necessary." (Page 92 of the Provisional Record, Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference).

IV. Brazil.

10. Mr. A.A. da Silveira, Brazilian representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has stated that foreign workers in Brazil have the same legal and economic rights and guarantees as Brazilian nationals. (United Nations press report).
11. The Government of the State of Parana, Brazil has given free land and financial aid to immigrants willing to settle on the land. The Government has set aside 200,000 acres of its best land and has allocated 3,000,000 cruzados to finance the colonization. (Press report).
12. Several groups of displaced persons, who have been employed in mines and on farms in various States in Brazil, have reported that they have been the victims of unscrupulous employers who have profited from their ignorance of the local language and customs. They have stated that they are being employed under conditions and below the wages called for in their work contracts. Some of the immigrants have refused to continue working under such conditions and have been sent to Rio de Janeiro to await further action regarding their requests for re-assignment. (Press report).

V. Canada.

13. Canada admitted 21,413 immigrants (exclusive of displaced persons and Polish soldiers) during the first six months of 1947. This represented a 40% decline from 1946 admissions for the same period. Included in the group admitted were 13,068 (representing 47.5% of the total) immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and 4,515 from the United States. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest).
14. Mr. L.R. Beaudoin, Canadian representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has stated that all immigrants in Canada are assured the right to work at prevailing rates of wages and under existing labour regulations and that they were free to leave the country at any time. (United Nations press report).

15.

15. The Canadian Government announced, on August 3, 1947, that 850 displaced persons were expected to arrive in the Province of Ontario during the month of September. They are to be employed in agriculture. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest).
16. The London Illustrated recently carried the story of a Briton who emigrated to Canada in Ontario's 26 1/2 hour air-borne operation "New Horizon." In the story reference is made to the fact that at least a half million more Britons are thinking of migrating to Ontario. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.4, Section I, Canada, Item 8).
17. The first group of 39 Britons out of 7,000 who are expected to emigrate to Canada during the balance of 1947, arrived on August 3, 1947. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest).
18. In the article Forty Passengers for Toronto, Mollie Panter-Downes reports on the activities of the representatives of the Province of Ontario, Canada in recruiting, selecting and transporting British men and women to Ontario. The article points out that during the first six months of 1939 less than 2,000 Britons migrated to Canada, while during the same period of 1947 nearly 10,000 migrated. (New Yorker Magazine, September 20, 1947).
19. The Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour of the Canadian Senate, which was authorized to study the entire problem of immigration as it affects Canada submitted its report on July 10, 1947. The report was adopted by the Senate on July 14. The Committee summarized its eight point opinion in the following manner :
 - "(1) That there are within Canada natural resources sufficient for the support of a very much larger population than Canada now possesses, providing the resources are intelligently used for production, and not merely held.
 - "(2) Industrial conditions in Canada are favourable at present for a considerable expansion in manpower both in primary industries and in manufacturing.
 - "(3) The admission of a considerable number of immigrants to engage in farming, lumbering, mining, and shipping and, as well, those skilled in urban production, would not lower the standard of living in Canada, but rather would at present tend to improve it.
 - "(4) A better balanced economy, the result of an expansion of industries other than farming, can be brought about only by increases in population.
 - "(5) There are available in Europe numbers of skilled artisans, technicians and professional men, workers experienced in new trades and masters of various established arts, men having creative and managerial capacity capable of founding new industries or improving old ones, 'entrepreneurs' and so forth. Such men should be welcomed to this country in all cases where there is a reasonable assurance that they will add to our knowledge, capacity or efficiency, contribute to our economy, or assist us in competition.
 - "(6) In the camps for displaced persons in Europe there are great numbers of people who are suitable in accordance with the most exacting standards, for settlement as immigrants in this country.
 - "(7) The success achieved in past years by immigrants of such national groups as Ukrainians, Poles, Greeks, Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Roumanians, Austrians and others, as described in many weighty representations convinces us that the policy of admitting such people should be continued.
 - "(8) Public opinion approves a carefully selective immigration in numbers not exceeding from time to time the absorptive capacity of our country, and industrial and economic conditions at present are favourable. The Government should in consequence find some way to provide the necessary ocean transportation, the failure of which is the only physical bar now to a successful immigration movement." (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.4, Section I, Canada, Item 3) (The Labour Gazette, Canada, Aug. 1947)

VX. Costa Rica

VI. Costa Rica

20. Costa Rica has entered into reciprocal migration agreements with El Salvador and Guatemala. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.3, Section I, Item 1) (Pan American News, September 1947).

VII. Dominican Republic

21. The Government Delegate from the Dominican Republic stated, at the Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference which met in Geneva in June 1947 that "at present we desire to accept new immigrants, as we only have a population of two millions with an area of nearly twenty thousand square miles. We are therefore prepared to accept new families, particularly farmers, and are prepared to help them to start life under satisfactory conditions, and to cooperate with all organizations concerned with migration." (Page 111 of the Provisional Record, Thirtieth Session of the International Labour Conference.)

VIII. France.

22. The number of German prisoners-of-war still remaining in France who have opted to remain in France now totals 102,000. The total number of prisoners-of-war to whom the options have been given totals 468,000. 130,000 have refused to accept them and the remainder have not yet replied. Those accepting the option are given one year contracts and enjoy the same privileges as other foreign workers in France. 35,000 of the 102,000 choosing to remain in France have already received their work contracts and have been freed. They will be entitled to one month's leave which may be spent in Germany. 13,000 have asked to be assigned to work in mines, 50,000 in agriculture and the remainder in industry. The French Government is continuing its recruitment of 40,000 to 45,000 in the French zone of Germany and is negotiating for the recruitment of additional workers in the Anglo-American zone. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No. 4, Section I, France, item 2.) (London Times, September 27, 1947).
23. The 200,000 workers who are to be brought from Italy to France during 1947 are to be distributed among the following industries :

Coal Mines	25,000
Construction of electric power plants	25,000
Foundries	16,000
Farm machinery	4,000
Textiles	15,000
Miscellaneous industries	<u>115,000</u>
Total	200,000

The agreement between France and Italy providing for the migration assures the immigrants of the following: reception centers work contracts executed in Italy, facilities for transferring salaries to Italy, work guarantees. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.2, Section I, item 7.) (Le Bulletin de la Statistique General de la France, March 1947).

24. An interesting study reflecting changes in the number of foreign workers in France in 1936 and 1945 has been prepared by the French Government. The study reveals the following comparisons:

	1936	1945	Net Change 1945 over 1936
Italians	429,000	302,000	(-127,000)
Belgians	137,500	114,000	(- 23,500)
Spanish	184,000	213,600	(+ 29,600)
Poles	<u>290,800</u>	<u>287,500</u>	<u>(- 3,300)</u>
Total	1,041,300	917,100	(-124,200)

There were

There were, therefore, 124,000 more foreign workers in France in 1936 than in 1945. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.4, Section I, France, item 1. Note differences in number of workers between French and American sources.) (Le Bulletin de la Statistique General de la France, March 1947.)

IX. Greece.

25. Describing the present Greek economic situation as a continuing problem of too many people per arable acre, the Greek delegate to the International Statistical Conference told the Conference that the only solution to Greece's problem was increasing the amount of productive land by irrigation and returning to their former homelands the more than 1,000,000 Greek refugees who entered Greece between 1922 and 1924. (Press report.)

X. Great Britain

26. On September 20, 1947 it was reported that approximately 37,000 Poles were in Great Britain and available for employment in engineering industries if the British Government and the engineering unions could reach an agreement. The total strength of the Polish Resettlement Corps on September 1, 1947 was 68,958, of which number 31,419 had found employment in agriculture, building, mining, and other trades. 37,539 remained in camps engaging in local maintenance work, while another 8,000 would soon arrive from the Continent. (Press report.)
27. The British Government has announced that it will store millions of pounds' worth of military equipment in Kenya. About 1,200 British troops will be employed on building depots and roads and 20,000 Africans will soon be recruited to work on the project. Additional labor will be imported from outside Africa. (Press report.)
28. Reports indicate that a policy of mass emigration to reduce the population of Great Britain from the present total of 45,000,000 to 35,000,000 or even 30,000,000 is being given serious consideration. It is estimated that a million Britons have definitely decided to emigrate. In addition, a Member of Parliament recently declared in a speech to his constituents that "we shall have to face the fact that a lot of people will be well advised to emigrate. This country is becoming a workshop whose capacity is not as great as it was compared with the rest of the world." (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No.3, Section I, item 6.) (Press report.)
29. The British Minister of Agriculture has reported that the number of Poles and European volunteers recruited for agriculture employment in England now totals 10,000 and that he expects the number to reach 30,000 by 1948. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives.)
30. The Chairman of a delegation of British textile manufacturers stated, upon arriving in the United States, that labor shortages are hampering expansion of Great Britain's exports of textiles and other products. He stated that some mills had obtained labor from among displaced persons groups and found such workers "mighty good." (Press report.)
31. Douglas Jay writing in The New Statesman and Nation states that Great Britain can achieve added production of coal by offering German prisoners-of-war an opportunity "to volunteer for under-ground coal work with civilian status" and that if this were done "15,000 or 20,000 strong, fit, young, willing workers would come forward from this source alone and could be trained in six months." He also adds that "it is deplorable that local obstruction of the intake of already trained Poles is at present preventing this further step." (The New Statesman and Nation, August 2, 1947.)

II. Norway.

32. Reports have been received regarding the ease with which 400 Middle European displaced persons have been integrated into Norwegian economic and social life. Officials in charge of the orientation and placement of the refugees, who arrived in Norway four months ago, report that nearly all have found living

quarters

quarters and suitable employment. Most of the immigrants are skilled tradesmen and have indicated complete satisfaction with their new jobs and working conditions. Employers have also expressed themselves as very pleased with the quality of their workmanship. (Press report.)

XII. Palestine

35. The head of the economic department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine has stated that a Jewish state, as proposed by the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, could absorb 1,000,000 additional immigrants within 7 to 10 years. Capital investments and development would be necessary, however, in order to permit the State to become self-supporting. (Press report.)

XIII. Poland

34. Poland has requested the British Government to permit the repatriation of 100,000 Westphalians of Polish descent from the British zone of Germany. If permitted to return, they will be employed in Polish mines and factories. The British Government contends that these persons are now Germans and that while individual requests for emigration to Poland can be entertained, no mass emigration can be considered. Negotiation on these points continues. (Press report.)

XIV. Panama

35. A group of European colonists have arrived in Panama for resettlement. (Press report.)

XV. Peru

36. Mr. J. Monge, Peruvian representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, has stated that Peru desires an abundant population, has large under-populated areas and that Peru has asked for and received expert workers as immigrants. (United Nations press report.)

XVI. South Africa

37. During the first six months of 1959 less than 5,000 Britons migrated to South Africa. During the same period of 1947 approximately 11,000 emigrated. (New Yorker Magazine, September 20, 1947).

XVII. United States

38. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service reports that as of July 1, 1947, 72,706 war brides had been admitted to the United States. (Facts on File -- Weekly World News Digest.)
39. Reports indicate that more Britons are presently emigrating to the United States than to the British Dominions. This is because transportation to the United States although still difficult to obtain, is not as tight as transportation to the Dominions. Approximately 3,000 British subjects are applying for emigration visas to the United States each month and visas are being granted at the rate of about 2,000 monthly. (Press report.)
40. The United States Department of State has been requested by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to admit promptly all displaced persons who are skilled tailors. The request is designed to relieve manpower shortages in the clothing industry. Commitments have already been obtained from clothing manufacturers in 28 states to provide jobs for the immigrants. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No. 4 Section I, United States, Item 9.) (Press report.)
41. United States Senator H. Alexander Smith, who is co-author of a bill

.... which would

which would admit to the United States displaced persons after screening for background and ability, stated on September 9, 1947 that many displaced persons had ability and skills and could well be admitted to the United States under existing immigration policies. He also stated that a number might be absorbed as farm workers without dislocating American union wage standards or causing a housing problem. (Press report.)

42. The annual convention of the United States Veterans of Foreign Wars overwhelmingly voted opposition to admitting displaced persons to the United States "until the housing shortage is over and there is no danger of unemployment." The convention at the same time called for a national survey to ascertain local community acceptance of any persons allowed to enter the United States. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No. 4, Section I, United States item 6.) (Press report.)

XVIII. Venezuela

43. The Venezuelan Government has announced that it will soon conclude an immigration treaty with the Italian Government. It is taking this action because its experience has demonstrated that Italians are the most adaptable and easiest to assimilate into the Venezuelan economy. (Press report.)
44. The Venezuelan Government has announced a new immigration policy which is intended to double its present population of 4,000,000 within ten years. The Director of Immigration and Colonization for Venezuela has stated that 15,000 immigrants would be accepted this year and more would be admitted during 1948. These numbers would be in addition to the thousands of immigrants voluntarily arriving each month. The Government is also sending three permanent commissions to Germany, Italy and France to assist in the selection and dispatch of immigrants, who will be selected on the basis of occupation, health, age and adaptability, with special emphasis being placed upon workers with experience in agriculture. However large numbers of tradesmen, technicians and professionals will also be recruited. (Press report.)

XIX. Yugoslavia

45. 500 Yugoslavs left Montreal, Canada during August 1947 to return to their homeland. The reason for their repatriation has not been made public. (Facts on File - Weekly World News Digest.)
46. A British-Yugoslav agreement which provides for the screening of 20,000 Yugoslav refugees presently in Austria was signed on September 10, 1947. The refugees will eventually be returned to Yugoslavia or sent to Germany. (Facts on File - Weekly World News Digest.)

RECENT IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

I. Canada

47. The Canadian Government has repealed the Chinese Immigration Act which placed special prohibitions on the entry of Chinese immigrants into Canada. Their admission has now been placed under an Order-in-Council applying to all Asiatics and allowing naturalized Canadian citizens of Chinese origin to bring their wives and children under 18 years of age to Canada. (Also see Migration Service Bulletin No. 4 Section III United States item 1.) (Keesing's Contemporary Archives.)

II Costa Rica and Guatemala

48. To facilitate travel between Costa Rica and Guatemala, the two countries recently agreed to the suspension of visa and passport requirements for their nationals. (Pan American News, September 1947).

INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS.

1. United States

49. The first unit of a fleet of station wagons equipped to provide recreational and religious services for migrant farm workers in the United

.... States

States was placed in service on September 30, 1947 by the Home Missions Council of North America. (Press report.)

50. The net gain in farm population in the United States through civilian migration in the year 1945 offset only 12% of the 5,100,000 net loss that occurred between 1940 and 1945 through civilian migration. (Farm Population Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, August 1947.)
51. Urban population in the United States has increased 12.7% since 1940. This increase has been the result of migration from farms, inasmuch as latest census reports indicate that rural-farm population declined approximately 9.6% during the same period.
52. Plans are to be made in Washington, D.C. on October 22-23, 1947 to establish a National Citizens' Committee on Migrant Labor. The Committee will strive to organize support for a national legislative program to provide co-ordinated service, care, protection and job opportunities for migrants. (Prospectus of Organising Committee.)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. Commission on Human Rights

53. When the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Human Rights met to draft a Bill of Human Rights it had before it considerable documentation which contained references to the right of individuals to migrate. Examples of such references follow:
 - (a) Draft prepared by the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat:
Article 10 - "The right of emigration and expatriation shall not be denied." Article 33 - "No alien who has been legally admitted to the territory of a State may be expelled therefrom except in pursuance of a judicial decision or recommendation as a punishment for offenses laid down by law as warranting expulsion."
 - (b) United States Suggestions for the Report of Drafting Committee:
Article 15 - "Every person shall, subject to equitable immigration and deportation laws, be free to enter, travel through or over, and remain temporarily in the territory of another state, provided always that he observes local laws and police regulations."
 - (c) Suggestions submitted by the Representative of France:
Article 14 - "Subject to any general legislative measures adopted in the interest of security and the common good, there shall be liberty of movement and free choice of residence with the State; individuals may also freely emigrate or expatriate themselves." Article 34 - "No alien legally admitted to the territory of a state may be expelled therefrom without being given a hearing. If his residence is of at least one year's standing, his expulsion may not take place except in pursuance of a judicial decision or recommendation for reasons recognized by law."
 - (d) Report of the Drafting Committee - For Inclusion in Declaration on Human Rights: Article 13 - "Individuals may freely emigrate or renounce their nationality." Article 19 - "No alien legally admitted to the territory of a State may be expelled therefrom without having a fair hearing."
 - (e) Report of Drafting Committee - For Inclusion in Convention: Article 11 - "Every person who is not subject to any lawful deprivation of liberty or to any outstanding obligations with regard to national service shall be free to leave any country including his own."

... It is

It is expected that in December 1947 the final draft of the Bill of Human Rights will be accepted by the Commission on Human Rights and that it will include reference to freedom to migrate in approximately one of the forms noted above. (Economic and Social Council Documents.)

II. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

54. The second Annual Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development states that "there are still (in Europe) large pools of manpower which are either employed in non-productive pursuits or are not employed at all. The most striking example consists of the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons who have been kept in idleness in camps in Germany and Austria, where they drain rather than contribute to the world's productive output. There has also been, as a result of unsettled political conditions, uneconomic diversion of labour to the continued maintenance of large armed forces and to the military production necessary to supply them. Administrative staffs, particularly in government service, have tended to remain swollen in many countries, at the expense of the labor force engaged in directly productive work. All of these pools represent potential sources of manpower for production. Fruitful results might be obtained, too, by further exploration of the possibilities of permitting the voluntary immigration of German and Italian labor, not capable of being employed with full effectiveness within Germany and Italy themselves." (Second Annual Report, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

III International Refugee Organization

55. The United States Army Transport General Stuart Heintzelman embarked on September 24, 1947 on her fifth voyage in the service of the International Refugee Organization. The Heintzelman and two sister ships, used to transport displaced persons from Europe to destinations in the Western Hemisphere, have already transported 5,160 displaced persons from Europe to Canadian and South American ports. The ships will remain in the service of the International Refugee Organization until approximately 96,500 displaced persons have been moved. (See Migration Service Bulletin No. 4, Section IV, item 4) (Press report)
56. On September 5, 1947 the United States Military Government in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, turned \$1,000,000 over to the International Refugee Organization. The sum represented proceeds from the sale of valuables which the Nazis had looted from concentration camp victims. (See Migration Service Bulletin No. 5, Section III, item 15) (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest)
57. The United States Government has turned down a Swiss suggestion that the Swiss Government advance 50,000,000 Francs (about \$11,700,000) to aid in the resettlement of displaced persons. The United States does not wish to raise the question of an advance of funds separately from the general question of the disposition of German assets in Switzerland. Part of the proceeds from the liquidation of such assets are to be allocated to international organizations responsible for the resettlement of refugees. (Press report)

IV. Marshall Plan

58. The report submitted by the European Nations wishing to participate in the Marshall Plan to aid Europe states that "with one or two exceptions all the participating countries are experiencing labor shortages.... The only important exception is Italy, whose normal increase in population is too great to be absorbed by any practical expansion of agricultural and industrial production. It is possible that at a later date western Germany might also be a source of labor recruitment. The present surplus Italian labor force of 2,000,000 would, if suitably trained, be enough to cover the needs of all other countries. Considerable

.... efforts

efforts have been made to transfer labor from Italy and some success has been achieved in this as well as in the absorption of displaced persons now in Germany and Austria. Food and particularly housing shortages, however, present difficulties and it is not always possible to devise adequate means of enabling Italians in foreign countries to send remittances back to their families at home." (Press report)

59. The Manpower Committee of the European economic conference which prepared a report in anticipation of the adoption of the Marshall Plan summarized the manpower requirements of Western Europe, exclusive of Western Germany as follows:

France	290,000
Great Britain	125,000
Sweden	100,000
Switzerland	75,000
Belgium	61,500
Total	649,500

The Manpower Committee also reported that 2,500,000 workers are available through immigration but the great majority of them are unskilled, whereas 475,000 skilled workers are required. The need for labor in mining continues to be most urgent. France and Belgium requiring 25,000 miners each. Italy alone accounts for 1,935,000 prospective labor emigrants, the Committee reported, and two other sources are the 525,000 displaced persons in Germany and Austria and 40,000 agricultural workers in the Netherlands. (Press report)

V United Nations - General

60. Members of an United States House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, who have been in Europe studying the refugee problem have suggested the immediate calling of a United Nations' conference to develop plans for the liquidation of the displaced persons problem within three years. The Subcommittee members have become convinced that displaced persons are an economic asset to the world and at the suggested conference nations could agree on the quotas each would accept over a three-year period (Press report)
61. The Heads of the Delegations of Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon to the Second Session of the United Nations General Assembly have requested that an item regarding international co-operation for the prevention of immigration which is likely to disturb friendly relations between nations be included in the agenda of the Second Regular Session of the General Assembly. It has been referred to the Third Committee for consideration (Documents A/BUR/90 and A/332/Add.5)

VI United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

62. In his article UNESCO and Psychology, P.W. Martin, Counsellor in the Social Sciences Section of UNESCO, states that since the United Nations' Economic and Social Commission has established a demographic commission UNESCO will be called upon to deal with questions of education, science and culture in relation to population problems and that any projected work by UNESCO in the field must include a study of "migration to or away from areas with the consequent impact of new cultural and environmental factors; tensions created among racial or cultural groups within national groups and in dependent areas; the cultural status of displaced populations; the cultural effects of restricting or stimulating the large scale movement of peoples; the problems arising from conflicting customs, standards, values and ideologies of populations in contact and competition under new territorial, economic and political circumstances." (Journal of Social Issues, Winter 1947)

DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

31 October 1947.

From: Migration Unit,
Division of Social Activities.

There follows the sixth summary statement on recent developments in the field of migration.

A. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS.I. Argentina.

1. The Argentine agreement with Italy providing for the immigration of 200,000 persons in 1947 has been approved by various Italian political parties. Even before the agreement formalities were completed, three month training courses were established in several Italian cities in order that prospective workers could be trained in the language, history, geography, customs and way of life of Argentina. (*L'Immigration des Travailleurs en France* by Jacques Doublet, *Droit Social*, June 1947)
2. The first group of 800 Italian immigrants to Argentina arrived in Buenos Aires recently. Complaints immediately began to be received from the immigrants, some of which reached President Peron, who promised to investigate the situation. The immigrants reported that the Argentine Immigration Commission in Italy had promised them jobs paying \$300 a month and modern dwellings. Upon arrival the immigrants stated that they found neither. (*United Nations World*, September 1947)
3. The Polish Veterans Association of Rome has protested that Argentine authorities issuing visas to Polish displaced persons recruited in Italy for employment in Argentina have resorted to racial discrimination. The Association claims that 2,500 Polish veterans were selected for employment but that the Argentine Consul refused visas to those Poles of Jewish extraction or of the Hebrew faith. (*Polish Morning World*, New York, October 14, 1947)

II. Australia.

4. The Australian Minister for Immigration stated, upon his return from visiting twenty-three countries, including the United States, that immigration will soon flow into Australia from three sources. The first source will be the British free and assisted immigrants;

the second will be American nationals, including former servicemen married to Australian girls, and the third will be displaced persons from Europe. The Minister said that he believed that 40,000,000 persons would leave Europe if frontiers were really open and ships were available to take the immigrants to the countries of their choice. He added that thousands of United States exservicemen were anxious to return to Australia. (Australian Weekly Review, October 15, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, items 3, 4 and 5.

5. Another group of American immigrants are scheduled to sail for Australia during the week of October 20, 1947. In this connection the Australian Government has announced the appointment of two officers to take charge of immigration at the ports of New York and San Francisco. In replying to a Parliamentary inquiry, the Australian Minister for Immigration recently stated that if Australia could obtain 1,000,000 American immigrants at a cost of \$40,000,000, the immigrants would probably bring \$200,000,000 with them. (Australian Weekly Review, October 15, 1947). Also see item 4 above.

III. Belgium.

6. The Belgium Government has revealed that Ukrainians form more than 35 per cent of the total of some 20,000 displaced persons who are employed in Belgium mines. Of the remaining workers, 30 per cent are Poles. (New York Times, October 20, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 8.
7. During the first nine months of 1947 approximately 15,000 displaced persons from the United States zone of Germany have been recruited for employment in Belgium. The Belgium Government is reported to be presently seeking mining engineers who will be employed to train workers in mine operations. (Polish Morning World, New York, October 9, 1947.)

See item 26 below.

IV. Canada.

8. The Canadian Minister of Resources has announced that approximately 16,400 immigrants from displaced persons' camps in Europe are expected to reach Canada during the next eight months. (New York Times, October 16, 1947).
9. The Canadian Department of Labour reports that the 4,500 Polish veterans brought from Europe since last fall have eased the farm labour situation considerably, although the supply of seasonal harvest workers was still below demand. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, August 1947).
10. The Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour of the Canadian Senate reported, in submitting its opinion regarding an immigration programme for Canada that "immigration is a proper function of government and that under no circumstances should control be permitted to fall into private hands. Such immigrants as are admitted should come to Canada under government auspices and should be free on arrival to accept employment from any employer with the class or classes of industry to which they are destined." (The Labour Gazette, Canada, August 1947). Also see Bulletin NO. 5, item 19.

11. Canada has already approved Admission applications for 6,035 European displaced persons this year. Total Canadian immigration in the first seven months of 1947 totalled 26,522, mostly from the British Isles. (Facts on File Weekly News Digest).
12. The Canadian Minister of Resources recently announced that the Canadian Government had agreed to admit another 10,000 refugees from displaced persons' camps in Europe, bringing Canada's total to 20,000 persons. It is understood that the 20,000 will be credited against any quota that Canada may ultimately accept as a result of an international agreement in connection with the refugee problem. To date about 6,000 applications for admission to Canada submitted by displaced persons have been approved. More than 2,000 persons have arrived, and an advance guard of 1,000 domestic workers, to be employed mainly in hospitals, will reach Canada within the next few weeks. Applications already approved include 2,985 woods workers of whom 1,600 have arrived; 1,950 workers for the clothing industry and 1,000 domestic workers. (Associated Press report, October 6, 1947).
13. The Canadian representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly denied, on October 1, 1947, the accuracy of a statement made by the Ukrainian representative that 100 Polish girls who had been taken from European displaced persons' camps had been denied permission to marry. He said that all immigrants who came to Canada under Canadian law were at liberty to remain single or to marry. He added that all persons arriving in Canada from European displaced persons' camps were enjoying the working and living conditions and wage scales which generally applied to all persons similarly employed. (Summary Record of the Fifty-Sixth Meeting, Third Committee; United Nations Press report). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 14.
14. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics estimates that the population of Canada reached 12,582,000 on June 1, 1947, an increase of 275,000 over last year. In addition, Canada reports that 5,776 Canadians returned from the United States and 5,431 United States citizens migrated to Canada during the first seven months of 1947. During the calendar year 1946 5,177 Canadians returned to Canada whereas 11,469 United States citizens migrated to Canada in the same period. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest).
15. On October 4, 1947, the Polish representative on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly denied that the statements of the Canadian representative were correct. He stated that Polish girls were not provided with equality of treatment with Canadian workers and that their wages were \$10.08 a week, from which \$1.50 was deducted for lodgings, and with other deductions, they received \$1.58 as their week's pay. Also see items 14 and 15 above. (Summary Record of the Fifty-Eighth Meeting, Third Committee)

V. France

16. The War and Labour Ministries of France have announced that 85,000 former German prisoners-of-war will have been released to work as free labourers in French mines, factories and farms by 1948. (Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 22.
17. The French government is reported to be studying an Italian plan to integrate the economies of the two countries. The plan is reported to call for joint installation of electric power plants in the Alpine region, exchanges of raw materials and machinery, and an increase of the immigration of Italian workers to France. (United Nations World, September 1947)

VI. Great Britain.

18. Great Britain's "Westward Ho" project, which in six months has brought 26,600 European displaced persons to Great Britain for employment as labourers, now is planning to absorb workers from the British and United States zones in Germany and the British zone in Austria at the rate of 1,200 weekly. Of the 26,600 persons already in Great Britain 17,000 are men and 9,600 are women. The largest percentage of men are now working in mines or on farms, and the women are employed in textile mills, as domestics and in hospitals. The project is geared to handle 3,500 persons biweekly, but orders have been issued for the recruitment of only 2,600 biweekly. The nationalities' breakdown for those already brought to Great Britain, and those now scheduled to come, shows a majority of Balts, Ukrainians and Tugoslavs. (New York Times, October 3, 1947; Facts on File-Weekly World News Digest)
19. A recent statement regarding migration proposes that the British Dominions must agree to take the same proportion of old people as of young from Great Britain, "otherwise the workers left behind will be supporting a higher proportion of elderly people, and we (Great Britain) will discourage those whose pioneering spirit has often done so much for the world." (Manchester Guardian Weekly, August 21, 1947). Also see item 20 below and Bulletin No. 5, item 28.
20. The Economist discussed British Commonwealth migration in a recent issue. It stated that Great Britain cannot afford on national or international grounds to encourage a wholesale exodus of its population, because "to do so would benefit the Dominions (even supposing that the emigrants all remained under the British flag) far less than it would injure their mother country....What is wanted is a wider system of circulation, not a one-way traffic system. It would be relatively easy for Great Britain to initiate this movement, for this country (Great Britain), insecure as it may seem to some of its own children, is a haven of refuge for many thousands of other wanderers. Past tradition and present interest alike demand a policy of liberality." (The London Economist, August 17, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 28.

21. The British National Union of Mine Workers has passed a resolution calling upon miners' lodges and branches to accept willingly the employment of Poles and other European voluntary workers, on the understanding that they would join the union as a condition of employment and would be the first to leave the industry in the event of a slackening of employment. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 26.
22. The British Ministry of Agriculture, in announcing a four year plan to offset the economic crisis, announced that for this year and next, and possibly for longer, there will be no call to the armed services from among rural workers. This represents the retention of about 15,000 men on the farms. In addition the Ministry stated that it plans to make great use of foreign labour. (The Manchester Guardian Weekly, August 28, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 29.
23. The British Ministry of Labour has completed a survey to determine how Polish volunteers recruited for mining operations in South Wales were adjusting to their new environment. It was found that many of the Poles were living in private lodgings, and in general they appeared to be getting along satisfactorily. Many of the Poles have worked previously as miners in Poland, Belgium, France or Germany. (The Manchester Guardian Weekly, August 28, 1947). Also see item 20 above and Bulletin No. 5, item 26).

VII. India.

See item 30 below.

VIII. Italy.

24. Early 1947 estimates indicated that Italy has approximately 2,500,000 unemployed persons. The Italian Government has undertaken to reduce the number of unemployed by the adoption of a series of emergency measures and by the encouragement of emigration. Emigration of workers during 1946, according to official Italian records, did not exceed 25,000 (more than 15,000 workers reportedly went to Switzerland, about 4,000 to France, 3,500 to Belgium, and 1,750 to the United States). Illegal emigration was probably large. On the basis of emigration agreements already reached 250,000 Italian workers may be able to establish themselves abroad during 1947 if transportation and administrative problems can be resolved. The agreement with France permits a total of 200,000 emigrants in 1947; that with Argentina, about 60,000 annually for the next five years; that with Belgium, up to 50,000 persons; that with Czechoslovakia, some 5,000 farm labourers, and that with Great Britain, about 2,000 metal workers. Since Italy's surplus manpower is largely unskilled, the practical problem is often to recruit the proper emigrants. Usually the emigration of large groups of Italian workers is preceded by Government-to-Government agreement on rates of pay, treatment of workers, remittances to families in Italy, protection of individual interests abroad, etc. Individual work contracts are also generally

required, although this and several other provisions were waived for emigrants to Argentina. (Monthly Labour Review, United States Department of Labour, September 1947). Also see item 25 below.

Italian Agreement for Migration of Foundry Workers.

25. Early in 1947 the United Kingdom and the Italian Government entered into an agreement for the recruitment of Italian workers for employment in foundries in the United Kingdom. The agreement was formalized by exchange of notes extending from January 11 to May 30, 1947. The principle provisions of the agreement are:

- (a) The United Kingdom is authorized to recruit up to 2,800 Italian foundry workers; of this number 800 may be skilled workers, the remainder unskilled;
- (b) Representatives of the Italian Government are to recruit the workers but they will be selected by representatives of the United Kingdom, after they have passed physical examinations;
- (c) The United Kingdom is to contribute to the cost of the medical examinations at the rate of 4s. for each worker selected;
- (d) Travelling expenses and subsistence en route are to be paid by the United Kingdom and workers are to receive 5s. daily allowance during travel from the Assembly Centre in Italy to their places of employment in the United Kingdom;
- (e) The United Kingdom is to allocate the workers to various foundries; the workers are to be paid a resettlement grant of 24s. 6d. by the United Kingdom;
- (f) The United Kingdom is to pay an expatriation grant of £3 to those workers selected for employment who produce satisfactory evidence of having dependents;
- (g) Upon departure for the Assembly Centre in Italy, or upon arrival in the United Kingdom, each worker is to receive at the expense of the United Kingdom, an overcoat, pullover, suit of overalls and a pair of boots; in addition the United Kingdom is to facilitate the acquisition of rationed items of clothing as they are needed by the workers;
- (h) Italian workers are to be employed under the same conditions as British workers; in particular they are to "enjoy the same treatment as regards wages, welfare and social insurance and as regards hours of work, holidays, overtime and piece work payments and as regards recreational facilities as British workers employed in the same district, and will be liable to pay the same contributions for social insurance and income tax; "if Italian workers become temporarily unemployed, the United Kingdom is to provide them with sufficient funds to ensure their reasonable maintenance;

- (i) The United Kingdom is to make additional payments to the Italian workers as a contribution to preserving their social insurance rights in Italy;
- (j) Italian workers, while remaining in the United Kingdom, are to become members of the United Kingdom Trade Union, paying such contributions as are levied; measures are to be taken to facilitate the provision of food prepared in Italian style;
- (k) The United Kingdom is to assure that Italian workers are provided with lodging of the same type and standard and at the same rate, as furnished and charged British workers employed at the same place; the Italian workers are to be lodged in groups coming from the same regions in Italy, as far as possible, and the United Kingdom is to avoid billeting them with other foreign workers or prisoners-of-war;
- (l) The United Kingdom is to guarantee that each Italian worker will be employed for not less than three months at the wage rate appropriate for the employment for which he was accepted;
- (m) The United Kingdom is to pay each Italian worker upon departure, provided his employment has been terminated for other than disciplinary reasons, the following repatriation grants: (1) £10 to each worker repatriated after twelve months or more of employment; (2) £5 to each worker repatriated, after between six and twelve months of employment, at his own request or because further work is not available in his category; (3) £3 to each worker repatriated after between three and six months of employment because further work is not available for him in his category; in addition the United Kingdom is to pay the return travelling expenses, subsistence and daily allowances of workers to their places of residence in Italy;
- (n) Italians with dependents are to be permitted to remit to their dependents in Italy, sums up to £15 monthly; men without dependents, up to £7.10s. monthly; the United Kingdom is to give favourable consideration to requests which Italian workers may make at the time of their repatriation, for permission to transfer the balance of their earnings to Italy;
- (o) The remittances of the Italian workers and their expatriation grants are to be paid into a special account opened in the name of the Italian Exchange Office in a United Kingdom bank; the Exchange is to arrange for the transmission of remittances to nominated recipients in Italy.

It was subsequently decided that employers are to notify the Italian Embassy at London regarding any workers who are dismissed for disciplinary reasons while employed in the United Kingdom. (British Treaty Series, No. 54, 1947).

IX. Netherlands.

26. A social insurance agreement between the Netherlands and Belgium was signed at the Hague on August 29, 1947. Under the terms of the agreement Belgium and Dutch nationals living in their own country but working in the other, are brought within the scope of the full protection of the social insurance provisions of the country in which they are employed. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)
27. On August 16, 1947 the Netherlands Government agreed to admit 8,000 displaced persons from the United States zone of Germany. They will be employed in Dutch industries. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives)

See items 28 and 29 below.

X. Netherlands Indies.

28. The Netherlands Government has reported that the employment of Indonesian workers in Java by plantations and others is not subject to any legal regulations. Since the workers were not immigrants coming from other islands, and since they were not exclusively dependant upon their employers for their livelihood and were not bound to them by contract, they were not considered as requiring the protection afforded Javanese workers in the Outer Provinces. (United Nations Document A/323/Add.2)
29. The Netherlands Government reports that a Department of Social Affairs has been established within the Netherlands Indies Government. The Department has responsibility for the performance of many social services as well as for colonization and emigration activities. It has been concerning itself with the problem of displaced persons, and despite a shortage of ships, it has repatriated 53,254 Indonesian labourers who were recruited by the Japanese, more or less under compulsion, in Malaya, Siam, Indochina and other places. In Batavia during July 1947, 70,000 persons, primarily Indonesians, who left the interior of Java to settle in the coastal cities, were given clothing, food and shelter, and absorbed into the labour market. (United Nations Document A/323/Add.2)

XI. Pakistan.

30. Approximately 1,628,000 refugees have already been exchanged between East and West Punjab, 450,000 more are on their way and 2,000,000 in West Punjab are awaiting evacuation to India, according to latest reports. Of these totals 757,000 non-Moslems have moved from West Punjab to East Punjab and 871,000 Moslems from East to West Punjab. (The London Times, October 7, 1947)

XII. Poland.

31. The Ministry of Labour and Social Relief of Poland has granted priority of employment (a) to veterans and (b) to those repatriated persons and their families who left Poland before World War II to accept employment in other countries. (Dziennik Polski, Cracow, September 20, 1947)
32. It is reported that approximately 23,000 Poles, who had gone to France before World War II, have been repatriated since March 1947. Among the workers repatriated were miners, steel workers, industrial and agricultural workers. (Dziennik Polski, Cracow, September 7, 1947)

XIII. Samoa.

33. The United Nations Mission to Western Samoa has reported that the economic interests of Samoans have always been placed first by New Zealand in exercising its international mandate over the islands and points out as an example, the progressive repatriation and exclusion of Asiatic labourers in order to safeguard the integrity of the Samoan peoples. (United Nations Document T/46).
34. Responsible leaders of the Samoan people told the United Nations Mission to Western Samoa that they were opposed to the indiscriminate entry of European settlers and Asiatics. (United Nations Document T/46)
35. The United Nations Mission to Western Samoa has reported that Samoa has had labour problems for a long time due to the unwillingness of most Samoans to engage in regular wage-earning work. This attitude has resulted in the introduction of contract labour from outside - Melanesians from the Solomons and Chinese. As early as 1903 the German Government systematized the recruitment of indentured labour, mainly from China in collaboration with the Chinese Government. However, it has been the policy of the New Zealand government to reduce the Chinese labour force and to replace them by native islanders. Only 290 Chinese were residing in Samoa at the time of the Mission's visit, and of that number 126 wished to return to China. They will be repatriated as soon as transportation is available. (United Nations Document T/46/Add.1)
36. In discussing the political advancement of Western Samoa the United Nations Mission to Western Samoa reports that "it is certainly desirable to control new immigration (to Western Samoa) carefully, but precautions should be taken to avoid excesses or abuses arising out of a monetary ill feeling regarding certain classes of prospective immigrants." (United Nations Document T/46)

XIV. South Africa

37. The Prime Minister of South Africa has announced an immigration plan which is designed to reduce the shortage of agricultural workers. Under the plan family units of white workers, chiefly from northern Italy and Austria, would be encouraged to migrate to South Africa in the hope that they would become eventual settlers. Each unit would receive a monthly wage equaling \$64 and would arrange with individual farmers for housing and food. The employers would advance the cost of passage, which would be repaid by the immigrants in small installments over a five year period. Each family unit would be expected to accept an initial period of five years' employment. (New York Times, October 3, 1947)

XV. Turkey

38. A Turkish repatriation mission to the British zone of Germany is attempting to resettle approximately 20,000 displaced persons within the next year. The mission is offering Turkish citizenship to Moslem displaced persons of all nationalities upon their arrival in Turkey. In addition, the emigrants would be free from taxes for five years, exempt from compulsory military service for three years and would receive financial assistance during the first year. (New York Times, October 11, 1947)
39. The Tass News Agency reported on October 3, 1947 that a Soviet Russian note had been sent to Turkey protesting against alleged Turkish recruitment of workers among Soviet Moslem displaced persons in Italy and Western Germany. (Facts on File - Weekly World News Digest)

XVI. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

40. More than 1,100 Armenians are at Haifa, Palestine awaiting transportation to their homeland in Soviet Armenia. The group, the first to leave Palestine under the Soviet Government's Armenian repatriation programme, includes tradesmen and skilled workers who have been screened from among 8,500 applicants for repatriation from the 11,000 Armenians in Palestine. (Associated Press report, October 19, 1947)

XVII. United States

41. The United States Government reports that 23,469 Canadians emigrated to the United States during the 12 months period ending June 30, 1947. (Facts on File - Weekly World News Digest)
42. The Joint Distribution Committee announced on October 18, 1947 that it had increased its appropriations to aid the 25,000 Jewish refugees in Cyprus to more than \$1,000,000 a year. This amount is three times the amount budgeted by the agency at the beginning of 1947. (New York Times, October 19, 1947)
43. The Director of European Affairs for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has reported that the organization has supervised, during the last eight months, the immigration of 17,086 displaced persons from Europe. Of this number, 3,700 migrated to Palestine. (New York Times, October 20, 1947)
44. 1200 Mexican farm workers, recruited and processed at Reynosa, Mexico and Hidalgo, Texas, have been transported to Michigan to assist in the United States sugar beet harvest. (Associated Press report, October 13, 1947)

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45. During a recent session of the annual conference of the United States National Conference of Catholic Charities, held at New Orleans, Louisiana, a group of diocesan directors went on record favoring the establishment of a nation-wide organization to assist in the immigration of the displaced persons of Europe. (New York Times, October 10, 1947)
 46. 37,482 foreign workers were employed in the United States in agriculture as of October 3, 1947. The foreign workers, employed in 36 states, were divided among the following national groups: 22,619 Mexicans; 6,240 Canadians; 4,028 Jamaicans; 4,082 Bahamians; 358 Barbadians; 154 Newfoundlanders; 1 British Honduran. (Farm Labor, United States Department of Agriculture, October 13, 1947)
 47. The Governor of the State of North Dakota recently appointed a state-wide committee of citizens to study the question of whether North Dakota should indicate to the United States Congress a willingness to accept displaced persons, and if so, how many and under what conditions. In a statement issued after a meeting, the committee said that it recognized that the relocation of displaced persons was a "worthy humanitarian project and that the United States has the responsibility of taking the lead in solving it but, inasmuch as any helpful program is contingent upon an act of Congress, the committee urges that the various groups and organizations send their recommendations to Congress." (New York Times, October 12 and 15, 1947)
 48. The United States Census Bureau reports that 1946 represented the greatest one-year gain in population in United States' history. The United States is reported to have gained 2,279,000 residents in 1946 to bring the total population to 142,673,000. The Census Bureau accounts for the striking population growth in 1946 to a large rise in the birth rate after demobilization of the armed forces, the continuation of the death rate at a low level, and to a gain of about 251,000 in net immigration.
 49. A United States Senate Subcommittee on Immigration has left for Europe to study displaced persons' camps and to visit France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and England. Senator J. Howard McGrath, a member of the Subcommittee stated upon departure, that "the displaced persons problem is of tremendous scope and demands utmost care," and expressed the belief that it could be alleviated somewhat by the readjustment of United States immigration quotas. (New York Times, October 9, 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 41.
 50. Mexican nationals who were brought to the United States to work on American railroads in order to alleviate war-time labor shortages, were required to make contributions to the Railroad Retirement Fund, the social security scheme covering railroad workers. Domestic workers were also required to make contributions to the Fund. The last session of the United States Congress did not complete action upon a State Department proposal that such taxes as were deducted from the wages of the Mexican workers and paid into the Fund be refunded to them. (Department of State Bulletin, September 28, 1947)
 51. It is reported that considerable numbers of political refugees continue to enter the United States zone of Austria from Yugoslavia and Hungary. The American authorities are now considering what action they must take in connection with the continued entry of the refugees. (New York Times, October 3, 1947)
 52. Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, former Director-General of UNRRA recently stated that the United States should arrange for the immediate admission of a fair share of the European homeless. He stated that such newcomers would not deprive American citizens of vital housing since many would be housed by relatives and friends who otherwise would not rent part of their homes. (New York Times, October 19, 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 42.

53. The 1947 Annual convention of the United States Congress for Industrial Organization, held at Boston, Massachusetts, adopted a resolution favouring passage of the Stratton bill which calls for the admission of 400,000 displaced persons to the United States during a four-year period. (New York Times, October 17 1947).

XVIII. Venezuela.

54. 1,300 displaced persons from the United States zone of Germany were scheduled to sail for Venezuela for resettlement during the week of September 14, 1947. (Polish Morning World, New York, September 10, 1947). Also see Bulletin No. 5, item 44.

B. INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

I. Canada.

55. About 1,700 men and 60 women have been brought from Nova Scotia to work in Ontario, Canada, factories. During June 1947 about 850 Prairie workers moved to British Columbia for the berry picking season and the eastern trek of Prairie help to Ontario farms was under way at the same time. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, August 1947)

II. United States.

56. The Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University is prepared to undertake a study of the situation of migrant Puerto Ricans in New York City. The study will (a) develop current data concerning the age, family composition, occupations and industrial affiliations and sex of the Puerto Rican migrants, (b) try to determine the number of Puerto Ricans in need of welfare aid, and (c) try to determine the reasons for their migration to the United States and to New York City in particular. (New York Times, October 14, 1947).
57. A conference on migrant labour problems in the sixteen states of the Eastern United States seaboard will be held in New York City on October 30 and 31, 1947. Called by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation and the Council of State Governments, the conference will seek to formulate a statement of basic standards for the employment, housing and welfare of migrant workers and their children. (New York Times, October 5, 1947).
58. During the calendar year 1946, the United States Government spent \$361,927 for the health and medical care of domestic and foreign workers who were employed as seasonal migratory agricultural workers. The average total health cost per man year was \$25.50. (Report of the Migratory Health Association).

C. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. International Labour Organization.

59. At its Second Session the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organization adopted a resolution to the effect that until a model agreement between governments regarding migratory movements was accepted internationally, the recruitment of foreign workers should be conducted so as to safeguard the interests of the country, industry and employers, the standard of living and the interests of national and immigrant workers. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, August 1947).

II. International Refugee Organization.

60. The Preparatory Commission of the IRO, because of the threatened operating deficit in the budget for the current fiscal year, has announced temporary changes in its resettlement policies. Hereafter the Organization's financial contributions for resettlement movements is to be limited, in most

cases, to displaced persons now receiving care and maintenance assistance. (United Nations press report)

61. Mr. Ugo J. A. Carusi, former United States Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner and now on a special European assignment for President Truman "to make a three-month study of all phases of the displaced persons situation," has arrived in Germany. Mr. Carusi intends to review the entire resettlement programme with a view to United States' participation in any International Refugee Organization programme. (Associated Press report, October 7, 1947). Also see items 61, 62 and 63 below.
62. The United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly has submitted to the ad hoc Committee on Palestine a resolution urging that each member of the United Nations "adopt urgent measures for settling a fair share of displaced persons and refugees in its country, and inform the Secretary-General without delay of the results of the consideration it has given, in implementation of Resolution 62 (I) of the General Assembly, paragraph (e) (creating the International Refugee Organisation), to receiving...its fair share of non-repatriable persons, and to join with other nations through the International Refugee Organisation, or its Preparatory Commission, in the development of overall plans to accomplish this end." (United Nations Document A/AC.14/14)
63. A member of a special United States House of Representatives Subcommittee investigating problems in connection with European displaced persons, has stated that "the only way to settle this problem is for the United Nations to take it over, aided by its International Refugee Organisation." He also stated that the Subcommittee intended to urge Secretary of State Marshall to place the displaced persons' problem before the United Nations for immediate action. (New York Times, October 14, 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 6, item 60.
64. The Preparatory Commission of the IRO will ask the United States to accept approximately 250,000 European displaced persons. Estimating that between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000 displaced persons still remain in Europe, the proposal that the United States take the suggested quota is part of a general programme to get all twenty-one member nations of the IRO to accept specific quotas of displaced persons, and by a concerted mass resettlement, bring an end to the displaced persons' problem by 1950. (New York Times, October 4, 1947)
65. After investigating conditions in over 200 displaced persons' camps in Europe, a United States House of Representatives Committee is convinced that the problem of settling displaced persons is so serious that it should not await Congressional action. The Committee proposes that the United States take leadership in proposing action through the United Nations. Under the proposal which the Committee is considering, countries working under agreements with the IRO would admit specified numbers of displaced persons in order that the present situation may be ended by 1950. The conclusions of the Committee are: (a) that displaced persons are people of many kinds and that a great majority would make good citizens of the United States or other democracies, (b) that the great majority of displaced persons "hate communism," (c) that they want jobs leading to a home, farm, business or whatever their own enterprise might develop for a free life, (d) that their desire to keep working has been proved by the production of useful things in the camps despite the acute lack of materials, (e) that morale is higher than might have been expected under the circumstances, (f) that the

best displaced persons might be accepted by, and migrate to, other countries while United States legislation for the entry of displaced persons was delayed in Congress. (New York Times, October 11, 1947) Also see Bulletin No. 5, items 41 and 60.

III. United Nations

66. The Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, at its sixty-first meeting on October 8, 1947, discussed a French resolution providing for the exchange of manual workers between countries. The United Kingdom representative on the Committee proposed an amendment designed to relieve the United Nations Secretariat of the preparatory work required by the French proposal and to entrust to Member Governments the task of arranging exchanges of workers by means of bilateral agreements. The Argentine representative suggested enlarging the scope of the resolution by deleting the word "manual", thereby including agricultural workers within the scope of the resolution. On October 9, 1947 the Committee agreed to a resolution which urged members of the United Nations "to arrange with each other by direct agreement such terms and conditions as will facilitate the maximum possible exchange of workers who wish to take a period of training in order to improve their knowledge of their trade and to study on the spot the economic and social problems confronting their comrades in other countries." (United Nations press report; United Nations Documents A/C.3/SR.81 and A/C.3/158; Journal of the General Assembly, No. 21, October 10, 1947)
67. The Annex to the Draft Report of the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly outlines a Standard Form for the Guidance of Members in the Preparation of Information to be Transmitted Under Article 73 e of the Charter. Under the general heading of Migratory Labour, Member Governments are requested to submit the following information:
- "(a) If migratory labourers enter the territory in appreciable numbers, indicate: volume of such labour, source or origin, method of recruitment, provision for transport, distribution according to types of economic enterprise, and protection afforded to migrants with respect to length of contract, wages, remittances to dependents, hours of work, housing, and social services.
 - "(b) If workers leave the territory in appreciable numbers for employment outside its boundaries, indicate: volume of such labour, territories of destination, and standards set by the territorial government of origin for the protection of this labour; problems to which the emigration of such workers give rise to their districts of origin.
 - "(c) Please give similar information mutatis mutandis, in respect of any considerable migratory movement of workers from one part of the territory to another."

(United Nations Document A/C.4/124)

68. The Provisional Questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council on April 25, 1947 and which was transmitted to Administering Authorities for use in preparing their first annual reports on Trust Territories, contains many questions relating to the economic and social aspects of migration. Questions 11, 124, 125, 126, 127, 151, 160, 164 and 165 refer specifically to migration. (United Nations Document T/44)
69. The Secretary-General has taken steps to implement the Resolution of 29 March 1947 of the Economic and Social Council regarding assistance to indigent foreigners. He has transmitted to Member Governments a questionnaire designed to secure the latest information concerning administrative practices with respect to assistance to indigent foreigners. (Explanatory Note and Questionnaire)

INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION TO ALL COUNTRIES

1. GENERAL

IRO Individual Migration is defined as the emigration with IRO participation of eligible individuals or families who have obtained immigration visas to countries of final destination through their own initiative by personal contacts or through the sponsorship or assistance of Voluntary Agencies. IRO participation consists of financial assistance towards transportation, documentation and travel arrangements and of other relevant services. Movement may consist of an individual, a family or a collection of refugees brought together in the course of their movement purely for reasons of transport.

2. CATEGORIES, AGE LIMITS AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

In Individual Migration there are no restrictions, the sole criteria being sponsorship by an individual or Voluntary Agency in the country of resettlement and the issuance of a visa by the Consular authorities of the receiving country.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION PROGRAM

The Zone Headquarters of the Individual Migration Section is located in Frankfurt at Mainzer Landstrasse 4/6. Area offices of this section are located in the U.S. Zone as follows:

Area 1	: at Area Headquarters, Frankfurt
Area 2	: at Area Headquarters, Nellingen
Area 3	: at Area Headquarters, Muerzburg
Area 4	: at Resettlement Center, Amberg
Area 5	: at Resettlement Center, Augsburg
Area 6 and 7	: at Resettlement Center, Munich

4. PERSONNEL

Zone and Area offices of the Individual Migration Section are staffed by case workers including both IRO and Voluntary Society personnel, working under the overall supervision of IRO Individual Migration officers. These workers prepare individual and family cases as to reception arrangements in the country of resettlement, securing all visas for transit and final destination countries and arrangements for transportation.

1 Febr. 1949

COLONIZATION OF JEWISH FAMILIES

1. GENERAL

The Jewish Colonization Association is prepared to offer resettlement possibilities to a certain number of Jewish Displaced Person families. The scheme envisages the resettlement of farm families in land now owned in several countries by the JCA. This association will settle individual families on a plot of land and will provide capital for the colonization of each family group, the money to be refunded over a period of years.

2. CATEGORIES

Jewish Displaced Person family groups, who have had long experience in farming. Workers who wish to follow the profession of farming, but have not had long experience will also be considered.

3. AGE LIMITS

No age limits, but each family unit must have two men, or one man and one boy capable of performing farm work.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

This to be clarified with the Government of the country concerned.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

No nationality restrictions.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

Documentation to be in accordance with the requirements of the country where colonization is to take place.

7. JUSTAS ASSIGNED

Individual selection by JCA.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

In accordance with schedule arranged with Zone Resettlement Division.

9. TRANSPORT

Surface and ship.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

JCA will select workers from lists prepared by HIAS. Accepted applicants will then be sent to farms for training. Those candidates who successfully complete the training course will be processed by the mission of the country of proposed colonization.

V E N E Z U E L A

1. GENERAL

Recruitment for this scheme has been temporarily discontinued. In the past year Venezuela has offered resettlement possibilities to many Displaced Persons and their families and it is hoped that negotiations now in progress with the Venezuela Government will result in the re-opening of this country for immigration.

2. CATEGORIES

70 % bona fide farm workers.

30 % artisans first class of following trades:

masons, carpenters, joiners, shoemakers, blacksmiths,
farm tractor drivers, fruit growers, poultry farmers,
horticulturists, nurses (if married to an artisan).

3. AGE LIMITS

- a) Family head 40 years (if one child)
- " " 45 " (if two children)
- " " 50 " (if two or more children)
- " " 55 " (if five or six children)

(These limits as required in June, 1945).

- b) Head of family should not be over 35 years of age
(requirements for last recruitment, September 1948).

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Large families preferred. Dependents go forward with the worker.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

75 % Baltic Nationals preferred. No Jews.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- a) IRO Resettlement Registration Form 2 copies
- b) IRO Medical Form 1 copy
- c) Application for CTE Document Form 101
with photos 3 copies
- d) Application for Immigration to Venezuela form
(dependents included on form of family head) 2 copies

All persons over 18 years must have Employment Certificate.

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Open.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Movement of the Selection Mission is scheduled by Resettlement Division at IRO US Zone Headquarters.

9. TRANSPORT

Air transport.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

For principal applicant and accompanying family members:

IRO Resettlement Registration Form completed according to instructions contained in Repatriation & Resettlement Department Letter No. 26.

For each individual:

IRO Medical Form.
Birth Certificate.
Marriage, divorce and death certificates where pertinent (original, 2 copies and 2 English translations) for each person. (See 1/4 Department Letter No. 32 for alternatives when these documents are not available.)
IRO Vocational Testing certificate when requested by U.S.
Displaced Persons Commission. (1 copy)
Finger Print Cards (2 copies)
Passport photos (6 copies)
Police certificate from IRO camp police for in camp candidates (2 copies)
Police certificate from German police for free-living candidates (2 copies)
Record of military service, where pertinent (1 copy)

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Approximately 100,000 to U.S. Zone Germany.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Representatives of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission, U.S. Consular Service, U.S. Public Health Service are permanently located at all IRO Resettlement Centers in U.S. Zone of Germany.

9. TRANSPORT

IRO provides transport to port of embarkation and sea transport to the U.S.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Assurances required under the U.S. Displaced Persons Act

There are three types of assurances:

- (a) Individual assurance which is the written nomination by some individual in the U.S. for an individual candidate in Germany.

- (b) Voluntary Agency assurance (nominated or anonymous) which is issued by a recognized voluntary agency in the U.S.
- (c) Public or private agency assurance which is issued by a Federal, state or local authority or by a private business institution.

These may be nominated or anonymous.

These assurances must be filed with the Displaced Persons Commission Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A. They cannot be sent directly to the candidate.

Master lists of assurances will be received by the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission Coordinator for Germany, whose headquarters are in Frankfurt. These will then be forwarded to the Commission Representative at IRO Resettlement Centers as outlined in Department Letter No. 26 "Procedural Instructions for U.S. Resettlement" issued by this Headquarters.

- (a) 1st preference is given and 60,000 visas are exclusively available to eligible candidates and their spouses and dependent children under 21 years of age who have been previously engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who will be employed in the United States in agricultural pursuits.
- (b) 2nd preference is given to eligible candidates who are household, construction, clothing and garment workers, and other workers needed in the locality in the United States in which such persons propose to reside; or persons possessing special educational, scientific, technological or professional qualifications.
- (c) 3rd preference is given to eligible candidates who are blood relatives of citizens or lawfully admitted alien residents of the United States, such relationship in either case being within the third degree of consanguinity computed according to the rules of the common law.

Within these preferences priority is given:

1st to candidates who during World War II bore arms against the enemies of the United States and are unable or unwilling to return to the countries of which they are nationals because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinions; and 2nd to candidates who on January 1, 1948, were located in displaced persons camps and centers, but in exceptional cases visas may be issued to those eligible displaced persons located outside of displaced persons camps and centers upon a showing, in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, of special circumstances which would justify such issuance.

3. AGE LIMITS

None.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Spouses and unmarried dependent children under 21 who meet regular U.S. Immigration Laws and are included in assurance, are accepted with the principal applicant. Separate assurances are required for step-children, adopted children and foster children.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

All nationalities are acceptable except certain Orientals excluded under the regular U.S. Immigration Laws. 40,000 visas are exclusively available to eligible candidates and their spouses and dependent unmarried children under 21, whose place of origin or country of nationality has been de facto annexed by a foreign power.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GENERAL

The U.S. Displaced Persons Act was enacted on June 25, 1948 and provided for the admission into the U.S. of 205,000 D./Refugees by June 30, 1950. A Commission known as the Displaced Persons Commission was appointed to administer the Act. Eligibility requirements of this Act are:

1. For 200,000 DP/Refugees

- (a) Eligibility under the IRO Constitution.
- (b) Admissibility to U.S. under Immigration Laws of U.S.
- (c) Entrance into Italy or the Western Zones of Germany and Austria on or after September 1, 1939 and on or before December 22, 1945.
- (d) Residence in Italy or the Western Zones of Germany and Austria on January 1, 1948.
- (e) Possession of assurance of safe and sanitary housing and suitable employment in the U.S.

2. For 2,000 persons who are natives of Czechoslovakia and who fled as a direct result of persecution or fear of persecution from Czechoslovakia after January 1, 1948.

- (a) Eligibility under the IRO Constitution.
- (b) Admissibility to U.S. under Immigration Laws of the U.S.
- (c) Residence in Italy or the Western Zones of Germany and Austria on June 25, 1948.
- (d) Possession of assurance of safe and sanitary housing and suitable employment in the U.S.

3. For 3,000 orphans

- (a) Under 16 years of age on June 25, 1948.
- (b) Eligibility under the IRO Constitution.
- (c) Admissibility to U.S. under Immigration Laws of the U.S.
- (d) Death or disappearance of both parents.
- (e) Residence in Italy or the Western Zones of Germany and Austria on or before June 25, 1948.
- (f) Possession of a satisfactory assurance concerning proper care in the United States. Such assurances are provided by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

2. CATEGORIES

All candidates who meet the requirements outlined under paragraph 1 are acceptable. However, the following categories receive preference:

("WESTWARD HO" Volunteers - 6 months rule)

" It is pointed out that the ruling given in D.P.O. Circular 13, par. 3 intends that no D.P. shall be recruited until his certification as a DP has been held by him/her for six months, e.g. an IRO certificate of eligibility must have been held by the DP for at least six months. ")

All doubtful cases should be submitted to the office of the British Ministry of Labor Mission, c/o IRO HQs Area 5, Resettlement Center Augsburg, APO 178, US Army.

UNITED KINGDOM

1. GENERAL

His Majesty's Government has approved the policy whereby certain categories of Displaced Persons resident in Germany may on application, be admitted into the United Kingdom.

2. CATEGORIES

Female workers for domestic service in private homes and others with experience for textiles and needle pliers, laundries and nursing.

For males - before suspension of recruiting for males the following: Agriculture, brickmaking, tin plate making, iron ore, general laboring and coalmining.

3. AGE LIMITS

For women: from 18-49

For men : up to 40 years for general labor, but limited to 35 years for coalmining.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Single men preferred. Due to the critical housing shortage in England it has been found necessary to recruit, as far as possible, single persons. Difficulty has been experienced in finding accommodations for the dependents and families of married men.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

Men - Balts, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs, Poles.

Women - Balts, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Roumanians, Hungarians and Bulgarians.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a) "Westward Ho" Undertaking form | 1 copy |
| b) B Card (black for men, red for women) | 2 copies |
| c) Application for CTB Document -
Form 101 with photos | 3 copies |
| d) Photos with DP Card No photographed
with person | 2 copies |
| e) Signed statement that person is single | 1 copy |

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Open.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

One (1) team is permanently located at each of the following Centers: Amberg; Eutzbach; Ludwigsburg; Munich and Augsburg.

9. TRANSPORT

Accepted persons are moved to Ludwigsburg Resettlement Center from each of the other Centers for combined movement from Ludwigsburg to Munster. The Ministry of Labor are responsible for all movement arrangements of "Westward Ho" outside of the US Zone.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Recruitment of females (single) continues though recruitment of males has been suspended temporarily. Of the latter category, those already called forward will be accepted, but no more pending further instructions.

The following extract received from the British Ministry of Labor Mission, Augsburg, is quoted for information:

D.P.O. CIRCULAR 13, par.2 (3) DP Status

"With reference to this office minute of 10 May 1948, the acceptance of volunteers holding IRO Certificate of Eligibility for Care and Maintenance, Mr. Bennet of Home Office, Munster E.T.O. has now indicated that volunteers who do not possess FWX/DP Cards but hold IRO Certificates of Eligibility covering a period of more than six months, would now be accepted by him irrespective of the length of time beyond six months they have been in Germany.

He suggested, however, that in any cases of doubt it would be advisable for our Regional Officer to discuss them telephonically with him before sending them forward to Munster.

This modifies the instruction in my minute of 10 May 1948 and restores the position indicated in the stencilled minute from this office of 21 April 1948".

S/ H; LYNCH
Zonal Officer

TURKEY

1. GENERAL

Turkey is accepting refugees of Moslem faith for resettlement.

2. CATEGORIES

Turkey is not concerned about the skills, the main condition being that the person be an adherent of the Moslem faith.

3. AGE LIMITS

None.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Turkey will accept the lawful wife and children and dependent parents of any selected refugee. These persons will go to Turkey at the same time as the head of the family. A refugee who entered Turkey and who is in a position to maintain other dependents or relatives will submit a request to the Turkish Government for approval.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

No restriction but the refugee must be of Moslem racial and cultural background.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- a) IRO Resettlement Registration Form (2 copies)
- b) IRO Medical Form (1 copy)
- c) Turkish Immigration Form (2 copies)
- d) Turkish Baggage Form (2 copies)
- e) Certificate that the emigrant is free from the following diseases: mental diseases, pestilential diseases, as specified in international agreements, trachoma, consumption, syphilis, lepra, incurable forms of cancer and paralysis rendering the person immobile.
- f) Certificate that the emigrant has been recently inoculated against smallpox, typhus, typhoid, cholera.
- g) Application for CTE Document form 101 with photos (3 copies)

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Limited to the number selected by the Turkish Government.

- 2 -

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Movement of the Selection Mission scheduled by Resettlement Division
at IRO US Zone Headquarters.

9. TRANSPORT

Surface - ship.

SWEDEN

1. GENERAL

The Swedish Government has offered resettlement possibilities to Graduated Nurses to be recruited from among Displaced Persons and Refugees.

2. CATEGORIES

Graduated Nurses.

3. AGE LIMITS

Up to 40 years of age.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Single women are preferred, but women with adult dependents, capable of working themselves, will be considered. Applicants with children are not accepted.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

No nationality restrictions.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- | | |
|--|----------|
| a) IRO Registration Form | 2 copies |
| b) IRO Medical Form | 1 copy |
| c) Application for Swedish Visa in connection with the arrangement of Employment | |
| d) Application for CTB Document Form 101 with photos | 3 copies |

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

100 graduated nurses.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Movement of Selection Mission scheduled by Resettlement Division at IRO US Zone HQs.

9. TRANSPORT

Surface - rail and ship.

NEW ZEALAND

1. GENERAL

The New Zealand Government has agreed to accept 1000 displaced persons to be exclusively of Baltic origin. Persons will be recruited in the US Zone only if total number of 1000 is not secured in Austria or the British Zone of Germany.

2. CATEGORIES

- a) 200 orphan children within the age groups 5-12 years for adoption into private homes.

Unaccompanied children, as defined in Provisional Order No. 33.

- b) 300 single women under 40 years of age for domestic duties in general and mental hospitals. Persons familiar with hospital life and routine will be shown preference, but to fill the quota those who are willing and considered suitable to undertake such duties will be acceptable. Graduate nurses and nursing aides have been specifically asked for, and the former may apply for State registration after a preliminary period of reorientation. Graduate nurses and other specially suitable persons with elderly parents or close relatives will be able to enroll, as their dependents can probably qualify under the group listed as (e) below.
- c) 50 widows or mothers up to 45 years of age with one child. Wherever possible this group would be placed in homes where accommodation is available for both the mother and the child.
- d) 100 families comprising husband, wife and one or two bona fide dependents who need not necessarily be children. The man will be employed on State hydro construction or similar heavy manual work. It is preferred the worker be under 40 years of age, but those up to 45 would be considered above average.
- e) Balance of quota, approximately 80, to be elderly persons generally fit for some light employment. A number of these may be married couples. It is foreseen that some will be relatives of persons selected in the above groups. Medical standards will be somewhat relaxed for this group.

3. AGE LIMITS

As stated in para 2 above.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

As stated in para 2 above.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

Only Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

IRO Registration Form	2 copies
IRO Medical Form	1 copy

Other documentation as may be required by New Zealand.

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

No quota and no recruitment for the US Zone at the present time.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Mission expected to arrive in Austria in February. Will move later to British Zone. If quota not filled in Austria or British Zone, Mission will visit US Zone.

9. TRANSPORT

Sea.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Persons selected for resettlement in New Zealand will be required to remain at least two years in the employment to which they are allocated. They will enjoy exactly the same working conditions and wages as New Zealand citizens performing similar work, and will be required to join trade unions. All personal belongings, and tools of trade up to the value of £ 100 will be admitted to New Zealand duty free.

As future opportunities for the resettlement of Displaced Persons in New Zealand will depend largely on the impressions gained from this first quota the greatest care will be taken by Resettlement staffs in the selection of individuals and family groups to meet the requirements of the New Zealand Government.

NETHERLANDS

1. GENERAL

The Netherlands Government has offered to admit for employment in Holland an unspecified number of Displaced Persons from the U.S. Zone of Germany. At the present time no recruitment is being done for this scheme but it is hoped it may be revived at a later date.

2. CATEGORIES

a) Men

Tailors, weavers, spinners, masons, carpenters, skilled men for printing business - such as lithographers, setters, chemigraphers, etc.. also coppersmiths, turners, skilled metal workers (various jobs), instrument makers, welders (electr.) and skilled or unskilled men for work in the mines.

b) Women

Textile, spinning mill, weavers, skilled workers for clothing factories (i.e. shirtmakers, dressmakers, coat makers), sewing machine operators, nurses aids, domestics for hospitals, factory workers (radio, etc.) nurses and household aids.

3. AGE LIMITS

Unattached persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years of age.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

All applicants must be single and may not take any dependents to Holland.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

All nationalities acceptable.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUESTED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| a) IRO Registration Form | 2 copies |
| b) IRO Medical Form | 1 copy |
| and | |
| c) State Labor Office Form | 1 copy |
| d) Netherlands Alien Service Form | 2 copies |
| e) Photos | 4 copies |

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Unspecified number.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Movement of the Selection Mission is scheduled by Resettlement Division at IRO US Zone HQs.

9. TRANSPORT

Surface - rail.

1 Febr. 1949.

LUXEMBOURG

1. GENERAL

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is offering resettlement opportunities to Displaced Persons as agricultural workers.

2. CATEGORIES

Farm workers are required - experienced applicants preferred, but workers without experience and willing to work will be accepted.

3. AGE LIMITS

Unattached persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years. Small percentage of married couples between same age limits will be accepted.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Dependents not accepted.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

No nationality restrictions but Balts preferred.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

IRO Registration Form	3 copies
IRO Medical Form	1 copy
Employment certificate when available	1 copy
Photos	4 copies

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Present quota: 300 single men; 80-100 single women; 10 married couples.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Arranged by US Zone HQs Resettlement Division.

9. TRANSPORT

Surface.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Receipt of additional quotas will depend on our ability to recruit for the quota already assigned.

FRENCH MOROCCO

1. GENERAL

Moroccan firms send delegates to Germany to recruit skilled workers among the Displaced Persons.

2. CATEGORIES

Skilled workers for the industry.
Skilled workers for agricultural work.
Nominated Cases.

3. AGE LIMITS

No limitation on age, but must be healthy.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Wives, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters. However, due to the shortage of housing in towns small families and single persons are preferred. The family goes together with the worker.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

All nationalities are accepted with the exception of Jewish. Russians are accepted in very limited numbers.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- a) IRO Resettlement Form (2 copies)
- b) IRO Medical Form (1 copy)
- c) Medical certificate that the refugees have been inoculated against smallpox and typhoid.
- d) Special Individual Immigration Record Folder (blue dossier) 1 copy including:
 - copy of birth certificate for each member of family
 - copy of identity document " " " (DP Iden. or Kennkarte)
 - copy of school certificate or professional education testimonials
 - 1 photo for each member of the family
- e) Application for French Morocco visa for each person over 16 (2 copies)
- f) Application for CTB Document Form 101 with photos 3 copies
Additional photos full face for each person over 16, 4 copies
- g) Signed declaration that the worker is able to support his family (to be included in the blue folder)

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Quotas allocated by Geneva upon information received from IRO Casablanca, Morocco.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Movement of the Selection Mission is scheduled by Resettlement Division at IRO Zone Hqs.

9. TRANSPORT

It is anticipated that all future movements to Morocco will be made by plane from a given Resettlement Center.

1 Febr. 1949

FRANCE

1. GENERAL

Resettlement in France has been divided into two main schemes: General workers' scheme and Farm Family scheme, the latter being the most important.

2. CATEGORIES

a) General workers

A one year contract is issued for

- 1) industry
- 2) mines
- 3) domestics
- 4) nominated cases

An unlimited number of contracts is available.

b) Farmers

A one year contract is issued to heads of families with agricultural background who wish to resettle on the land. It must be stressed that only experienced farm workers can apply for this scheme.

3. AGE LIMITS

Mines : 18 to 35 years - up to 40 if strong and qualified.

Others : up to 45 and even older if health good and qualifications excellent.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Basic family : worker, dependents : wife, children, father, brothers, sisters (who are unable to work). In case of special family conditions the chief of the Mission will examine the persons and submit the findings to the Delegate of the Ministry of Labor who will decide the case.

a) General workers : the family can join the worker as soon as housing is available.

b) Farmers : the family goes together with the worker - no limitation on the number of children.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

All nationalities may be presented.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

- a) IRO Resettlement Registration Form (2 copies)
- b) IRO Medical Form (1 copy)
- c) Employment certificate (1 copy)
- d) Personal Data Form for each worker and family member (1 copy)
- e) Photos right profile without hat (8 copies)

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Unlimited.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Movement of the Selection Mission is scheduled by Resettlement Division at IRO Zone Headquarters.

9. TRANSPORT

General workers. Displaced Persons from the US Zone will be sent to Freiburg, French Zone for onward movement to France, pending opening of the new Center at Rastatt (1st march). (Karlsruhe Center has been closed on January 25th).

Farmers. Displaced Persons are grouped in Ludwigsburg for onward movement to France.

CHILE

1. GENERAL

Chile is willing to accept a limited number of Displaced Persons and Refugees having certain qualified skills. The Chilean government requested that IRO present a list of interested candidates on the basis of 87 specific job and skill descriptions.

These lists have been sent to the Chilean government for consideration.

The date of the arrival of Selection Mission in this Zone has not yet been set and information regarding quotas, categories accepted, age limits and family composition has not yet been received.

1 Febr. 1949.

CANADA

IV. General Farmers

1. GENERAL

Instructions have been received from Geneva to recruit for agricultural work in Canada 200 workers.

2. CATEGORIES

Persons suitable for general agricultural work should be recruited.

3. AGE LIMITS

No specific age limits have been mentioned, therefore, recruiting should be held within the group 20-45 years.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Married or single men will be accepted on the understanding that dependents may follow later when the workers become established. It may be possible for a few family groups to proceed together, dependent on the availability of housing. This will depend on instructions which the Department of Labor will have prior to selection work. No publicity should be given to this however. Dependents who are to follow, must be presented at same time as worker.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

The usual nationalities for Canadian outdoor labor.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

As specified in CANADA (1) under "Documentation Required".

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

The quota of 200 workers is allocated to the Resettlement District covering Areas 5, 6 and 7. It is requested that the quota be broken down to the three Areas in a suitable manner by mutual arrangements through the Director of Munich Resettlement Center.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Dates for Labor Selection have not yet been arranged with the Department of Labor but you will be notified as soon as new Labor Officers arrive from Canada early in the New Year. It is expected, however, that selection will take place

-2-

possibly in February 1949.

9. TRANSPORT

Canada have requested that those workers be available for movement during April 1949.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other group quotas are being allocated as follows: Area 1 - Manitoba families, 125: Area 2 - Miners 300: Area 3 - Hydro Electric Power Construction, 100: Area 4 - Manitoba Advance (farm workers ahead of families) 100.

1.2.49

CANADA

VI. Hard Rock Miners

1. GENERAL

Instructions have been received from Geneva to recruit an additional 300 Hard Rock Miners for Canada.

2. CATEGORIES

The same requirements as for previous recruiting will be applied, i.e. a man should be well built, weight approximately 150 pounds and up, otherwise physically fit for underground hard rock metal mines.

3. AGE LIMITS

The optimum age is from 20-34 but well qualified persons up to 40 may be accepted.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Heads of families will be accepted under similar conditions as for other Hard Rock Miner recruiting, i.e. the family members presented to the Mission at the same time as the worker but may only follow at a later date when the worker becomes established in Canada.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

Similar to previous recruiting.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

As specified in CANADA (I) under "Documentation Required".

7. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION TEAM

The date of the Labor Selection has not yet been confirmed by the Department of Labor but it is expected to take place some time after the middle of January when new Selection Officers arrive from Canada.

8. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

The whole quota of 300 miners is allocated to Area 2.

9. TRANSPORT

We have not yet been notified as to when Canada wish these miners to arrive but indications are that movement may be delayed. We will keep you advised.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Canadian quotas are being allocated as follows: Area I - Manitoba families 125; Area 3 - Hydro Electric Power Construction 100; Area 4 - Manitoba Advance (farm workers ahead of families) 100; Area 5, 6 and 7 - General farmers 200.

1 Febr. 1949.

C A N A D A

V. Hydro Electric Power Construction Workers (HEPC)

1. GENERAL

The quota of 100 men for employment with the Hydro Electric Power Commission remains the same.

2. CATEGORIES

The men selected will be largely engaged in heavy construction work as labourers but persons possessing specialized skills useful in building industry such as carpenters, electricians, riggers, mechanics and bricklayers should be included among the recruits. In addition engineers (civil, forestry etc.) providing they are willing to work initially as labourers should also be given an opportunity to be interviewed.

3. AGE LIMITS

Between 20 and 50 years.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Either married or single men will be accepted on the understanding that dependents may go forward when the worker becomes established and applies for them on the "workers dependents scheme".

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

The usual nationalities for Canadian outdoor construction work.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

As specified in Canada (I) under "Documentation Required".

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

The quota of 100 workers is assigned to Area 3 with, however, a possibility that a few visas may be held by the Canadian Mission to cover special labor cases.

PPS 4/11/2097



February 22, 1949.

I/162

Berlin Memorandum No. 111/49

Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.



SUBJECT: U.S. ZONE DEPARTMENT LETTER No.

I forward herewith for your information a copy of the abovementioned circular. It contains the general gist of all the Resettlement Agreements entered into by I.R.O., and the governing conditions for selection of displaced persons. It is thought that this information may be of some value for comparative purposes in Canberra.

The information regarding Australia is a little out of date and action is being taken to have it brought up to date as early as possible.

[Signature]

F.G. CALLEGHAN, Major-General.
Head: Australian Military Mission (Germany)

FGG: AHS



P/A. 11/1



INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
U.S. ZONE Hq - APO 62, U.S. ARMY

DEPT. OF REPATRIATION & RESETTLEMENT

DEPARTMENT LETTER NO. 36

9 February 1949.

SUBJECT: Resettlement Schemes. Information and Instructions.

1. The purpose of this Department Letter is to present the latest information and instructions regarding all resettlement schemes now in operation in the U.S. Zone. It is hoped that the information herewith presented will be of assistance both to Resettlement personnel and also to other IRO and Voluntary Societies personnel, who are working toward the final solution of the problem of Displaced Persons and Refugees.

2. It will be noted that there are certain restrictions as to categories of workers, age, family composition, nationality and religion. These restrictions are imposed by governments of receiving countries in conformity with immigration laws and availability of housing and employment opportunities. IRO is constantly endeavoring through negotiation with the governments involved, to remove such restrictions in order that resettlement opportunities may be made available without prejudice to all Displaced Persons and Refugees falling within its mandate.

3. Attached herewith are sheets describing each scheme in detail. Additions and/or corrections to this information will be issued from time to time by this Department as the occasion demands.

FOR THE CHIEF OF OPERATIONS:

Robert J. Corkery
ROBERT J. CORKERY
Chief,
Department of Repatriation
and Resettlement.

DISTRIBUTION "C"

A U S T R A L I A

1. GENERAL

The Australian Government has indicated to IAO the desire to receive 100,000 Displaced Person immigrants before 30 June 1950. Geneva have stated that IAO "can and is willing to finance the movement", by sea and/or air-sea.

2. CATEGORIES

Recruiting will normally be for unspecified unskilled work. However, persons with the under-mentioned skills can reasonably expect employment in their own trade:

Females - General domestics in hospitals and institutions;
Trainee nurses: Trained or partly trained nurses;
Unskilled or semi-skilled in laundries, or factories.

Males - All types of factory and foundry: General labor and farm work: railway construction and maintenance: Water conservation construction: Irrigation and electricity projects.

3. AGE LIMITS

Single men - General labor	Under 45
Single men - Sugar cane work	" 35
Single domestics	" 40
Trainee nurses	" 25
Trained or partly trained nurses	" 45
Married couples without children - man	" 45
wife	" 40
Married families - head	" 50

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION:

- a) Only family units which consist of husband, wife and unmarried children will be selected. The number of children who are not employable should not exceed three. Small units will receive preference over large, except where the unit includes a preponderance of employable persons. Adult unmarried children may be included in the family unit whether living with parents or not.

- b) The husband must be employable and the unit must include one member who can assume responsibility for the care of any young children. Only employable males will be accepted as heads of family units.
- c) Married sons or daughters will be treated as separate married couples, or if they have children, as separate family units.
- d) Children over 16 will be accepted as single workers, i.e. husband and wife will be accepted as a married couple and children over 16 as single workers.
- e) Widows or widowers with or without children, whose husbands' whereabouts are unknown will be considered for the scheme as "Family Unit Group", not as single workers.
- f) Substantial evidence of legal marriage should be produced. Doubtful cases will be rejected.
- g) The disqualification of one member of a family unit for any reason will disqualify the whole unit unless the eligible members are prepared to go to Australia without the ineligible members.
- h) When the head of a family decides on which dependents he wishes to accompany him and/or to follow him, he will notify the Resettlement Officer concerned to arrange for the presentation of these dependents at the same time as himself. This applies only to immediate family (first blood relations) and dependent relatives living with and directly dependent on the head of family.
- i) Dependents who cannot be presented and accepted as individual persons but whom the worker wishes to nominate and follow him to Australia should be presented at the same time as the worker.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED:

At present the Australian Migration authorities will accept candidates as under:

Latvians	Czechs
Estonians	Yugoslaves
Lithuanians	Stateless
White Russians	

- Ukrainians - all persons whose ethnic origin was Ukrainian, must show nationality
- Polish - Singles and married couples only
- Hungarians - singles and married couples only
- Jews - single males or females prepared to accept manual employment in remote areas. Up to 15% of any ship's complement may be Jewish (manual work in remote areas should appear doubtful for females)
- Nansen - irrespective of former nationality.

6. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED:

- a) IRO Registration Form 2 2 copies
- b) IRO Medical Form 1 copy
- c) Australian Processing Card 1 copy
- d) Proof of marriage (where applicable)
- e) Application for CFB Document Form 101 with photos 3 copies
- f) Additional passport photos endorsed on back, enclosed in envelope 3 copies

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED:

Because of the large number of persons Australia wishes to accept there are no restricting quotas. Each resettlement Center is expected to have between 1000 and 1200 persons for presentation each time an Immigration Team is operating at the Center. Australian loading instructions do not at present include more than about 75 family unit personnel, therefore, recruitment of family units as such, should be held down proportionately to 20% until shipping facilities become more adequate.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION TEAM:

There are two Immigration Teams continually in this Zone. Each Team is expected to remain at a resettlement Center for one month then move to another Center. Since there are five Centers handling Australia, one Center in turn will have a two month interim between active presentation periods.

9. TRANSPORTATION:

It may be anticipated that adequate transport arrangements will soon be operating to move rapidly all accepted persons. At the present most sailings are from Genoa. Lists of persons to be included on each sailing are transmitted from the Mission Hqs to the Resettlement Centers as quickly as possible. This will continue in operation until pre-embarkation collecting camps are put into operation.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Australia offers very good opportunities and assistance for the commencement of a new life for our Displaced Persons therefore the best use possible should be made of all publicity material available.

BELGIUM

1. GENERAL

Belgium has offered resettlement opportunities to men for work in the coal mines, also women are being recruited as nurses.

2. CATEGORIES

- a) Men: Miners
- b) Women: Qualified nurses.

3. AGE LIMIT

- a) Miners: Men not over 40 years of age.
- b) Nurses: No age limit

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

- a) Miners
After a satisfactory probationary period of 90 days married workers are permitted to have their wives and minor children join them in Belgium upon approval received by this HQ from IRO Brussels. Aged parents and other dependents may only be admitted by the Belgian Government upon special request of the worker.

- b) Nurses
Dependents acceptable.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

- a) Miners
All nationalities acceptable providing they have DP status established.
- b) Nurses
Same.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

For all applicants and dependents:

- 1) IRO Registration Form 2 copies
- 2) IRO Medical Form 1 copy

and in addition:

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Although recruitment for the Miner's Scheme has been temporarily suspended, it is anticipated that it will again be open the latter part of March or April 1949. The Mission will continue to process dependents.

Belgium at present will only accept persons having IRO Care and Maintenance Status. Persons having Refugee status are not accepted.

1.2.49.

B R A Z I L

(1) General.

The Brazilian Government is offering resettlement opportunities under the auspices of IRO to Displaced Persons/Refugees and their families.

(2) Categories.

80% agricultural workers.
20% Industrial workers of following trades: tractor mechanic machinists, textile workers, metal workers, electricians, welders, carpenters, cabinet makers, paper workers, glass foundry workers.

(3) Age Limits.

18 - 40 years for workers. Head of family may be up to 50 years if other wage earners in family. Persons over 50 years of age can be listed as dependents of working members of family.

(4) Family Composition.

Only 5 in family unless excess of that number are wage earners. No children under 2 years. No pregnancies over 5 months. Dependents go forward at the same time as worker. Single, widowed or divorced women only accepted when members of a family group containing other workers.

(5) Nationalities accepted.

All nationalities and religious groups accepted with the exception of Jewish and persons of Asiatic origin. A few Armenian families may be submitted in each selection.

(6) Documentation required.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) IRO Resettlement Registration Form | 3 copies |
| (wife and children up to 18 years of age to be included on husband's form, but for all other dependents over 18 years of age separate Registration Forms must be completed.) | |
| (b) IRO Medical Form | 1 copy |
| (c) IRO Vocational Testing Certificate | 1 copy |
| (d) Declaration of Profession for men over 18 years old. | 1 copy |
| (e) Certificate of origin - for all persons over 18 years | 1 copy |
| (f) Family Card | 1 copy |
| (This to include all members of family group including adults over 18 years who have separate registration forms). | |
| (g) Birth Certificate - required for all persons. Translation of birth certificate required unless original is in any of following languages: English, German, French, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish or Italian. | 1 copy |

(g) In the event of any person not having a birth certificate a declaration signed by two witnesses with knowledge of his place and date of birth will suffice.

(h) Marriage Certificate - when applicable. Translations required as in birth certificate.

1 copy (S)

In the event of persons concerned not being in possession of marriage certificate the following will suffice:

- (1) Signed statement by priest of the family's religion, or
- (2) Declaration signed by two witnesses.

(i) Application for T.T.D. (Form 101)

3 copies

(k) Photographs

7 copies

(7) Quotas Assigned.

Open.

(8) Movement of Selection Mission.

Movement of the Selection Mission is scheduled by Resettlement Division IRO U.S. Zone Headquarters.

(9) Transport.

Surface - ship.

(10) Additional Information.

Each document in the dossier should bear IRO stamp.

When signed documents are returned to Centers by Brazilian Mission. Nominal lists should be prepared and two copies sent to him. These lists to be in the same form as pre-selection lists with the exception of columns 2, 12 and 13.

CANADA

1. Labor and Nominated Case Schemes

1. GENERAL

The Canadian Government has approved the entry to Canada of Displaced Persons coming within the mandate of the International Refugee Organisation. The only limiting factors to the number who may be accepted are accommodation arrangements, and labor conditions.

2. CATEGORIES

Practically every type of immigrant has been and will continue to be accepted according to indicated requirements for specific employment received from time to time from Canada. The main active projects are covered in separate pages. In addition to requests for mass recruiting, individual requests are received from the Department of Labor, Canada as well as Master Lists of serially numbered Nominated Cases.

3. AGE LIMITS

In the case of Nominated Cases and individually named persons for specific employment all individuals should be registered and presented regardless of age. Ages for labor schemes vary.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

This does not apply in nominated or named cases. Varies according to labor recruitment schemes.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

All nominated persons who come within the mandate of IRO will be interviewed. According to the requirement of the scheme all nationalities are acceptable with the exception of Asiatics, who are excluded by Canadian Immigration Laws.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

IRO Registration Form	2 copies
IRO Medical Form	1 copy
Radiologist Report for Miners and other heavy workers	
Canadian "Application for visa" form for all applicants not listed on Master Lists.	1 copy
IRO Certificate of Identity	1 copy
Canadian Immigration Declaration form	1 copy

-2-

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

Not applicable to nominated cases. Labor Scheme quotas will be assigned according to numbers required and availability in the various areas.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION TEAMS;

Immigration selection teams are moved from Resettlement Center to Resettlement Center as required to interview prepared cases. Labor Selection Teams will also be moved according to recruiting and selection arrangements for various schemes.

9. TRANSPORTATION

Normal surface transport is available to move accepted persons either from Bremen or Genoa.

The air flights from Munich scheduled up to the end of March are of Nominated Cases and Workers' Dependents and special compassionate cases.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specific project information is given for each type of recruitment. All nominated and named cases must be presented to a Mission Team at the earliest opportunity. The Canadian Visa Officer is the only person who may reject or defer nominated cases and be able to make an official report to Canada.

1.2.49.

CANADA

11. Domestics

1. GENERAL

There have been more persons leave for Canada from the US Zone under this scheme than under any other worker's project. Canada will accept all the suitable applicants whom we can present.

2. CATEGORIES

- a) City - for placement in private homes and institutions in cities. General housework, cooks, maids and housekeepers.
- b) Rural - for placement in rural homes. Must have knowledge of rural life and be willing to be employed in rural areas.
- c) Hospital - for placement in hospitals, sanatoria, homes for the aged etc. as aides. Should have some hospital experience.
- d) With one child - Widows or divorcees with one legitimate child of school age and under 18 years of age. For placement in private homes. (Recruiting suspended until present visas are moved and employed).
- e) Wives of Workers - Wives of workers now in Canada will be accepted as domestics if the application comes from the husband's employer through the Immigration Branch in Canada.
- f) Mothers up to 50 years - admissible as Domestics if they are unattached except for -
 - 1) daughter already emigrated to, and employed in Canada, or -
 - 2) daughter applying at the same time. These applicants must possess special domestic qualifications approved by Selection Officers.

3. AGE LIMITS

Ages 18-35 years - unskilled
up to 45 " - if skilled cooks, housekeepers etc.
up to 50 " - if qualifying under par. 2(f)

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Applicants must be single or legally unattached. If married but no word from husband for some years and can be presumed dead, applicant may be accepted providing she signs an undertaking that if her husband is found later and is himself unable to qualify for admission to Canada, the sole responsibility of consequent separation will be that of the applicant.

Dependents of relatives may be applied for by the worker after she becomes established in Canada by either of the nominated cases schemes.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

All nationalities have been accepted according to the employment possibilities which are indicated from time to time.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

Documentation as specified under "Documentation Required" in CANADA (1). Additional signed statement that the applicant is single, or unattached with supporting documents as applicable.

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

This can be considered an open quota.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION TEAMS

Arrangements will be made for Labor interviewing by Zone Headquarters whenever a group of applicants have been registered.

9. TRANSPORTATION

Normal transport arrangements will be made according to shipping facilities and employment demand in Canada.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Accepted persons will be required to sign an undertaking to remain in placed employment supervised by the Department of Labor, for a period of at least one year. Conditions of employment will be similar to those enjoyed by Canadian citizens in similar work in the same district.

1.2.49.

CANADA

111. MANITOBA FAMILIES

1. GENERAL

Instructions have been received from Geneva to recruit for Canadian Immigration 125 family groups for employment on sugar beet farms in the province of Manitoba.

2. AGE LIMITS

At the present time there are no instructions as to specific age limits but you should ensure that the head of the family is physically fit to do manual labor on a sugar beet farm for a number of years.

3. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Family units are to include at least four (4) workers and not to exceed six (6) persons. A member of the family 15 years or over will be considered as an employable member, e.g. a man, wife and four children, three of whom shall be of employable age, would be considered as a very acceptable family unit. The whole family unit will move with the workers.

4. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

Normal Canadian basis for ordinary outdoor schemes.

5. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

As specified under "Documentation Required" in CANADA (1). In addition an agreement signed by the worker that he will remain on sugar beet cultivation work for 2 seasons, subject to transfer to other available work during the non-farming season.

6. QUOTAS ASSIGNED.

The whole quota of 125 families is allocated to Area 1. Presentation to the Mission to be done at Butzbach Resettlement Center.

7. MOVEMENT SELECTION TEAM

The date of initial interviewing by a Labor Selection Team has not yet been arranged with the Department of Labor, but it is expected to commence some time late in January 1949

depending on the arrival of Labor Selection Officers; however, you should commence recruitment as soon as possible because the family unit composition will require a certain amount of pre-selection work by IRO Resettlement Officers.

8. TRANSPORT

Canada wish to have this quota available for movement late in March or early April 1949.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

It is understood that housing will be furnished on farms in Manitoba and a garden suitable to the family units will be provided.

The other Canadian quotas are being allocated as follows:

Area 2 - Miners 300: Area 3 - Hydro Electric Power Construction,
100: Area 4 - Manitoba Advanca (farm workers ahead of families)
100: Area 5, 6 and 7 - General farmers - 200.

Your attention is particularly drawn to the identifying name MANITOBA FAMILIES of this particular quota. Please ensure that any reports, references and nominal rolls show this when this scheme is referred to.

1.2.49.

CANADA
VIII. Nurses

1. GENERAL

Information has been received from Geneva that Canada has given approval for the admission of 240 qualified nurses. Requirements are identical with those applicable to the previous quota of 60 which has been filled.

2. CATEGORIES

Qualified nurses with 2 to 3 yrs general nursery training.

3. AGE LIMITS

Up to 45 years of age:

without minor dependents
with high school graduation
three years general nursing training

Up to 35 years of age:

without minor dependents
with high school graduation
minimum two years general nursing training

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

The Canadian Mission state that only single, widowed or divorced women without minor dependents can be accepted at the present time.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

The usual nationalities for general labor recruiting.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

As specified in CANADA (I) under "Documentation Required". In addition proof of widowed or divorced state, where applicable.

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

No quotas have been assigned by Geneva to any Zone as it is unlikely that sufficient applicants will be obtained to fill this quota. All persons who appear eligible within the above requirements should be presented.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION MISSION

Arrangements will be made with the Labor Selection Officers for interviewing candidates as soon as your Area notifies this Hqs of any.

9. TRANSPORT

Selected persons will be moved as soon as possible after the issue of visa.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Canada last year had wanted 300 nurses. The trial quota of 60 has been filled and the selected persons found to be satisfactory after arrival in Canada. Therefore, they are now requesting as many more as we can locate. It is not expected that the 240 can be obtained therefore every available person should be urged to apply.

Please contact Area Nurse.

1 Febr. 1949.

CANADA

VII. Manitoba Advance

1. GENERAL

Instructions have been received from Geneva to recruit 100 workers for employment on sugar beet farms in Manitoba.

2. CATEGORIES

Workers for employment on sugar beet farms.

3. AGE LIMITS

18 to 40 years, but up to 45 acceptable for anyone especially qualified.

4. FAMILY COMPOSITION

Married or single men acceptable on the understanding that dependents will follow later when the worker has become established.

5. NATIONALITIES ACCEPTED

The usual nationalities for Canadian outdoor labor.

6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

As specified in CANADA (I) under "Documentation Required".

7. QUOTAS ASSIGNED

The whole quota of 100 workers is allocated to Area 4.

8. MOVEMENT OF SELECTION TEAM

The date for Labor Selection has not yet been arranged with the Department of Labor but it may be expected to take place some time in the first part of February 1949.

9. TRANSPORT

Canada have requested that this group be available for movement in May 1949.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other group quotas are being allocated as follows: Area 1 - Manitoba families 125; Area 2 - Miners 300; Area 3 - Hydro Electric Power Construction 100; Area 5, 6 and 7 - General farmers 200.

1 Febr. 1949.

47/1/1575.

MEMORANDUM for -THE ACTING MINISTER.Australian Participation in the International
Refugee Organisation and Post-UNRRA Relief.

On 13th May, 1947, Cabinet approved:

1. That Australia join the International Refugee Organisation.
2. That Australia contribute to post-UNRRA relief.
3. That -
 - (a) \$4,000,000 should be the maximum amount for the total of the Australian contributions to I.R.O. and all forms of international relief for 1947, and
 - (b) the necessary legislation appropriating this sum be introduced.
4. That an inter-Departmental Committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of the Treasury, External Affairs, Immigration, Supply and Shipping, Commerce and Agriculture and Post-War Reconstruction be directed to report on:
 - (a) Details of the Australian relief supply programme.
 - (b) Allocation of supplies among the various relief projects.
 - (c) Allocation of relief supplies among recipient countries.
 - (d) The conditions, if any, to be attached to the Australian relief contributions.
 - (e) The means of organising voluntary contributions.
2. Attached is copy of the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee referred to under item 4 above.
3. The Acting Minister's attention is also invited to the attached memorandum of 25th August from the Secretary, Department of External Affairs.
4. It will be seen that the Report deals with supplies for relief and other purposes, and does not directly concern this Department, and it is distinct from the Agreement made by the Minister with the I.R.O.
5. In the Cabinet submission it was visualised that the \$4,000,000 would allow £860,000 for I.R.O. expenses and otherwise be made up broadly as shown in Appendix "B" to the attached Report.
6. It is recommended that so far as this Department is concerned the Report be approved.

27.A.h7.

2

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE
ORGANISATION.

UNRESTRICTED

PREP/146/rev.1

31 October 1947

Geneva

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FOURTH PART OF FIRST SESSION

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
AN INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE.

(Adopted at the 51st meeting on 30 October 1947)

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE
ORGANISATION

RECOGNISING

the importance to the solution of the displaced persons and
refugee problem of the fullest possible tracing of missing persons
within the limits of the funds available to the Preparatory
Commission, and

CONVINCED

of the necessity of co-ordinated and centralised international
tracing procedures, and

HAVING TAKEN NOTE

of the commendable tracing work of the Central Tracing
Bureau and the Zonal Tracing Bureaux as described in the
Report of the Executive Secretary on the Establishment of an
International Tracing Service (document PREP/131)

RESOLVES

to approve the principles of the proposals for the
establishment of an International Tracing Service as set forth
in the Report; and

DIRECTS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

(1) to take necessary measures in accordance with the principles
of the Report for the conversion into an International Tracing
Service of the present Central Tracing Bureau, its staff,
facilities and functions, in order to eliminate to the maximum
extent possible the present duplication of effort in the tracing
field; and to extend the mandate of the International Tracing

Service to include as far as possible the tracing of all non-German nationals, and of such German nationals as would be eligible under the Constitution of the International Refugee Organisation, who have disappeared by reason of the War;

(2) to invite all interested governments whether or not members of the Preparatory Commission, as well as voluntary societies engaged in tracing work, to relate their tracing activities with the work of the International Tracing Service; and to take steps in accordance with this invitation for obtaining the aid of, and establishing adequate liaison and co-ordination with both the National Tracing Bureaux and the voluntary societies; and for arranging suitable exchanges of basic tracing information and material between such governments and agencies and the International Tracing Service;

(3) to notify all interested countries that, in view of the non-permanent character of the International Refugee Organisation, the International Tracing Service can continue to function for a maximum of two or three years, and will in the course of that period so organize its work as to make feasible the turning over to some more long-term body such tracing functions as remain incomplete at the conclusion of its own activities;

(4) to negotiate with the occupation authorities for the amalgamation and full subordination of the Zonal Tracing Bureaux to the International Tracing Service, as well as for arrangements for the collection of necessary documents held by the military authorities or otherwise to be found in the occupation areas;

(5) to negotiate with the control authorities of Germany for suitable arrangements whereby the Headquarters for co-ordinated tracing operations may remain in Germany;

(6) to devote full consideration to every possibility for:

(a) the replacement of German employees of the International Tracing Service in the Zones of Occupation by displaced persons and refugees;

- (b) the use of displaced persons and refugees as guards for the security of tracing materials and documents collected and retained by the International Tracing Service;
 - (c) the recruiting of International Tracing Service staff on an appropriate geographical basis within the conditions established by Article 9 of the constitution;
 - (d) the establishment of a Zonal Tracing Bureau under the International Tracing Service in the British Zone of Germany, and early negotiation with the occupation authorities to that end;
 - (e) the establishment of adequate liaison with the governments of the non-member countries of Europe whence tracing data could be provided, together with suitable arrangements for the assignment of liaison officers from these countries to the International Tracing Service.
- (7) to express on behalf of the Commission its appreciation of the contributions made to the tracing function by the Vatican and to enquire whether the Vatican might envisage the possibility of placing at the disposal of the International Tracing Service its mass tracing facilities, including in particular its broadcasting services, for the tracing of missing persons.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANISATION.

Palais des Nations

GENÈVE

Geneva, November 15, 1947.

Sir,

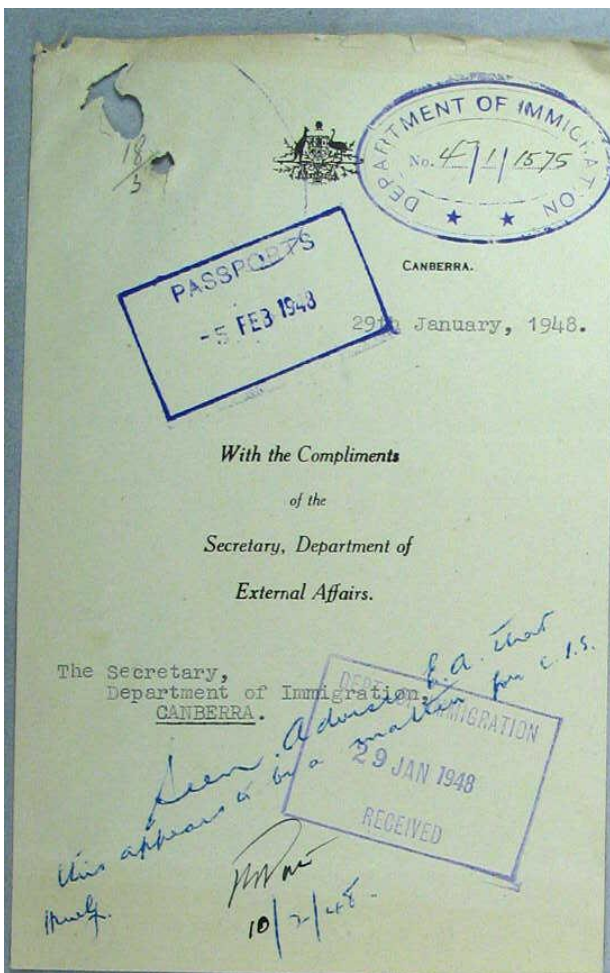
During the fourth part of its first session, the Preparatory Commission of the International Organisation for Refugees adopted unanimously a Resolution on the establishment of an International Tracing Service to stand in place of the Central Tracing Bureau.

I have the honour to send you enclosed a copy of the said Resolution (PREP.146/Rev.1) and wish to draw your particular attention to paragraphs 2) and 3) thereof. This Resolution has already been communicated to all National Tracing Bureaux.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Hallam Tuck
Executive Secretary.




47/1/157b

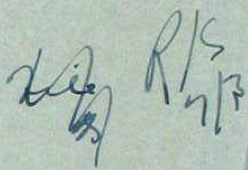
13th February, 1948.

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

I refer to your minute of 29th January, 1948,
forwarding copy of a Resolution adopted by the Preparatory
Commission of the International Organisation for Refugees
regarding the establishment of an International Tracing
Service.

The adoption of the Resolution has been
noted; it is suggested, however, that the matter is one for
the Commonwealth Investigation Service rather than for this
Department.


T.H.E. Hayes,
Secretary.





COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

R47/3/8

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

14th July, 1947.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

POST-U.N.R.R.A. RELIEF.

I enclose a copy of a draft report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Post-U.N.R.R.A. Relief, which has been drawn up in this Department.

2. I should be pleased to receive your comments on the report at the earliest possible date, so that arrangements may be made to finalise the Australian Post-U.N.R.R.A. Relief programme.

W. Burton
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON POST-U.N.R.R.A. RELIEF.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Post-U.N.R.R.A. Relief consisting of representatives of the Departments of the Treasury, External Affairs, Commerce and Agriculture, Supply and Shipping, Post-War Reconstruction and Immigration held two meetings, and subsequently carried out detailed investigations into supply availabilities. The Committee has agreed on the following report:-

Relief Supply Programme.

A careful investigation of available supplies made it clear that a substantial contribution to relief in the form of food items was not possible at the present time in the face of other commitments, particularly to the United Kingdom, and that Australia's relief contribution must therefore be made principally in non-food items and especially in wool.

Non-Food Items.

The following non-food items (excluding wool) are available for general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief and the International Children's Emergency Fund:-

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>VALUE (£A).</u>
Footwear	425,000
Medical Supplies	125,000
Icemaking Plant	300,000
	<u>850,000</u>

Food.

The following food supplies are available for general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief and the International Children's Emergency Fund:-

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>VALUE (£A)</u>
Fish Oil	4,900 gallons	14,300
Canned Fish and Fish Paste	20,000 cases	117,500
Dried Peas	125 tons	3,750
Canned Vegetables	289,000 cases	309,000
Miscellaneous Food Items		20,000
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	5,000 tons	250,000
		<u>714,550</u>

(Note: Whilst the nutritional value of the canned fish paste is relatively high, the cost may be considered by the I.C.E.F. to be excessive for relief purposes. It is suggested, therefore, that it be offered to the Fund with the explanation that, whilst the cost is high, an endeavour has been made to offer a type of food of high protein value and canned fish and fish paste is the only food of this type which it is possible to offer in quantity at the present time.)

It may, in addition, be possible to supply 200 tons of dehydrated mutton valued at something over £490,000 and possibly some canned meats. At the present time, it is not possible, because of other commitments, to supply for relief such items as cereals, dried and condensed milk, fats, oils, margarine and

The Committee agreed that, as far as possible, first priority for food supplies should be given to the International Children's Emergency Fund and that any supplies not taken up by the Fund should be made available to general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief.

Wool.

Short fibre and burry wool could be made available in substantial quantities, and would be valuable to European relief-receiving countries, particularly Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The United Nations Secretariat has advised that wool would be preferred to finished clothing, since recipient countries have the labour necessary to make it up, and a contribution in the form of wool would consequently go much further than a contribution in the form of finished clothing. The International Children's Emergency Fund would also find substantial wool supplies valuable in making, for example, blankets for children's institutions. The Fund would accordingly be willing to accept in the form of wool any portion of the Australian contribution which cannot be used for procurement of food and medical supplies.

From the Australian view point, a contribution made principally in the form of wool would be most suitable for the following reasons:-

- (a) Surplus wool is available in large quantities, and supply for relief would help to solve the problem of disposal of these wool stocks.
- (b) Supply of wool, rather than other commodities, would reduce administrative problems.

The Committee therefore agreed that the major part of the Australian contribution to general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief and possibly some part of our contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund should be made in the form of wool.

A total wool contribution of approximately £A1,435,000 is suggested.

Educational supplies for UNESCO.

Supplies of educational materials are limited, but it was believed that items (including disposal surpluses) to a total of £A30,000 could be provided. This figure includes microscopes to the value of £A15,000 which are being produced in quantity in Australia and which would be particularly valuable to recipient countries. The Committee considered, however, that the most effective contribution which Australia could make to educational relief would be in the form of fellowships, scholarships and other training assistance at Australian Universities, teachers' colleges, agricultural colleges etc. Training to the value of £A110,000 was contemplated. Apart from its value to recipient countries, it was considered that Australia would derive the greatest ultimate political and economic advantage from this form of educational assistance.

Continuing Availability of Supplies.

The figures given above for values of the various supplies available are necessarily estimates and while the goods are available at the moment they are subject to prior sale. The Committee therefore recommended that Cabinet permit Departments a reasonable degree of latitude in the final procurement of goods for relief.

(See statement on relief supply programme attached as Appendix "A").

Allocation of supplies to various relief projects.

On the basis of the supplies available, the most suitable allocation of the total Australian relief contribution among general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief, the International Children's Fund and the U.N.E.S.C.O. Reconstruction Fund, was considered to be as follows:-

General Post-U.N.R.R.A. Relief	£A 2,750,000
International Children's Emergency Fund	250,000
UNESCO Reconstruction Fund	140,000

As previously indicated, any deficiency in our contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund after maximum food and medical supplies had been made available, could be made up by the supply of wool.

Part of our contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund will be made from the unspent balance of our contributions to U.N.R.R.A. which may amount to about £A300,000. This is quite separate from and additional to the £A250,000 contribution shown above, although it involves no new commitment for the Australian Government. The total contribution to I.C.E.F. may, therefore, be up to £A550,000. It is, however, difficult to estimate the exact amount of our U.N.R.R.A. contribution which will finally remain unspent and it is suggested, therefore, that supplies to the value of £A250,000 only be set aside for the Fund at present, with the understanding that any amount above this figure which cannot be converted into food or medical supplies shall be made available in the form of wool.

(See statement on allocations among the various relief agencies, attached as Appendix "B").

Allocation of supplies among recipient countries.

The Committee agreed that Australian relief supplies should not be restricted to U.N.R.R.A. recipients, although the activities of U.N.R.R.A. would furnish a guide to the needs of the various countries. In addition, the investigations of the United Nations Special Technical Committee on Relief Needs after the Termination of U.N.R.R.A. and the United Nations Secretariat, would assist in making allocations of the Australian contribution amongst various countries. It was agreed that the basic U.N.R.R.A. principle of "need" should generally be followed in deciding on the allocation of supplies.

The United Nations Secretariat is conducting a continuous review of relief needs of various countries, and is arranging for consultations between relief-supply and relief-receiving countries. Any proposed allocations, therefore, should be subject to review in the light of information which may be received from the United Nations Secretariat.

The nature of Australian supplies, and particularly the emphasis which will be placed on supplies of wool, will mean that the greater part of the Australian contribution will go to European countries. The Committee agreed, however, that Australia should assist deserving countries in Asia and the Far East as far as this was possible with the supplies which are available.

One particular item, icemaking plant, is most suitable for use in China and is urgently required there. United Nations Secretariat has confirmed that this plant should be consigned to China. It is considered that the major part of our educational assistance also should go to Far Eastern countries.

The Committee further agreed that because of the limited size of the Australian contribution, it would be desirable to restrict contributions to comparatively few countries. This would have the advantage that administrative difficulties would be reduced to a minimum.

Means by which and Conditions under which the Australian Contribution will be made available.

In view of the machinery already established in Australia, the Committee agreed that it would be desirable for the Australian Government to undertake purchase and supply for the Australian relief programme.

Details of supply arrangements would have to be agreed upon with each individual recipient country, and on the agreement reached would depend whether, for example, supplies should be made available at Australian ports, or shipped by Australia to foreign ports. Arrangements, generally, could be decided in the light of discussions with the United Nations Secretariat.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the case, however, a procedure could be adopted whereby the receiving country would:-

1. Detail how the proposed supplies would be used.
2. Agree that the items supplied would be put to this use and distributed equitably and according to the principle of "need."
3. Make arrangements to take delivery of the goods.
4. Agree to report within twelve months of delivery on the manner in which supplies had been used and distributed.

The Committee agreed that wherever possible, it would be simplest and most satisfactory to make supplies available through an international organisation. The I.C.E.F. and U.N.E.S.C.O. will arrange for distribution of supplies made available to them, but in addition the Committee agreed that Australia should take advantage of any machinery for distribution or assistance in distribution which the United Nations Secretariat or other international agency might be able to provide.

Means of Organising Voluntary Contributions.

The Committee agreed that, for political reasons, it would be difficult to refuse to permit the organisation of voluntary public appeals for overseas relief.

The Australian Council for Overseas Relief and U.N.E.S.C.O. which formerly conducted voluntary relief appeals in Australia, has recently been disbanded, and member organisations of the Council will be seeking membership of the United Nations Association. The Committee therefore agreed that the United Nations Association would be the most appropriate body to undertake organisation of voluntary relief appeals in Australia.

It was agreed that Government supervision of voluntary relief appeals would be desirable to ensure, for example, that financial contributions were not spent in a way which would seriously deplete supplies of certain commodities in Australia. Government supervision of the activities of the United Nations Association in organising overseas relief appeals is, therefore, recommended by the Committee.

The Committee therefore recommends:

- (1) The adoption of an Australian post-U.N.R.R.A. relief programme as outlined in Appendix "A". (Subject to advice from U.S. Secretariat and continuing availability)
- (2) Allocation of supplies among the various relief projects as outlined in Appendix "B". (Subject to advice from United Nations Secretariat).
- (3) Allocation of general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief supplies to recipient countries in accordance with:-
 - (i) The general criterion of need.
 - (ii) The desirability of restricting our contribution to comparatively few countries to reduce administrative difficulties.
 - (iii) The desirability of making a contribution to Far Eastern as well as European countries.
 - (iv) Consultations conducted with the United Nations Secretariat.
- (4) Organisation of voluntary public relief appeals by the United Nations Association of Australia under the general supervision of the Australian Government.

APPENDIX "A".

RELIEF SUPPLY PROGRAMME.

<u>Wool.</u>		£1 1,435,000
<u>Other Non-Food Items.</u>		
Footwear	£425,000	
Medical Supplies	125,000	
Leensaking Plant	300,000	850,000
<u>Food.</u>		715,000 (approximately).
<u>Educational Relief.</u>		
Materials	£30,000	
Fellowships etc.	£110,000	140,000
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	<u>£3,140,000</u>

APPENDIX "B".

ALLOCATIONS OF AID AMONG VARIOUS AGENCIES.

UNESCO Reconstruction Fund.

Education, Materials	£30,000	
Fellows, etc.	<u>£110,000</u>	140,000

International Children's Emergency Fund.

Food		250,000
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General Post-U.N.R.R.A. Relief.

Wool	£1,435,000	
Medical Supplies	125,000	
Food-items	725,000	
Food *	<u>465,000</u>	<u>2,750,000</u>
TOTAL		<u>3,140,000</u>

* In the event that a portion of the Australian contribution to U.N.R.R.A. is unexpended when U.N.R.R.A. commitments have been finally decided, it is suggested that an additional food contribution sufficient to meet the U.N.R.R.A. balance should go to the I.C.E.F. and that the general post-U.N.R.R.A. relief contribution should be made up by additional supplies of wool.